

Comenius Multilateral Partnership



LANDSCAPE AS S MIRROR



Landscape research and field
work collection brochure



Partners:

- Gymnazium Uherske Hradiste, The Czech Republic
- Lycee de Bellevue, Martinique, France
- Escola Basica e Secundaria de Sao Roque do Pico, Portugal
- Liceul Tehnologic “Grigore Moisil” Braila, Romania
- Epaggelmatiko Lykeio Myrinas, Greece
- Yunus Emre Anadolu Lisesii, Turkey
- Institut D’Alella, Spain
- Goethe – Sekundarschule Ilsenburg, Germany

Summary:

Landscape is a real mirror of the people inhabiting it, as much as people are the mirror of the landscape surrounding them.

The landscape is a very generous subject that allows to explore many different topics and areas of knowledge. In this partnership we are going to approach several scientific issues (geographical aspects of the landscape, biological/ecological peculiarities of the environments, historical events inscribed in landscape character, local architecture and culture connected with landscape and its nature, sustainable development in different regions/countries), but we are also going to identify the common cultural ground of the partner countries/communities by exploring each one’s traditions, religious customs, language features, local cuisines, art etc., trying to relate the uniquenesses of the environment with the actual eco-ethno-cultural diversity.

The analysis and comparison of the relationship between the local landscape and the local community in the participant countries will be a means for students to develop their knowledge and skills by applying the principles of "learning by teaching", "life long learning", "self esteem development". The final goal being to increase the students’ responsibility for their future as same as for their participation on preservation of natural and cultural heritage of the region, where they live.

Landscape and its changes

Fieldwork in Lemnos – 9th of October 2013

1) The climate in Lemnos is:

- a) mild Mediterranean
- b) tropical
- c) with harsh winters

2) Match the part of Lemnos with the geomorphology:

East Lemnos	little valleys
	lakes
West Lemnos	hills

3) Lemnos is in:

- a) the central Aegean
- b) the North-East Aegean
- c) the South East Aegean

4) The “Lemnian Earth” is:

- a) kind of wine
- b) earth with therapeutic properties
- c) region in Lemnos

5) Place on the map of Lemnos: the hills, the lakes Alikians Chortarolimni, Myrina, the Thermal springs, the dunes Ammothines.

6) As we travel and you see the landscape of Lemnos from the west to the East,

What changes do you see?

What has impressed you?

How does the landscape make you feel?

What do you like most?

7) In Lemnos there are:

- a) river
- b) mountains
- c) lakes
- d) beaches
- e) little valleys

Protected areas

8) What kind of flora and fauna can you see in the surroundings of the lakes; Describe

9) Circle the protected areas.

AgDimitrios

Aliki

Ammothines

Chortarolimni

10) What kind of vegetation do you see in the island; Paint.

Archaeological sites

11) Design the shape of Poliochni and write the most important building in it.

12) Paint the sunset as you can see it from Romeikos Gyalos.





During your trip to the Fajã de Santo Cristo you've learned some of its geografic, natural, historical and cultural aspects.

Please answer all the questions below, selecting the correct option in each one.

1- What is a Fajã?

A ridge _____

A flatterrain _____

A montain _____

A valley _____

2- In which village is the fajã de Santo Cristo located?

Manadas _____

Rosais _____

Urzelina _____

Ribeira Seca _____

3- What other name is given to the fajã de Santo Cristo?

Fajã da Caldeira _____

Fajã dos Cubres _____

Fajã dos Vimes _____

Fajã da Penedia _____

4- The church of Santo Cristo, in the fajã, was built in:

1813 _____

1823 _____

1833 _____

1843 _____

5- In which day is Senhor Santo Cristo's festivities celebrated?

First Sunday of September _____

First Sunday of October _____

First Sunday of November _____

First Sunday of December _____

6- In 1984, the Azorean Government classified the fajã de Santo Cristo as a:

Natural Reserve _____

Natural Park _____

National Heritage _____

Protected Zone _____

7- The main natural attraction in this fajã is:

A river _____

A waterfall _____

A cave _____

A lagoon _____

8- Which mollusc exists here?

Oysters _____

Clams _____

Cuttlefish _____

Octopuses _____

9- Which sports people use to practice in this fajã?

Surf and Bodyboard _____

Surf and Bungee Jumping _____

Bungee Jumping and Canoeing _____

Canoeing and Bodyboard _____

10- How many people live permanently in the fajã de Santo Cristo?

About 10 people _____

About 50 people _____

About 100 people _____

About 160 people _____

11- We can find several animal species in this fajã, such as:

Rabbits and cagarros _____

Garajaus and eagles _____

Cagarros and garajaus _____

Eagles and swans _____

12- We can also find some of the azorean endemic plants, such as:

Urze and faia _____

Faia and criptoméria _____

Pine and criptoméria _____

Urze and pine _____





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