

ECOREST Challenge

A: Places where marine organisms are kept for recovery before being returned to the sea.

AQUARIUMS.

B: Technique used to secure marine organisms to a hard substrate, ensuring their recovery in the sea.

BADMINTON.

C: Fundamental aspect of the LIFE Ecorest project, as it involves working together among fishermen and women, scientists, NGOs, and local communities to achieve the goals of marine habitat restoration.

COLLABORATION.

D: Action of spreading and communicating the project's results to raise awareness in society about the importance of marine habitats.

DISSEMINATION.

E: Groups of marine organisms and their environment that interact and depend on each other to survive.

ECOSYSTEMS.

F: A piece of an organism extracted from fishing nets and collected using the badminton method.

FRAGMENT.

G: Soft corals present in restoration areas that are key to the recovery of marine habitats.

GORGONIANS.

H: Deep marine zones that the project seeks to restore as they are essential for biodiversity.

HABITATS.

I: This refers to the implementation of new techniques and approaches in the ecological restoration of marine habitats. This may include the use of advanced technologies to monitor and assess the health of marine ecosystems and the reintroduction of species more efficiently.

INNOVATION.

A word containing the letter J: planned work or activity aimed at achieving a specific goal.

PROJECT.

K: A unit of measure used when describing the extensive areas of marine habitats intended for restoration in the project.

KILOMETRES.

L: A European Union programme that co-finances the Ecorest project focused on environmental conservation.

LIFE.

M: Word with the letter M. It refers to a diverse group of organisms, such as Gorgonians and sponges, living in the same underwater habitat.

COMMUNITY.

N: The central element of the LIFE Ecorest project which aims to restore and conserve degraded marine ecosystems

NATURE.

O: Living marine beings, such as sponges and Gorgonians, that are restored and reintroduced into their natural habitat.

ORGANISMS.

P: Small, individual organisms that make up larger colonies of Gorgonians and other coral species.

POLYPS.

Q: The need for the active and consensual participation of the stakeholders involved in decision-making for marine habitat restoration.

QUORUM.

R: The process of recovering degraded marine habitats in the project's areas of action.

RESTORATION.

S: Marine organisms that play a crucial role in filtering water and providing habitat for other species.

SPONGES.

T: Refers to the movement towards sustainable fishing and the recovery of degraded ecosystems.

TRANSITION.

U: The environment beneath the surface of the sea where various marine organisms thrive.

UNDERWATER.

V: A town where there is an area of action with a fishing association.

VILANOVA.

W: An international conservation organization that is one of the partners in the LIFE project.

WWF.

A word containing the letter X. The permanent loss of a species, including marine species like certain Gorgonians. It can occur due to habitat degradation or overfishing.

EXTINCTION.

Y: Contains the letter Y. An organised and systematic effort to study the oceans and ecosystems. Oceanographic campaigns are used to collect data.

SURVEY.

Z: Areas where certain activities such as fishing are forbidden so as to allow marine species to recover.

ZONES OF EXCLUSION.





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