

## Bridge

It is usually made with stones or wood. They are built to communicate the two sides of the river..



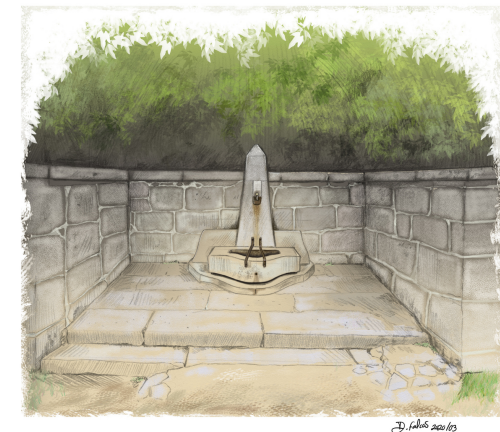
## Washing places

Places where the women of the town washed their clothes and those of their families. It was also a meeting place where women could converse as well as wash.



## Watermills

With the force of the water the mill starts to move for press the seeds. There are two stones and the seeds are placed in the middle of both.



## Fountain

Places from which running water flows. In them the water is collected to drink.



# VERTEBRATES

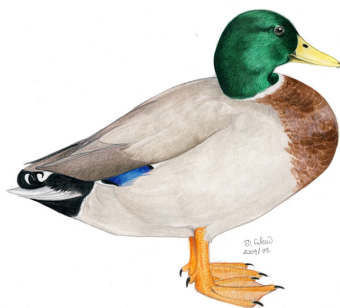


## **Ardea cinerea**

- **Length:** 84-102 cm.
- **Size:** 155-175 cm.

It lives in rivers, lakes, wetlands and all kinds of fresh water. It has a long yellow beak, black striped eyes, white and grey colors. Its neck hunches back when it is flying.

- **Food:** fish, amphibians, small mammals, insects and reptiles
- **Curiosity:** During the winter, it is easy to see, both in flight and on the banks of rivers and reservoirs.



## **Anas platyrhynchos**

- **Length:** 58cm

It lives almost in inland waters other than fast-flowing rivers. The male has a rich brown breast, and a dark green head with a white collar in the breeding season.

- **Food:** a variety of food, including invertebrates, fish and plants.
- **Curiosity:** it can be seen dabbling and up-ending. Usually nests on the ground under bushes, close to water.



## **Neomys fodiens**

- **Length:** 6,8 - 9,7 cm

It lives along the banks of clear, fast-flowing and unpolluted rivers and streams, as well as around ponds and lakes. It often has small tufts of white hair in its ears and white hairs around its eyes.

- **Food:** aquatic invertebrates and vertebrates.
- **Curiosity:** Being a semi-aquatic animal, it presents a series of morphological adaptations to swimming (posterior third of its wide body, relatively large feet, stiff hairs on paws and feet)

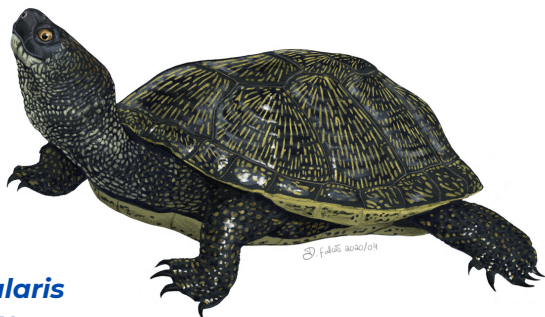


## **Lutra lutra**

- **Length:** 84 cm (body), 48 cm (tail).

It lives in wetlands, coastal areas and rivers. It is streamlined with a body that is adapted to an aquatic lifestyle. Its water-resistant fur is dense, consisting of short and longer hairs.

- **Food:** Fish, other small vertebrates and crustaceans.
- **Curiosity:** feet are webbed, and the tail is long and powerful.



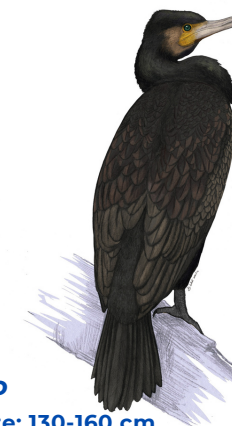
## ***Emys orbicularis***

- **Length:** 20-30 cm

This species lives in freshwater areas, including ponds, lakes, slow-moving streams and other lentic regions. Extensively variable colouration is seen within this generally small species. However, there is usually some light speckling on a dark (often black) background colour.

- **Food:** amphibians, fish, insects, mollusks and worms.

**Curiosity:** Young turtles are at risk of becoming prey to predacious fish species.



## ***Phalacrocorax carbo***

- **Length:** 80-100 cm. **Size:** 130-160 cm.

It lays on rocks or trees, with its wings open to let its plumage dry. Black colour all over its body. Strong, large, heavy neck.

- **Food:** fish, mainly European eels

**Curiosity:** In Europe it can generate conflict with fishermen due to competition, while in China and Japan it is used as a resource in "cormorant fishing".



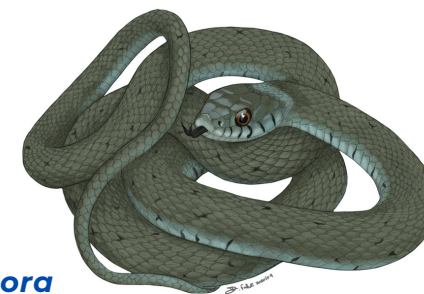
## ***Bufo bufo***

- **Length:** 8-15 cm

It lives in a range of habitats, but usually found in damp areas.

It has a warty skin which is usually orange-brown or olive. Females are larger than males. It walks and hops.

- **Curiosity:** In the Middle Ages, people associated toads with witches and the Devil. The species was believed to have magical powers. If a toad was found in a house, people assumed that the residents of the home were associated with witches.



## ***Natrix astreptophora***

- **Length:** 120 cm.

Grass snakes are strong swimmers and may be found close to freshwater. Their color may also range from grey to black,

- **Food:** Grass snakes prey mainly on amphibians, especially the common toad and the common frog, although they may also occasionally eat ants and larvae.





# VERTEBRATES



## *Angilla anguilla*

- **Length:** 60cm-1,5 m

They have a tough and slimy skin with small, minute and elliptical scales embedded in the skin. Their gill openings are small. The eel has one pair of small and rounded pectoral fins but no pelvic fins. They have a visible lateral line.

- **Food:** Nocturnal opportunist carnivores. In nature, they eat a variety of fish and invertebrates especially molluscs and crustaceans, and will also scavenge on dead fishes.



## *Salmo trutta*

- **Length:** 100 cm

It lives in fast flowing cold waters. Its coloration is variable, usually having ocellated black and red spots.

- **Food:** Fundamentally based on benthic invertebrates and insects. Adults can also consume fish and amphibians.



## *Squalis cephalus*

- **Length:** 60 cm

It lives in freshwater; brackish; benthopelagic areas. Its body is long and is covered with large greenish-brown scales which are edged with narrow bands of black across its back paling to golden on the flanks and even silver on the belly.

- **Food:** it feeds on a wide variety of aquatic and terrestrial animals and plant material.
- **Curiosity:** *The fish can live for up to 22 years in the wild*





# FLORA



*Salix sp.*

## ***Salix sp.***

This small tree can be up to 12 m tall, but it sometimes occurs as a very branching shrub

It is found in creeks, streams, valleys, lakes and boggy land near water sources and springs. It grows best in acidic soils and is found from sea level up to 2000 m.



*Osmunda regalis*

## ***Osmunda regalis***

**Height:** 60 to 160 cm

It is an herbaceous deciduous plant, which separately produces fertile fronds while others do not. Commonly called royal fern,

**Curiosity:** The name derives from being one of the largest European ferns. It has become rare in many areas as a result of drainage of swampy land for agriculture.



*Fraxinus excelsior*

## ***Fraxinus excelsior***

**Height:** 30m or more

This is the most robust and largest of the three native ash species, which are characterised by its dark brown, almost black buds.

**Curiosity:** *Excelsior* means *elevated upwards*.



*Corylus avellana*

## ***Corylus avellane***

**Height:** 8 m

The common hazel is a shrub that branches from the base of small tree that can be up to 8-10 m tall. Its crown is wide and dense, and its bark is reddish when it is young and greyish when mature. This is a pioneering species that grows along watercourses, in gorges and valleys.



***Carex pendula***

It is a vigorous rhizomatous perennial forming large clumps of dark green, linear, pleated leaves, with tall stems bearing several slender, drooping flower spikes. It can be deciduous or evergreen, rhizomatous or tufted perennials, with triangular stems bearing linear or strap-shaped leaves and short or long spikes of tiny green or brown flowers.



*Alnus glutinosa*

***Alnus glutinosa***

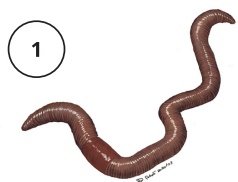
**The biological part of this project will be carried out with alder leaves.**

The common alder is a slender tree with grey, flaky bark that can reach 25 m tall.

This species is associated with watercourses, forming gallery forests (alisedas), sometimes together with willows, poplars, elms and ash trees..

**Curiosity: If you touch the leaves of this species you will realize they can be sticky, for this reason it has the term "glutinosa".**

### Oligochaetes



*Lumbricidae*

### Mollusca



*Ancyliidae*



*Hydrobiidae*

### Heteroptera



*Nepidae*

### Aracnidae



*Hydracarina*

### Tricoptera



*Limnephilidae*



*Sericostomatidae*



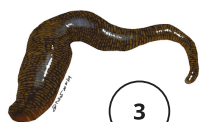
*Hydropsychidae*

### Planaries



*Dugesiiidae*

### Hirudinea



*Erpobdellidae*



*Brachycentridae*



*Rhyacofilidae*





## Ephemeroptera



7

*Ephemerllidae*



10

*Leptophlebiidae*

## Odonata



8

*Caloperygidae*



8

*Ashnidae*

## Plecoptera



10

*Perlidae*

## Diptera



5

*Simuliidae*



5

*Tipulidae*



2

*Culicidae*