



Agrupamento de Escolas
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Erasmus+



Sea in Danger

Protect to Preserve the Portuguese Sea

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“Connecting Seas”

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Protect to
Preserve

Preserve to Save
the Future of the
Oceans

Causes that affect the sea life:

- Over-exploration of fishing;
- Pollution;
- Water heating;
- High concentration of mercury;
- Acidification of the ocean and corals;



Causes that affect sea life:

- Studies confirm that 20% of fishes in Portugal have micro plastics in their stomach;
- The increase of the sea temperature, resulting in modifications in the marine ecosystems, with serious and lethal consequences for many species.





Measures that can be utilized in order to the marine perservation



1. Reduce marine pollution to all levels

2. Conserving and using in a sustainable way oceans and marine resources to a sustainable development

3. Minimizing ocean acidification

4. End of overfishing and illegal fishing





Save our Ocean, Protect our Future

https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2020/06/good_1.mp4



== UNITED NATIONS ==
OCEAN
CONFERENCE

LISBON
27 JUNE -
1 JULY
2022

- We must conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for a sustainable development;
- Solutions include addressing the threats to health, ecology, economy and governance of the ocean - acidification, marine litter and pollution, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and the loss of habitats and biodiversity.



Ria Formosa Natural Park

- 90% of the seahorses population in Ria Formosa has disappeared in the last 20 years;
- The two most common seahorses species in Ria Formosa, shortspine and longspine, are classified as near threatened species by the IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature.



Seahorse
(*Hippocampus hippocampus*)

Berlengas Nature Reserve



Protected
marine species:

Strawberry Anemone (Actinia fragacea)

- Large base up to 10cm;
- Red or Purplish Tentacles;
- Conspicuous ring with spots.



Protected Sea Creatures:

The Common-turtle (Caretta caretta)

- Portuguese waters are a nursery for this species, it grows in Madeira sea, Azores sea and southern Portugal sea;
- The most remarkable difference between males and females is that males have thicker tails and smaller shells than females.



[Madeira]

[Azores]

Azores and Madeira

Islands Sustaining Biodiversity

AZORES

- The seas around the Azores are among the richest in marine life in the Atlantic Ocean. In them we can find diverse species of great size;
- There are several species of fish typical of the Atlantic Ocean that are common to all European coastal areas and Mediterranean coasts;
- Species such as the Blue Whale, the Sperm Whale, the Humpback Whale and the Whale Shark, among others, which are considered **endangered**, have been recovering in the Azores Sea.





**Cachalote or
Sperm Whale**
(*Physeter macrocephalus*)

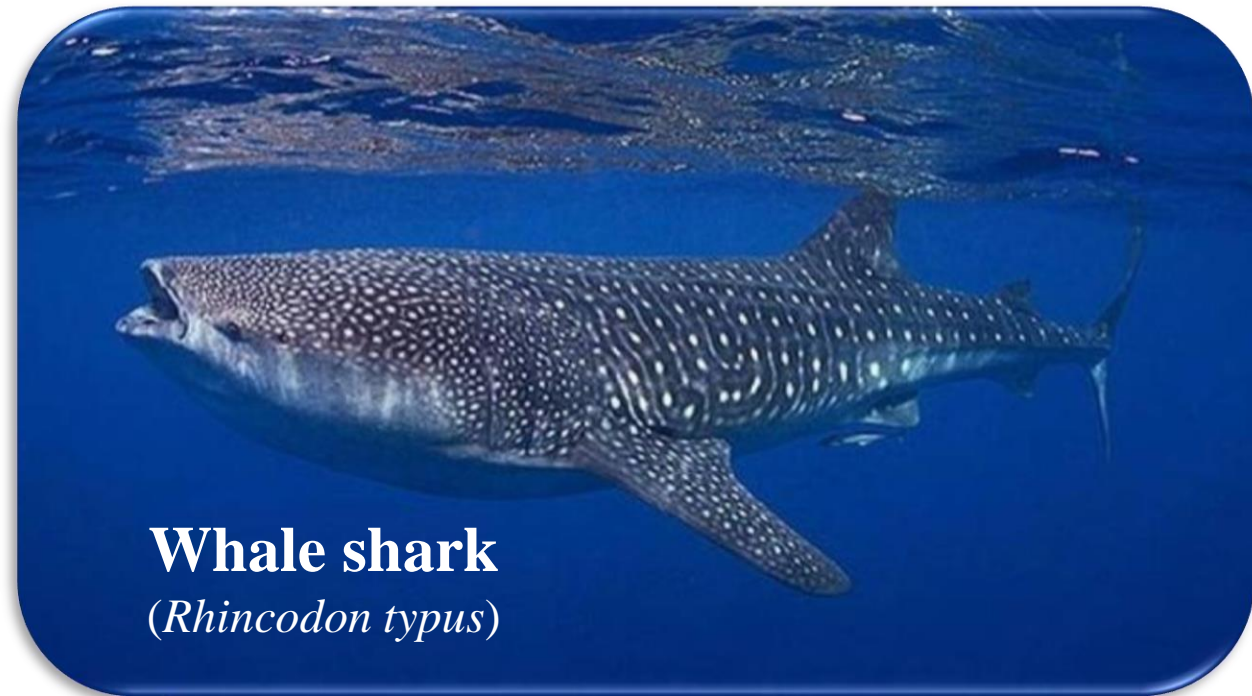


Blue Whale
(*Balaenoptera musculus*)

Whale Watching in the Azores



Humpback Whale
(*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

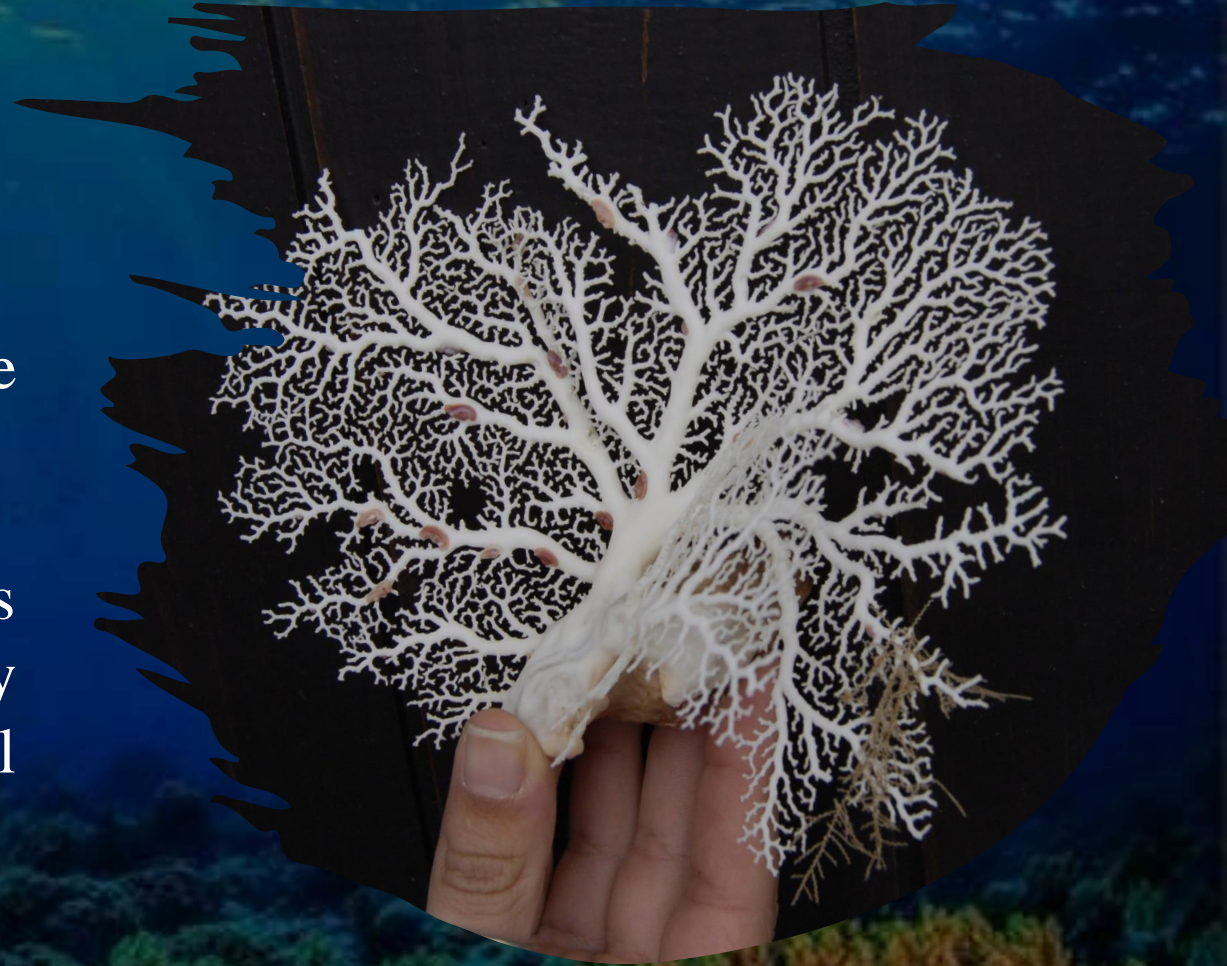


Whale shark
(*Rhincodon typus*)

Protected marine species:

Hidrocoral (*Errina dabneyi*)

- This species of coral is endemic to the Azores;
- The scientific name of this hydrocoral was inspired by the surname of the Dabney family, which had a great impact on the social and economic life of the island of Faial;
- Until today, there is no more information about this species, threatened by water acidification.



MADEIRA ISLANDS

- The marine fauna of the Desertas Islands, showing European and Mediterranean affinities, especially in terms of the fish and crustaceans of the coast;
- Countless species of turtles and cetaceans can also be observed in the surrounding waters of these islands;
- The Desertas Islands represent one of the last refuges worldwide.

Nature Reserve of The Desertas Islands



- The Desertas Islands Nature Reserve is located to the southeast of Madeira Island, and comprises a land area composed of three islands (Ilhéu Chão, Deserta Grande and Bugio);
- They are the largest marine reserve in the North Atlantic and its area has been increased 27 times in the recent years;
- There are several rare and endemic species found in the Desertas Islands, but it was the urgent need to preserve a small colony of Mediterranean **monk seals** (*Monachus monachus*), that motivated the protection of this area.

Mediterranean monk seal

(*Monachus monachus*)

- The only species of seal that lives in Portuguese territory;
- Threat of extinction by contacting with human beings (illegal fishing);
- Inhabit in marine protected areas, like Ilhas Desertas (in Madeira, Portugal).



To Conclude,

Let's hear the message from
Peter Thompson, UN Secretary-General's
Special Envoy on Ocean

<https://youtu.be/-V3W9sQX2-E>

Thank you for your attention,
the Portuguese team, Cluj-Napoca, 30th May 2022

