

# We Care

*magazine*



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# The world around You



Escola Secundária  
**Inês de Castro**  
CÁMBELO VILA NOVA DE GAIA



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### Editorial:

Planet Earth is being seriously endangered due to the human impact. Environmental problems are the most urgent we all face today.

Issues such as global warming, pollution, degradation/destruction of wildlife habitats, extinction of species, drought or wildfires should worry us all.

So, why not getting students and teachers involved?

The Project "We Care" was born to raise awareness among young people and do some work on this matter.

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"The world has become dangerous because men have learned to dominate nature before they have mastered themselves."

## *Endangered animals:*

### *Snow Panther*

**Class:** Mammals

**Conservation:** Snow Panther is considered one of the Dangerous species by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). It belongs to CITES Annex I.

**Behaviour:** It is a territorial animal, that marks its territory with urine, faeces and to scrape in the ground. It lives solitary, except in the time of mating and in the case of the females with their cubs. It is more active at dusk, being able to catch prey almost three times its size. He is an exceptional athlete, able to take great leaps over ravines.



**Length:** Body: 100 to 130 cm Tail: Between 80 and 100 cm; Shoulder height: 60 cm

**Age:** Although they have an average life expectancy of about 21 years, in most cases they can't reproduce after 14 years.

**Distribution:** They inhabit the mountainous regions of Central Asia, usually between 3000 and 4500 meters in altitude. In the harsh winters of the Himalayas, they can descend a lot, up to 1800 meters of altitude. It is the only one of the big cats that lives exclusively in high mountainous regions, being perfectly adapted to this environment.

## *Pygmy Hippopotamus*

**Class:** Mammals

**Conservation:** Classified by the IUCN as In Peril, the main causes of decline of its population are deforestation for palm oil and coffee plantations; hunting for its flesh and its skull, used in traditional medicine and rituals.

**Distribution:** This species is strongly associated with zones with water and areas of tropical forest. They live in flooded forests, near swamps, lakes and rivers.

**Behaviour** The pygmy hippopotamus is a timid, lonely and nocturnal forest dweller who continues to be captured by the locals because of the flesh. When they feel threatened, they tend to take refuge in the water rather than inside the forest. They open their mouth wide as a threat, opening their jaws and displaying their canines, hoping to intimidate potential enemies.

This species usually doesn't emit vocalizations, however, it can produce sibilant sounds, growl, squeal or snort.

They live comfortably both on land and in water. They sleep on land, although they choose rest areas near water. They are less adapted to aquatic environments than ordinary hippos.



**Length:** Body: 1.50 to 1.75 m

Tail: 15-28 cm

Shoulder height: 75 - 100 cm

**Age:** Pygmy hippos have a longevity of about 40 years



## *Cotton-head marmoset*

**Class:** Mammals

**Conservation:** Cotton-head marmoset is considered a Critically Endangered species by IUCN.

**Behaviour:** The cotton-headed marmoset lives in groups of two to twelve individuals. It is an arboreal and diurnal animal, exploring the lower-middle strata of the forest. The resting places are located in the upper zone of the canopy, in forks of branches. The typical daily routine of this species involves an alternative pattern of exploring the territory, resting, and traveling. When the group is resting during the day, one of the members remains vigilant, alerting the group to vocalizations if they detect danger.

This species is territorial, using the odoriferous glands of the chest and genital region, together with urine, to define its territory, communicate its social status and indicate sexual receptivity. They also use a great diversity of vocalizations to communicate. When they come into contact with other groups, instead of physical contact, they threaten them by standing on their hind legs in an attitude of dominance, showing their rear area and genital area, erecting their fur and mane and issuing vocalizations of intensity as a means of intimidation.

For much of their day, they are found to pass their claw-like nails through each other's hair, examining it, and use their teeth, lips and tongue to remove particles. This behaviour is called "grooming".

**Distribution:** This species is endemic to Northwest Colombia. It inhabits primary and secondary rain forests, preferably within its limits, and mainly uses the lower zones of the

**Length:** Body: 20 - 25cm

Tail: 33 to 40 cm

Shoulder height: 23.2 cm

**Age:** This species has an average life expectancy of about 13.5 years.



## *Humboldt Penguin*

**Class:** Birds

**Conservation:** Considered Vulnerable by IUCN.

This species is threatened with extinction, under the category of Vulnerable. The main causes of the threat derive from the action of man, the main being the spill of oil, refined fuels and oils in the ocean; the over-fishing of the penguins' natural prey; the collection of guano, making impossible the construction of nests, and the use

of fishing nets where they are trapped and where, consequently, they die drowned.



**Distribution:** The original habitat of these penguins is the coast of Chile and Peru, in the region of the Humboldt current. This is a cold marine current that runs from Antarctica to Ecuador. All the penguins on the planet meet between Antarctica and Ecuador!

**Length:** Height: 60 cm

**Age:** The average life expectancy of 30 years.

**Behaviour:** Feathers change once a year, typically in January. Scientific studies show that this behaviour is related to a peak of the thyroid hormones at the same time that the sex steroid hormones are in a lower concentration. Moulting is the process of exchanging old feathers for new feathers. For penguins this factor is very important since they need the feathers to control the temperature of their body. During the 2-week peak of the molt, penguins feed quickly, as they can't dive into the water to feed themselves.

## *Asian Camel*

**Class:** Mammals

**Conservation:** Bactrian Camels were once considered extinct in nature until an expedition found this species in the Gobi Desert, in 1971. Not much is known about these animals, with estimated numbers ranging from 400 to 700 animals in Mongolia and 200 in China.

IUCN Classification - Critically Endangered



**Behaviour:** Bactrian camels are most active during the day and are usually found alone or in small groups of up to 30 individuals. Camels spend their time moving through grassy areas

**Distribution:** Bactrian camels inhabit the northern part of Asia, including the Himalayas. They occur in arid zones. They are also found along the rivers in the steppes of Siberia during the winter, but scatter to the desert when the snow melts in the spring. Temperatures range from  $-29^{\circ}\text{C}$  in winter to  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$  in summer.

**Length:** Height: 2.13 m  
adults

**Age:** The average life expectancy is over 50 years.

## ZOOS YOU CAN VISIT:

In Portugal, there are several zoos where you can see different animals, even endangered species and their habitats.



**ZOO DA MAIA**  
Rua da Igreja 131,  
Porto



**ZOO DE LOUROSA**  
Rua Parque,  
4535-071 Lourosa



**ZOO SANTO INÁCIO**  
Rua 5 de Outubro 4503,  
4430-809 Avintes





**ZOO ZOOLOGICO DE LISBOA**  
Praça Marechal Humberto Delgado,  
1549-004 Lisboa



**BADUCA SAFARI PARK 170,**  
7501-909 Vila Nova de Stº André



**ZOO DE LAGOS**  
Barão de São João

# Sponsorship

The sponsorship of an animal is an original way of getting involved and collaborating in the protection of different species, contributing to the feeding, construction



or improvement of its life conditions and reproduction of animals of the same species. Aiming the animal's welfare, the sponsor becomes an active member in helping the sponsored animal. Depending on the type of institution you can sponsor dogs, cats, farm animals (cows, sheep, rabbits ...), donkeys, zoo animals (foxes, lions ...), birds.

To sponsor an animal, you have to fill in a form on the association / zoo's website. This form must be filled with information on the animal to be sponsored, and the amount of money that the sponsor will donate to the animal (according to a minimum established by each institution).



There are several benefits for the sponsor, depending on the sponsored institution. For example, there are some institutions that offer a sponsor diploma, as well as a card with information on the sponsored animal. Other institutions also provide an annual card so that they can visit the

animal whenever they wish. As for the zoo, there is the advantage of getting discounts on entrances, holiday programmes, birthday parties and zoo stores.

## Places where an animal can be sponsored:

- ♣ Jardim Zoológico de Lisboa
- ♣ Zoo de Santo Inácio;
- ♣ Zoo da Maia;
- ♣ Quercus (Birds);
- ♣ LPDA (Dogs);
- ♣ Midas (Dogs and Cats);
- ♣ AEPGA (Donkeys);
- ♣ Quinta Pedagógica de Portimão (Horses, Cows, Pigs...);
- ♣ Animais de Rua;
- ♣ CRAS Montejunto (Birds);





# PHOTOARK

JOEL SARTORE

<https://www.natgeo.pt/photoark>

Joel Sartore is an award-winning photographer, speaker, author, teacher, conservationist, National Geographic fellow, and regular contributor to National Geographic magazine. His hallmarks are a sense of humor and a Midwestern work ethic.

The Photo Ark started back in 2005, when his wife, Kathy, was diagnosed with breast cancer. His career as a National Geographic photographer came to an abrupt halt as he stayed home to take care of her and their three children.

This project was developed over 12 years. Joel has visited more than 250 Zoological Gardens and Wildlife Sanctuaries, spread over more than 40 countries.

The unpublished exhibition accompanying the project is now, for the first time, in Portugal, at the Museum of History and Science of the University of Porto, through National Geographic, and will be open to the public from 18th October to 29th April 2018.

All species are vitally important to our very survival; we need bees and even flies to pollinate the fruits and vegetables we eat. We need intact rain forest to regulate the amount of rainfall we get in areas where we grow crops. But beyond what's in it for us, he believes that each species has a basic right to exist.

There are about 12,000 animal species in human care around the world. So far, he has made portraits of more than 6,500, and he'll keep going until he gets them all. The goal is to show the world what biodiversity actually looks like and get everyone to care about saving species while there's still time.

He hopes you agree that the future of life on Earth is something that deserves our full attention. If so, please tell your friends that you care about all creatures, big and small. Share the photos. Help us celebrate. Join others devoted to saving species and habitats. Together we can make a difference.

### **More information about**

*Joel Sartore:*

<https://www.joelsartore.com/>

*National Geographic:*

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/>

*Photo Ark:*

<http://www.natgeo.pt/photoark>

# Global Warming

Global warming corresponds to an increase in the average terrestrial temperature, caused by the gas pollution produced by Humans, thus accumulating polluting gases in the atmosphere.

This is considered to be an urgent environmental problem with serious consequences for humanity.

One of the main consequences is the melting of the Arctic icecaps, and with that the polar bears have been losing their habitat.

Please, we just ask you to think about us! Do not pollute our home!

Humans only think of themselves. With all this pollution our family and friends are dying, and we are becoming homeless.



# Cartoon

Happy birthday  
mom!!



I miss  
running on  
ice!!





## Interview with teacher Lúcia Veloso



Mother Earth is currently facing lots of environmental problems. Global warming, ozone layer depletion, climate change, acid rains, air and water pollution, urban sprawl, waste disposal and many more affect every human, animal or plant on this planet. Over the last decades, the exploitation of our planet and the degradation of our environment is alarming. Everyday we hear about natural disasters striking us in the form of flash floods, drought and cyclones.

Can modern humanity and the environment coexist? Can we maintain a healthy biosphere and live modern lifestyles?

We talked to teacher Lúcia Veloso, about her main environmental concerns.

**We Care:** What do you think is the most eminent environmental crisis (what is most in need of attention right now)?

**Lúcia Veloso:** In my opinion, all the plastic that can be found in the oceans is the worst problem.

**WC:** Do you believe that global warming is a real threat? Why should we worry about Deforestation?

**LV:** Yes, I think so. We can notice its consequences everyday with climate change. All the tropical storms we've gone through or the wildfires in summer show us that. Deforestation worries us a lot too. The fact that the Amazon, which is considered as the Earth's lung, has been massively depleted is really worrying.

**WC:** This year, Portugal has faced a severe water crisis. Would you consider water scarcity a major problem? What can we do to make sure that there will be enough water in the future?

**LV:** We cannot live without water, can we? So, it's certainly a major problem. Well, we can save water everyday.

**WC:** Do you think that there is a readily available solution to water pollution (besides not using the things that cause it, like plastics)?

**LV:** I don't think it's possible to solve that problem right away but by taking environmentally friendly action everyday I believe the situation will improve on the long term.

**WC:** Do you believe that there are reliable fuel alternatives besides fossil fuels, that could sustain a modern society? Are we doing enough in this matter?

**LV:** Of course I do. We just need to invest more in renewable energies and make them cheaper.

**WC:** More and more animals are facing extinction nowadays. Would you consider poaching the main reason for that? Are there any others?

**LV:** It's one of the reasons but there are more namely the destruction of their habitats through deforestation, pollution, wildfires, etc.

**WC:** What can be done to save animals from extinction?

**LV:** With the help of projects like the one implemented with the Iberian lynx (animals being born in captivity and then set free in the wild); with stricter laws concerning poaching and the protection of nature.

**WC:** What can schools do to help the environment?

**LV:** Education is one of the most efficient weapons to fight for nature. When people are aware of problems and of the importance of respecting our planet, they will most likely be more responsible in the future.

# 10 TIPS FOR A BETTER WORLD

For many years we've heard about environmental degradation and over-pollution caused by people's misbehaviour.

**Here are some tips to help OUR Environment.**



- 1. Don't throw litter to the ground;
- 2. **Reduce, Reuse and Recycle** whenever possible;
- 3. Use public transport;
- 4. Avoid disposable materials;
- 5. Reduce power consumption;



6. Do not buy wild animals;



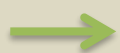
7. Take good care of water courses;



8. Buy only the necessary;



9. Don't fish during breeding seasons;



10. Separate your waste.



# We Care

*Activities*

*Logo 11<sup>o</sup>H*



*Powerpoint / Kahoot – Natural Disasters 11<sup>o</sup>H*



*Powerpoint / Video – Refugees 11<sup>o</sup>H*



## *Peddy Paper 11<sup>o</sup>H*



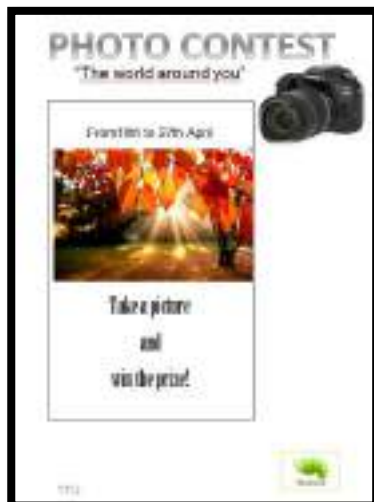
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## *Caps Can Make The Difference 11<sup>o</sup>J*



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## *Photo Contest 11<sup>o</sup>J*



*Model "Real/Ideal" 11°J*



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*We Care Magazine 11°J*

