

AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS ANSELMO DE ANDRADE "CONNECTING SEAS"

BIODIVERSITY OF THE PORTUGUESE SEA

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Erasmus+ KA229 School Exchange Partnership 2019-1-RO01-KA229-063231_4

THE PORTUGUESE CONTINENTAL PLATFORM

The portuguese continental platform is from the biological point of view, very rich and of extreme importance for the sea economy. It's also a very rich area in subsoil resources, such as oil and other mineral resources.

THE RICHNESS OF THE
CONTINENTAL PLATFORM AND
THE FISH ABUNDANCE RESULT
OF:

High water agitation which makes it very rich in oxygen;

Plankton abundance, caused by the favourable light and oxygen conditions;

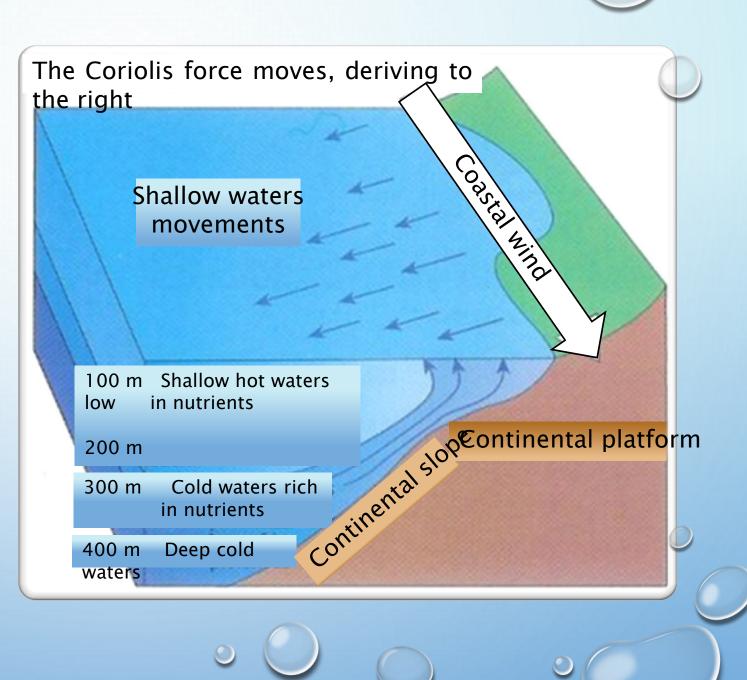
Organic and inorganic wastes affluence carried by rivers;

Its low depth which makes the solar light penetration easier;

Low salinity caused by the high water agitations and by river waters entrance.

UPWELLING

 CONSISTS IN DEEP WATERS RISING CLOSE TO THE SURFACE. THESE WATERS CARRY NUTRIENTS THAT WERE DEPOSITED IN THE BOTTOM, LURING LARGE AMOUNTS OF FISH.



MARINE RESOURCES FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN

As the lack of resources increases and technology progresses in some continental areas, the energetic and mineral resources and the seabed exploration become more feasible.





The living resources involve a large variety of species and physicochemical conditions found in the marine environment. Its diversity represents a genetic resource capable of being used in the blue biotechnology field.

SOME OF THE FISH SPECIES MOST COMMON IN THE PORTUGUESE SEA, ALSO FOUND IN THE NORTHEAST ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN



Bluemouth – also found in the Madeira Islands and the Azores





Horse mackerel – also found in the Madeira Islands it inhabits the water column in the coastal areas

Sole – adults live in coastal areas

SOME OF THE CEPHALOPODS SPECIES MOST COMMON IN THE PORTUGUESE SEA, ALSO FOUND IN THE NORTHEAST ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN



Cuttlefish – also found in Madeira Islands **Common octopus** – It is found in Iberian Peninsula and off Madeira and the Azores, where it inhabits the coastal waters down to 200 m of depth–





Limpets -are also found in the Azores, where they inhabit sandy bottoms and silt, between 0 and 20





SOME OF THE CRUSTACEANS SPECIES MOST COMMON IN THE PORTUGUESE SEA. FOUND IN THE NORTHEAST ATLANTIC



Edible crab – it inhabits the water column

in the first six months of life, after which it settles on the bottom at depths down to 100 m

Lobster





OTHER SPECIES MOST COMMON IN THE PORTUGUESE SEA

Jellyfish in Azores

Starfish



Seahorse in the Algarve

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SARDINE



The fishing consumption per capita, is led by Portugal, in European countriesand, and it's the second largest world consumer, after Japan.

The sardine occupies a substantial part of the all of fish caught in our waters.

Fishing is a very important activity for the coastal communities and to maintain a stable and regular economy, keeping in mind that all species stocks should be ensured.

The sardine is mainly caught by using a technique called seine fishing, its fishing management is carried out by Portugal and Spain and sticks to a Management Plan agreed by the two countries.



THE SARDINES AND THE LITERATURE

The Portuguese literature and culture are sprinkled by the sea and smell like it. From the very beginning, the sea has been our daily landscape, deeply instilled in psychology, our traditions, literature, art and even in the Portuguese gastronomy.

THE SARDINES AND THE ART

The sardines are very typical in the popular festivities, where the streets are full with grills, and with an unmistakable smell of grilled sardines.

THE SARDINES AND THE GASTRONOMY

There are lots of typical Portuguese dishes with sardines. Among them: grilled sardines with boiled potatoes or just placed on a slice of bread, pickled sardines, fried sardines with tomato rice, sardine stew, canned sardines and many others.

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