

Folhetos

□ Versão

Publicação ISSUU□

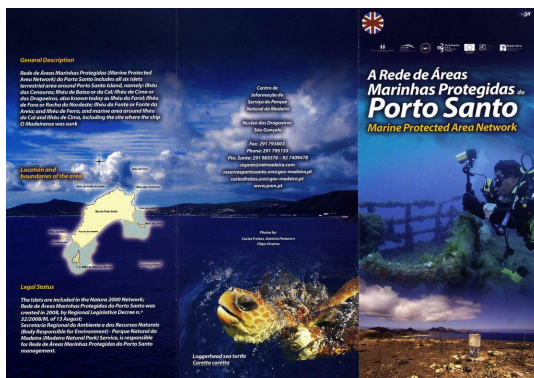
A Rede de Áreas Marinhas Protegidas do Porto Santo

Pt



Porto Santo Marine Protected Area Network

Ing



Centro de Informação do Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira

(CISPNM)

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Information Centre CISPNM

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PORTUGAL
REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA | PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC
CARTÃO DE CIDADÃO | CITIZEN CARD

Espécie
Monachus monachus

Comprimento
Até 300 cm machos ligeiramente maiores que as fêmeas

Peso
300 Kg

Longevidade
Até 35 anos

Crias
← 100cm/15 Kg

O lobo-marinho está protegido pelo Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 6/86/M de 30 de Maio) e pela União Europeia através da Diretiva Habitats como espécie prioritária.

Sempre que observar um lobo-marinho, seja um observador responsável!
Relate as suas observações ao SPM;
Lembre-se que os lobo-marinhos são animais selvagens de grande porte;
Evite aproximar-se e perturbar;
Nunca os alimente;
Não permita o contato com animais domésticos (podem transmitir doenças).

Habitat
O lobo-marinho é uma espécie costeira que necessita de vir a terra para repouso e reprodução. Utiliza essencialmente praias no interior de grutas, mas pode também usar praias abertas.

Alimentação
Alimenta-se de peixe, cefalópodes e crustáceos. Para isso, efetua mergulhos que podem atingir mais de 100 metros e os 15 minutos.

Esforços de conservação na Madeira
Proteção do lobo-marinho e do seu habitat prioritário - as Ilhas Desertas que têm o estatuto de Reserva Natural; Monitorização e estudo do lobo-marinho; e Sensibilização da comunidade madeirense para esta temática.

Principais ameaças
Perda e destruição do seu habitat natural; Diminuição do alimento disponível; Interação com o Homem (pesca e turismo); Eventos aleatórios (epidemias, algas tóxicas, derrame de crude, etc.); e Problemas relacionados com a baixa variabilidade genética.

Para mais informação poderá:
Visitar www.pnm.pt, ou contactar o Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira através de rosapires.sra@gov-madeira.pt ou 291 214360

Mediterranean Monk Seal

Ing



PORTUGAL
REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA | PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC
CARTÃO DE CIDADÃO | CITIZEN CARD

Species
Monachus monachus

Length
Until 300 cm (males slightly larger)

Weight
300 Kg

Longevity
Until 95 years

Pups
+- 100cm/15 Kg

THE MONK SEAL IS PROTECTED BY THE DECREE NO. 6/86/M, AT REGIONAL LEVEL AND BY THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

In the presence of a monk seal be a responsible spectator!
Report your observations to SPNM;
Remember that the monk seals are large wild animals;
Avoid approaching and disturbing them;
Never feed them;
Do not allow contact with domestic animals (can transmit diseases).

Habitat
The monk seal is a marine mammal that depends on the shore to rest and breed. Essential they use shelter beaches in the interior of caves but may also use open beaches.

Feeding behaviour
Feeds on various fishes, cephalopods and crustaceans. To capture their preys they can dive for 15 minutes up to 100 meters deep.

Conservation efforts in Madeira
Protection of the species and its priority habitat - Desertas Island - classified as a Nature Reserve since 1995; Monitoring and study the monk seals; Rise awareness of the species among Madeira inhabitants.

Main threats
Lost and destruction of habitat, as well as, shortness of food availability; Interaction with humans such as fishing activities and tourism; Random events (epidemic, toxic algae booms, oil spills, etc.); Problem related to low genetic variability of the population.

For more information please visit
www.pnm.pt or contact the office of Natural Park of Madeira
through rosapires.sra@gov-madeira.pt or 291 214360

Freira-da-madeira – uma das aves marinhas mais ameaçadas do Mundo

Madeira's Petrel- one of the most endangered seabirds in the world

Bilingue

Pt / Ing



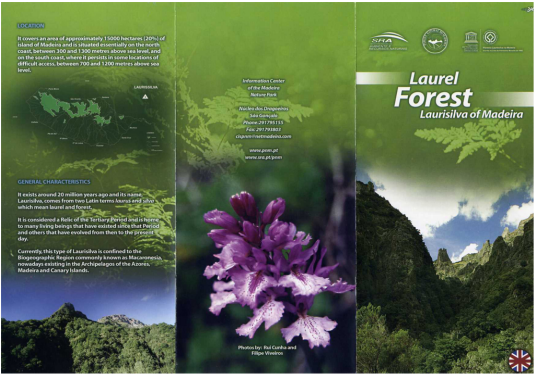
Laurissilva da Madeira

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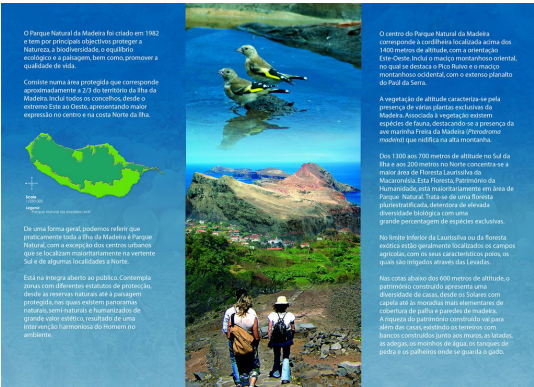
Laurel Forest- Laurisilva of Madeira

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Parque Natural da Madeira

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Natural Park of Madeira

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Parque Natural da Madeira Madeira Natural Park, was created in 1982 and its main objective is to protect Nature, including the landscape, biodiversity and its ecological equilibrium, as well as to promote the quality of life.

The Park covers about 2/3 of total land area of Madeira island. This protected area includes all coastal areas from the extreme east to the west, with a considerable area on the north coast and centre of the island.



In general, almost all Madeira island area is Parque Natural da Madeira, except urban centres, mainly located on the south, and a few places on the north.

It is entirely open to the public. The Parque Natural da Madeira is covered in different conservation designations, such as Natural Reserves and Sensitive Areas, with outstanding natural, semi-natural and humanized areas of great value on behalf of the harmonious intervention of Man in the environment.

The central area is mountainous located above 1400 meters in altitude, on an east-west orientation. The greatest mountainous mass,



where Pico Ruivo is the most prominent peak and the western mountainous mass, with its extensive Past de Serra plateaus, are placed within the Park.

The altitude vegetation is characterized by the presence of several endemic plants of Madeira. This vegetation is home to several fauna species, including the endangered seabird Madeira's Petrel (*Phaethon madeira*) which breeds in the central high mountains.

In 1988 to 1989, the altitudinal range on the south of the island, and to 200 metres on the north, covers the largest area of Laurisilva Forest in Macaronesia. This multistrata forest, designated as World Natural Heritage by UNESCO, comprises a high level of biological diversity including a high percentage of exclusive species.

At the lower limit of Laurisilva or exotic forests are generally located the agricultural lands, with their characteristic terraces which are flooded by irrigation channels called "irradias".

Below 600 metres, the Built Heritage presents a diversity of forms, from the so-called *Louros* or *municípios*, with their chapels, to the most elementary dwellings with terra-rope and wooden walls. The wealth of this Built Heritage goes beyond the houses, as there are rooms with stables built alongside the walls, latrines, wine cellars, water mills, Stone dams and the haystacks where the cattle are kept.

Plantas Invasoras – Uma ameaça silenciosa

Pt



Invasive plants –A silent threat

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Ponta de São Lourenço

Pt



Ponta de São Lourenço

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Reserva Natural da Rocha do Navio

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Rocha do Navio Nature Reserve

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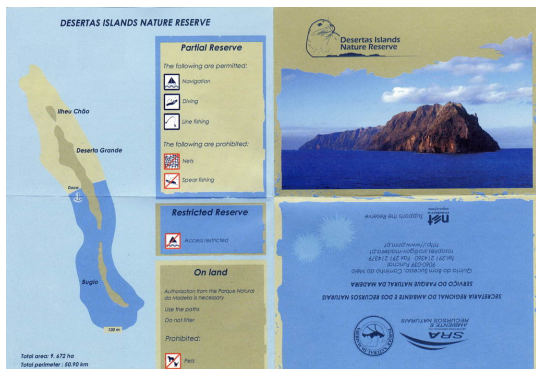
Reserva Natural das Ilhas Desertas

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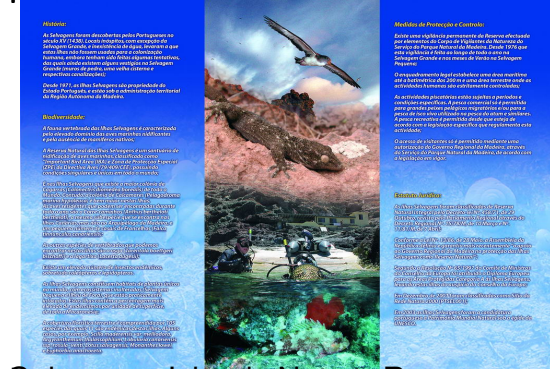


Desertas Islands Nature Reserve

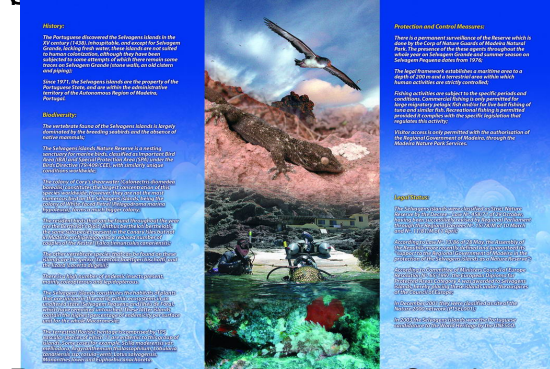
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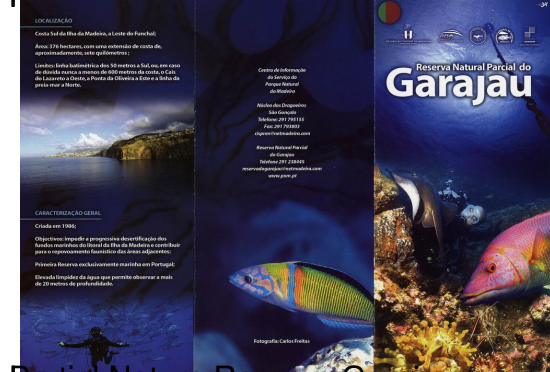
Reserva Natural das Ilhas Selvagens



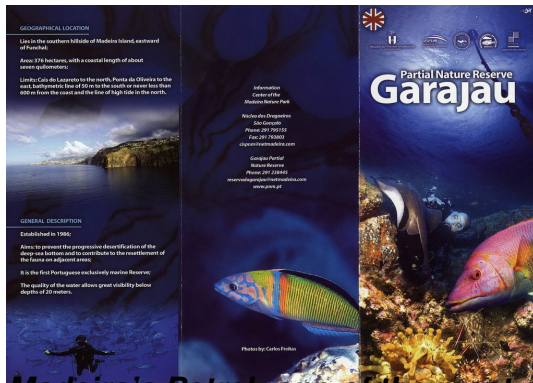
Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve



Reserva Natural Parcial do Garajau



Partial Nature Reserve Garajau



Madeira's Petrel- one of the most endangered seabirds in the world