



# HAZLO VERDE

EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS-RAISING PROGRAMME

**MISSION #SOMOSLARAÍZ**



**UNIT**

**4**

## REFLECTION DYNAMICS FOR THE 7 SDGs





Protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of land ecosystems, using forests sustainably, combating desertification and stopping and reversing soil degradation and the loss of biodiversity.

## SDG 15. HANGMAN

<b>Ages</b>	8 to 12.	<b>Click on the video:</b>   <a href="https://youtu.be/kLIUZVT-nvw">https://youtu.be/kLIUZVT-nvw</a>
<b>Length</b>	45 minutes.	
<b>Objectives</b>	Become aware of the animal species that are endangered in Spain.	
<b>Materials needed</b>	For each two children: 1 game worksheet. Pencil and rubber.	

EXPLANATION OF ACTIVITY AND RULES	TIME
1. Break students into teams of two children.	5'
2. Give each team a game worksheet, a pencil and rubber.	
3. Start the game! Each team must solve the largest number of hidden words possible in the least amount of time. The words are organised as set out below.*	20'
4. Debate and reflection: After discovering the words, tell them that they are endangered species and that we need to create nature reserves, prevent deforestation, raise the population's awareness and fight against poisoned bait and poaching (or illegal hunting).	20'

\*Endangered animals in Spain:



### IBERIAN LYNX



This is definitely one of the best-known endangered species in Spain. There has been a significant drop in its numbers in the last 50 years. Although there were over 1000 several years ago, the latest censuses say there are now fewer than 300. The causes of their disappearance include the destruction of habitat, a lower number of rabbits and being hit by vehicles.



## BROWN BEAR



At present there are some 200 Eurasian brown bears, found above all in the Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees. Lack of food, poisoned bait and being shot by hunters are the main causes of their death. Further, in the last two years bears have been found dead under strange circumstances.



## SPANISH IMPERIAL EAGLE



Although there has been an increase in the number of specimens of this species in recent years, the truth is there is still a lot to do to ensure their conservation. A few decades ago, there were only 50 pairs, while now estimates claim there are some 400 pairs. The majority are located in inland regions of the Iberian Peninsula, such as Madrid, Castile and León, Castile La Mancha and Extremadura. The main reasons they are endangered are death by electrocution and the lack of rabbits.



## BEARDED VULTURE



Lack of food and electrical wires are making this species' numbers drop, as there are only 300 specimens, primarily in the Pyrenees. Further, their breeding problems must be pointed out, as only 100 vultures can breed.



## IBERIAN WOLF



It seems like a tall tale that only 40 years ago, a plague of wolves led the government to pay rewards for hunting them. The bad reputation of these animals due to their nature led to a hunting frenzy that means that this wolf is now endangered. In recent years measures have been taken and now there are an estimated 200.

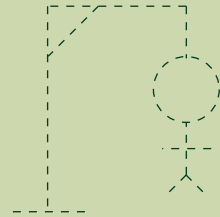
### Sources:

<https://noticias.eltiempo.es/guia-definitiva-de-los-animales-en-peligro-de-extincion-en-espana/>  
<https://www.noticiasturismorural.es/animales-peligro-extincion-espana/>

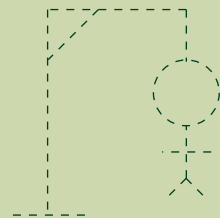
# DYNAMIC ON BIODIVERSITY HANGMAN

*Try to discover what each word is!*

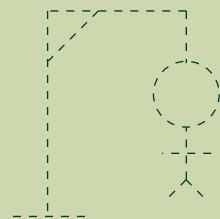
1. \_\_\_\_\_



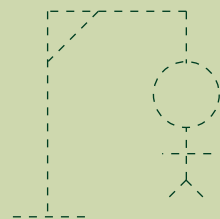
2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
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4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

