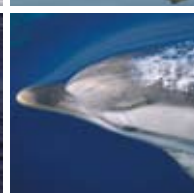
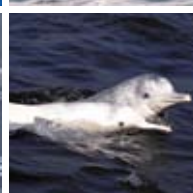
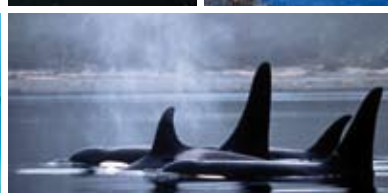
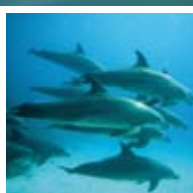
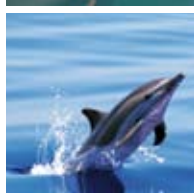
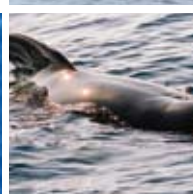
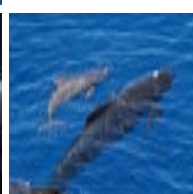
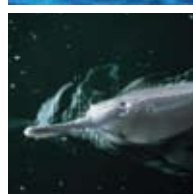
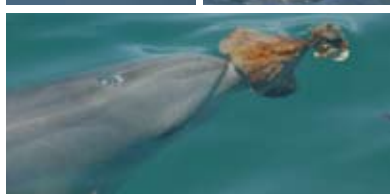
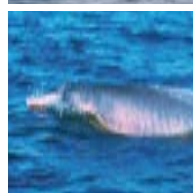
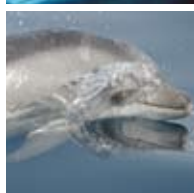
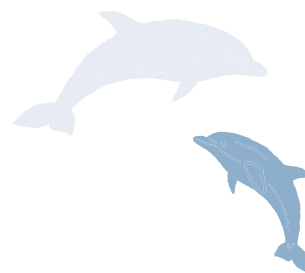
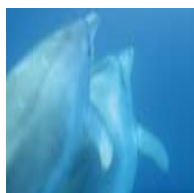


ALL ABOUT DOLPHINS!



A multilingual educational manual



IMPRINT

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ALL ABOUT DOLPHINS!

A multilingual educational manual

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*Image on next page
Pantropical spotted dolphin (Stenella attenuata), © joakant/pixelquelle
Map on p. 16, 26, 36, 46, 56 mod. from Boris Culik, 2004, Review of Small Cetaceans*



*H. S. H. Prince Albert II
of Monaco – Patron of
the Year of the Dolphin*

The Year of the Dolphin gives me the opportunity to renew my firm commitment towards protecting marine biodiversity. With this strong initiative we can make a difference to save these fascinating marine mammals from the brink of extinction.

Das Jahr des Delphins gibt mir Gelegenheit, meine feste Verpflichtung für den Schutz der marinen Artenvielfalt zu erneuern. Mit dieser starken Initiative können wir eine Wende einläuten, um diese faszinierenden Meeressäuger vor dem Aussterben zu bewahren.

La campagna de "L'Anno del Delfino" mi dà l'opportunità di rinnovare il mio deciso impegno verso la protezione della biodiversità marina. Con questa importante iniziativa possiamo contribuire a salvare questi affascinanti mammiferi marini dal rischio di estinzione.

L'Année du Dauphin me fournit l'occasion de renouveler mon ferme engagement envers la protection de la biodiversité marine. Avec cette initiative solide, nous pouvons en effet sur l'avenir immédiat sauver ces fascinants mammifères marins de leur extinction.

El Año del Delfín me da la oportunidad de renovar mi firme compromiso hacia la protección de la biodiversidad marina. Con esta fuerte iniciativa podemos influir sobre los resultados y salvar a estos fascinantes mamíferos marinos del borde de la extinción.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

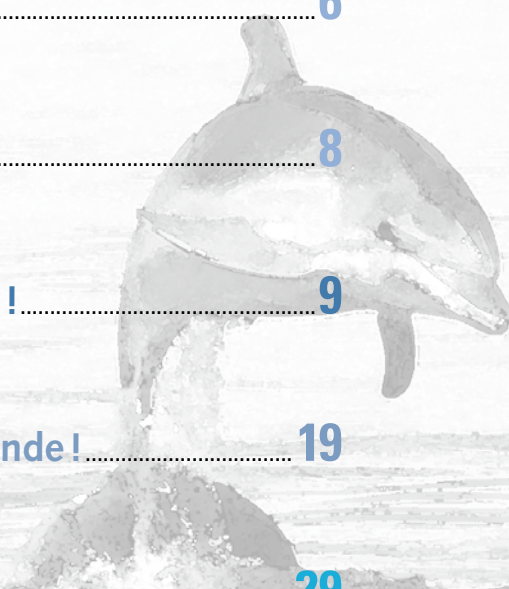
Many people contributed ideas, pictures, assistance information and their free time.

Thank you to all those who helped to realise this publication: Salvatore Arico, Marco Barbieri, Isabel Beasley, Felice Cappelluti, Laura Cerasi, Amanda C. Coakes, Bernard Combes, Katja Hoer, Michael Krutzen, Pascale Mannert, Guido Parra, Vassilios Petsos, Roman Richter, Silvia Sartori, Georgios Stratigakis.



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MESSAGES ON DOLPHINS



*Achim Steiner,
Executive Director of
UNEP*



Dolphins join two worlds: the world lit by sunshine and the one of deep darkness; they are the link between air and water. Dolphins also bring us closer to marine life and our precious blue planet. We are all responsible for acting now to ensure the species' survival. I call upon all children to support us with this campaign by learning about these wonderful species and their habitats. Share the information with your friends and parents.



*Natarajan Ishwaran,
Director Division of
Ecological and Earth
Sciences, UNESCO*



According to Greek mythology, dolphins are the mediators between gods and men. Dolphins illustrate of the links between culture and nature, cultural and biological diversity, as their life cycle and behaviour are interlinked with Man's culture and behaviour. Examples of such interaction can be seen when dolphins meet humans when we are exploring the seas, fishing and sailing the oceans. Dolphins are an important example of the values we should aspire to follow with regard to respect for nature, as protecting them requires sustainable use of the oceans' space and resources.



*Robert Hepworth,
Executive Secretary of
the UNEP Convention
on Migratory Species
(UNEP/CMS)*



Dolphins, like other wild migratory animals, are born free. The oceans, seas and rivers of the World are their natural home. Sadly, their home is increasingly a dangerous place. Thousands of dolphins die every year, accidentally caught in fishing nets. Others are harmed by dangerous chemicals which humans release into our rivers and seas. CMS speaks up for dolphins and other marine mammals. We encourage governments to protect them and preserve their liberty. If you want to help us, please look at the ideas in this manual.



*Wolf Michael Iwand,
Executive Director,
Corporate Environmental
Management, TUI-AG*

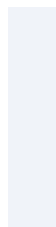


Dolphins, those wonderful mammals with a universal appeal are a symbol of grace and peace. Their elegance, intelligence and beauty are admired by humans worldwide. A sustainable and respectful tourism allows us to enjoy encountering them in their natural environment, making an important contribution to wildlife conservation through the understanding and enthusiasm of millions of tourists and thousands of tourism managers, raising awareness, creating revenue for conservation and jobs for local communities.



Marie-Christine Grillo Van Klaveren, Executive Secretary of the Agreement on the Conservation of Ceteceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)

According to traditional beliefs, capturing and killing dolphins is a sacrilege, as they were seen as messengers of god, guides who gave men advice and answers to all of their questions. This metaphorical message from ancient times has a "modern" meaning: the need to respect nature and its creatures as a way to save humanity.



Aldo Cosentino, Director General, Nature Conservation Service, Italian Ministry of Environment

The dolphin has the dual nature of fish and mammal, diving and always rising to the light of the sun. It is a symbol both of freedom but of birth and rebirth above all. Chosen as a 'spokeman' for the year 2007 for the campaign 'On the move to 2010', whose objective is protection of life on Earth in all its forms.



Nicolas Entrup, Managing Director of the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS) in Germany

The dolphin is a living treasure and a component of our cultural and natural heritage that needs to be preserved. Too little is known about these magnificent species, their biology and the threats they face. The following pages will explain how marvellous these animals are and how it is possible to help their survival and protection in the wild.

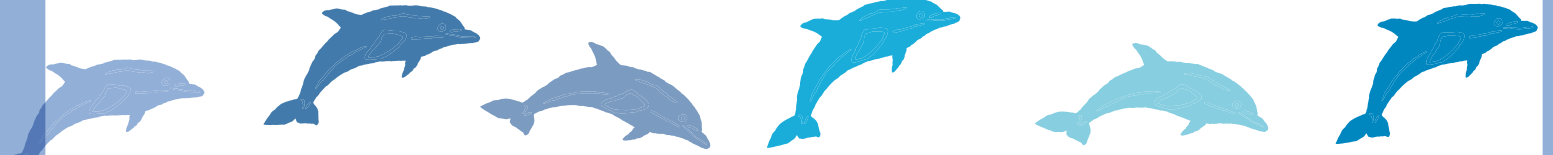


Christof Wandratsch, Teacher, marathon-swimmer, world record holder and "Year of the Dolphin-Ambassador"

In this book you can learn more about dolphin species all over the world, their characteristics, the dangers they face but you can also see and enjoy their colours, shapes and their natural joy and find out how to protect them better. Bring it to school, read it with your teacher and classmates and share with them what you learn and the sensations you feel, and discuss how you might help.



DOLPHIN DICTIONARY



Latin	English	Deutsch	Italiano	Français	Español
<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>	Hector's dolphin	Hectordelphin	Defino di Hector	Dauphin d'Hector	Delfín de Héctor
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Gemeiner Delphin	Delfino comune	Dauphin commun	Delfín común
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Pilot whale	Grindwal	Globicefalo nero	Globicéphale noir	Calderón negro
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Rundkopfdelphin	Grampo	Dauphin de Risso	Delfín de Risso
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Amazon river dolphin	Amazonas-Delphin	Boto	Dauphin de l'Amazon	Delfín Rosado del Amazonas
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	Chinese river dolphin	Chinesischer Flußdelphin	Lipote	Dauphin fluviale de Chine	Delfín de China
<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern right whale dolphin	Glattdelphin	Lissodelfino del nord	Dauphin à dos lisse boréal	Delfín liso del norte
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy dolphin	Irawadi Delphin	Orcella o delfino dell'Irravaddi	Dauphin de l'Irrawaddy	Delfín del Irrawaddy
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Snubfin dolphin	Australischer Stubsfinndelphin	Delfino coda smussata	Dauphin à aileron retroussé d'Australie	Delfín subfin australiano
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Schwertwal	Orca	Orque	Orca
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Fleckendelphin	Stenella maculata pantropicale	Dauphin tacheté pantropical	Delfín manchado
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Streifendelphin	Stenella striata	Dauphin bleu et blanc	Delfín listados
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Amazon dolphin	Amazonas-Delphin	Delfino dell'Amazzonia	Dauphin de l'Amazone	Delfín del Amazonas
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Großer Tümmler	Tursiope	Grand dauphin	Delfín mular

DOLPHINS – OUR FRIENDS!

The year 2007 is the Year of the Dolphin.

Of all animals in the world, the dolphin is the focus of special attention this year. This idea will bring us humans closer together, too, because dolphins are a part of everyday life and culture in many countries. You will find them in stories, fairy tales and even on flags. Humans and dolphins used to have a very close and friendly relationship; which is illustrated in various myths and legends. However this is no longer the case in all parts of the world. In some countries, people hunt dolphins in the belief that dolphins eat so many fish that there are not enough left for the fishermen to catch. In other countries, dolphins are still honoured by the people of today as intelligent creatures which should be protected, and as friends of the human race.

Unfortunately, things aren't looking too good for dolphins. They face numerous threats all over the world, such as being caught in fishing nets, frightened by the engine noise of boats and poisoned by more and more waste in the sea. Global warming may also harm dolphins by reducing their prey species. That is why we believe that dolphins need our attention and protection in all waters.

The "Dolphin Manual" helps us all to make a contribution to protecting dolphins. It contains simple information about these fascinating marine mammals and shows why they are threatened with extinction. The manual is aimed primarily at our young readers, as well as all parents and teachers who want to help us to ensure that future generations will also be able to enjoy a world full of variety and beauty.

We hope you will enjoy exploring the exciting and interesting world of dolphins.

Your dolphin-friendly team at

CMS, ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, TUI, UNEP, UNESCO and WDCS



Tursiops truncatus © Blueworld

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NOT ALL DOLPHINS ARE THE SAME



Illustration: Amazon river dolphin

Did you know that river dolphins usually swim on their sides and that they have long snouts and very small eyes?



The latest new species of dolphin was discovered off Australia in 2005 – the snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohmi*.



Why do species have to be named at all? It's an important step towards understanding the animals better. The species not only look different, they also have different habits and habitats.



Amazon dolphins (1) live in rivers, Hector's dolphins (2) prefer the coastal waters of New Zealand and killer whales (3) feel particularly at home on the high seas and in the cold waters of the Antarctic. So as you can see, every dolphin species needs its own living space. To protect them, it is important to find out where and how each individual species lives.



Dolphins have a torpedo-shaped body and are very good swimmers. To tell the difference between a striped dolphin (4) and a Pantropical spotted dolphin (5) or between a bottlenose dolphin (6) and a common dolphin (7), you have to look closely at the colouring of the animals. Can you spot the differences?



We can easily recognise dolphin species such as Risso's dolphin (8) or the pilot whale (9) by the shape of their head. Species such as the Northern right whale dolphin (10) stand out because they do not have a dorsal fin. Because some dolphins like to eat fish while others prefer squid (which aren't really fish but relatives of the snail), there are also differences in the shape of the snout and number of teeth.



DID YOU KNOW?

The smallest dolphin is Hector's Dolphin. It grows to a maximum of 1.5 metres long. The largest dolphin is the killer whale. Killer whales can grow to as much as 9 metres long. Using a stick or a sheet of paper, cut several 1.5 cm strips and one 9 cm strip. Now see how many of the short pieces are needed to match the long one. That's how much bigger the killer whale is than the Hector's Dolphin.

TWO SPECIES IN COMPARISON

A bottlenose dolphin 🐬 and an Irrawaddy dolphin 🐬 are hidden on this page.



© Maurizio Wurtz, Artescienza

They will appear if you join the numbers in the correct sequence!



Compare your drawings with the illustrations of the two dolphins.
Can you name them correctly?

Do you have coloured crayons or felt tip pens? If so, try to copy the special colouring of the dolphins! Pay close attention to the colours in the samples!

DOLPHINS IN DISTRESS!

It looks like the Chinese river dolphin may have become extinct recently. Other species are in great danger because humans are **destroying their habitat**. That is why dolphin lovers all over the world are demanding **better protection** for dolphins!



© Hal Sato

DOLPHINS ARE MAMMALS

... just like us humans. Did you know that? OK, but what does it actually mean to be a mammal?



Dolphins give birth to babies which are suckled by their mothers with high-fat milk. After a pregnancy of approx. 12 months, usually only one baby is born – tail first.



Dolphins live in the water, but they need air to breathe. To do this, they have to come up to the surface of the water. They don't breathe through their mouth, they use a nostril on the top of their head called a "blowhole".

Dolphins are very sociable animals which often live in groups (also known as schools or pods) or families. Killer whale males are real mummy's boys; they spend their entire lives with their mother.



Dolphins are predators. They catch and eat fish or squid. In order to survive, they must always find enough food.

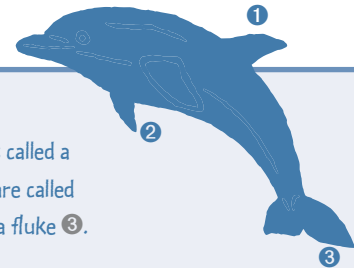


Dolphins are clever. One species of dolphin in Australia gathers the little sponges that grow on the seabed and puts them on the end of its beak to protect itself against injury when foraging for food. The daughters learn this skill from their mothers.



DID YOU KNOW?

The triangle on a dolphin's back is called a dorsal fin ①, the fins on the side are called flippers ② and the tail fin is called a fluke ③.



A SAD STORY




A dead dolphin is lying on the beach. Its body is covered in scars and cuts and tattered pieces of rope are wound around its tail fin ...








© Regina Asmutis / WDCCS



What happened?

Find out by filling in the spaces. The drawings in the text will help you.

Ben, a  and his friends were hungry. They had been searching for , for days on end, but without success. Ever since so many  had arrived in the area, there was less and less to eat.

But then Ben suddenly discovered a large shoal of fish right in front of them. The dolphins gulped down several titbits greedily until they noticed there was something wrong, but by then it was too late. The mesh of the huge  had already begun to dig into their  and . Ben tried desperately to free himself, but all he did was become more and more entangled in the silky maze of the fishing net. He could see that the same thing was happening to his friends – but nobody could help them!

Panic broke out. He now had to get back up to the  urgently to , but the net was keeping him underwater. The air in his lungs was running out more and more by the second. He couldn't get free and he suffocated.

When the  pulled in the net, they cut the dead dolphins out of the mesh and threw them back into the sea. All they were interested in was the fish and they had no use for the mammals, some of which got washed up later on the 

where they were found. The senseless death of Ben and his friends! Could it have been prevented?

Solution: Common dolphin, fish, ships, nets, fins, flukes, surface, breathe, fishermen, beach.

DOLPHINS IN DISTRESS!

Tens of thousands of dolphins drown every year in fishing nets. Dolphin lovers are demanding:

- ✎ Fishermen only use special nets from which dolphins can escape.
- ✎ Important areas are set aside for dolphins where fishing is banned.

A WORLD FULL OF SOUNDS

Dolphins communicate using body language and sounds. They don't have any vocal cords and they can't talk to one another the way we humans do, but they can make an incredible amount of different noises to make themselves understood. They whistle, bark, squeak, click their tongues, quack and grunt.



"Dolphin Gossip"

To this day scientists haven't been able to find out exactly what dolphins talk about. One thing is certain, though: the calls and whistles serve the purpose of passing on news, such as who is where at any given time. Just like in your game when you think about it!



Try out this game along with your friends:

One of you gets chosen and blindfolded. All of the others form a circle. As soon as the person with the blindfold is led into the middle of the circle, some of you start to make dolphin noises one after the other. The person in the middle has to try to point in the direction from which the noise came. He or she should also try to call out the name of the person making the noise. How many correct answers can you get?

Exercise "Here I am ... !"

If dolphins played this game they would be bound to win. Far more than you, they have to rely on their sense of hearing in their everyday lives. Dolphins have to do with their ears what you do with your eyes, because there is hardly any light even a few metres under the water. Sound, on the other hand, travels very well under water.



© Alex Morton



DID YOU KNOW?

The killer whale families off the west coast of Canada have their **own dialects** which the mother passes on to her offspring.

Bottlenose dolphins have their **own whistle** through which they can recognise one another. This is important when a mother calls her child.



© Mike Bossley

QUIET PLEASE!

Exercise "Here I am ... !"

Now try the same game again with the following changes to the rules:

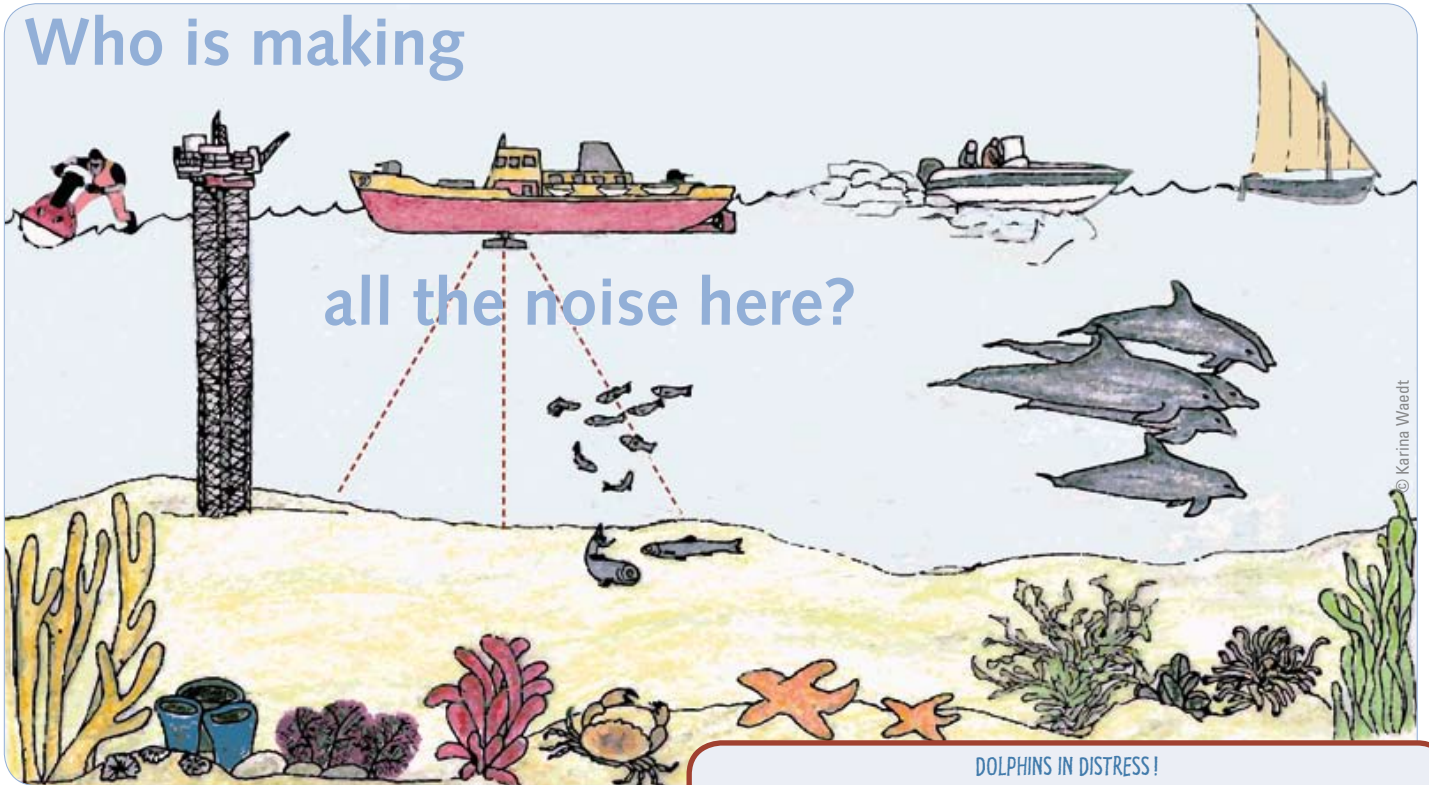
While the person in the middle is trying to find out who is making the dolphin noises, all of the others can stamp their feet and clap their hands.

Compare the results with those of the first game. What have you found out?

Solution: It is no longer so easy to tell who is calling. The person in the middle is having difficulties.

Who is making

all the noise here?



Unfortunately, it is usually humans who are responsible for the noise in the sea.

Have a close look at the illustration and mark the noise makers in red.

DOLPHINS IN DISTRESS!

Noise in the oceans is a catastrophe for dolphins. They can no longer understand one another and can't find their way around. They try to keep away from the noise and lose their feeding grounds. Sometimes dolphins remain deaf for the rest of their lives after encountering noise of this kind: their sensitive hearing is damaged forever. Dolphin lovers are demanding ...

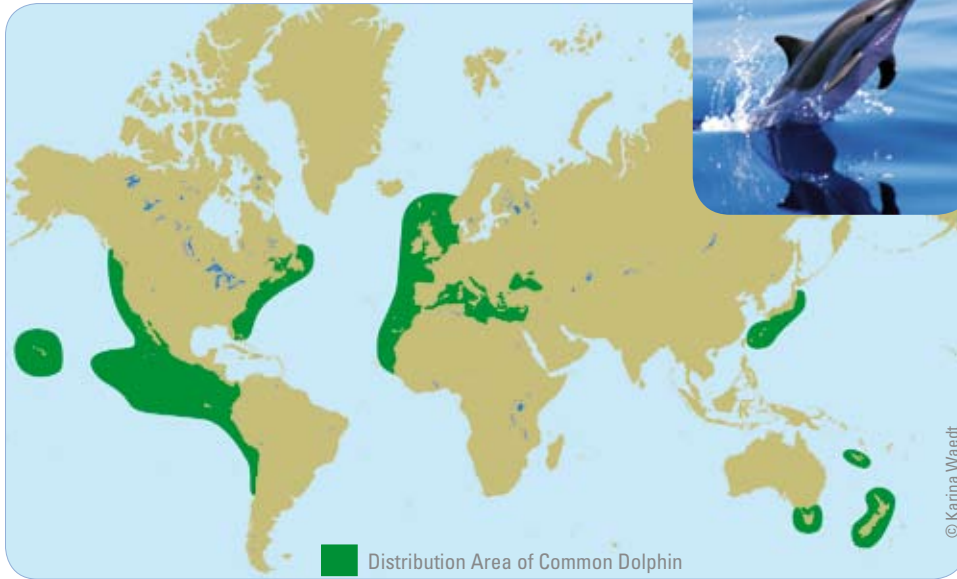
- ❶ Less noise during military exercises, which should only be conducted when no dolphins are near.
- ❷ New laws to reduce noise levels in our oceans.

HERE TODAY – THERE TOMORROW

Do you know what nomads are? They are people who live in the desert and move around with their herds from one place to another searching for good pastures.

Dolphins are also called the “Nomads of the Oceans”, because they don’t spend their entire lives in one place either. Their search for food takes them all over the oceans of the world. This means that a killer whale can be hunting for tuna fish in the Straits of Gibraltar and turn up off the coast of Ireland more than 1,000 kilometres away only a few days later!

© Margherita Zanardelli, Tethys



© Karina Waedt



© John Newby, SCF

The migration routes of dolphins certainly haven’t all been explored. What we do know is that they encounter many dangerous and life-threatening situations during their travels.

To give dolphins better protection, dolphin lovers want to bring together the responsible people from as many countries as possible to pass international laws. As soon as the countries agree about protecting dolphins in a particular region, they sign a “Regional Agreement”. This contains all of the rules that have been agreed to protect the dolphins in the waters they live in. One very good measure, for instance, is the establishment of large marine protected areas which extend across national frontiers.



DID YOU KNOW ?

A United Nations agreement for the protection of migratory animal species (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals CMS) or the “Bonn Convention” helps countries **work together successfully** to protect dolphins.



Regional agreements are already in force for the Mediterranean and Black Seas and for the North and Baltic Seas. Important new measures to give better protection to dolphins in the South Pacific were agreed in 2006.



A PARADISE FOR DOLPHINS ... ?!

If you have read the “Dolphin Manual” carefully up to this point, you should have learnt quite a lot about dolphins – how they live, what they need and what puts them in danger.



Tursiops truncatus © Blueworld

DOLPHINS IN DISTRESS!

There are more than 350 dolphin protection areas in the world today. To ensure that dolphins can feel really safe in these areas, however, strict rules must be obeyed. Boats can no longer travel through parts of these territories without permission and fishing is restricted. Dolphin lovers are pushing for even more protective measures to ensure that all rules are kept and that all protection areas become a genuine dolphins' paradise.

Test your knowledge with our dolphin quiz! Put a cross by the right answers! You need the boxes on the right hand side to find out the key word at the end.

1. How can you tell the difference between an Irrawaddy Dolphin and a Bottle-nosed Dolphin?

a) the Irrawaddy Dolphin does not have a blow hole		P	A	
b) the Irrawaddy Dolphin is three times bigger than a Bottle-nosed Dolphin		D	E	
c) the Irrawaddy Dolphin does not have a clearly curved snout		P	R	O

2. How do Dolphins communicate with one another?

a) by blinking		G	E	
b) by making clicking sounds, calls and whistles		T	E	C
c) by using the morse code		I	O	N

3. What threats do dolphins face?

a) they get overweight because they have eaten too much		F	I	N
b) they are losing their habitats		T	E	D
c) they are dying of thirst because of climate change		M	A	S

4. Why is it so disastrous for dolphins to get caught up in a fishing net?

a) because they cannot escape from sharks if they are in a net		S	C	H
b) they get cold because they can no longer move		N	A	H
c) they cannot get any air and they suffocate		A	R	E

5. What can regional agreements do to help dolphin conservation?

a) bring countries round the negotiating table to agree conservation measures		A	S	
b) impose a worldwide ban on whaling		M	E	N
c) breed new species of dolphin		U	T	Z

You can find the key word by writing in the letters in the box next to your chosen answer into the spaces below.

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I WANT TO PROTECT DOLPHINS!

If you are a friend of the dolphins and want to make an active contribution towards helping your friends, you can ...

Make sure that you don't pollute the oceans and that you respect the habitat in which your swimming friends live.

Find out which dolphin species live in your region. Is there a dolphin protection organisation anywhere near you that you could join?

Tell other people you know about the dolphins in your region. Tell them about the danger they are in by organising a Dolphin Day together with your classmates.

Collect signatures to protect dolphins and send them to the responsible politicians.

Organise a tombola with prizes you have made yourself. You can then donate the proceeds to protect the dolphins.



1



4



6



2



8



7



3



5



2007
Year of the Dolphin







Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Year of the Dolphin



Dolphin memory

The first thing you have to do to play Dolphin memory is carefully cut out the pictures on the last page of this book.

To play, place all of the cards face-down on a table. The first player turns over two cards. If they show the same species of dolphin and the player knows the correct name, he or she can keep them. If not, turn the cards back over and continue with the second player who then turns over two cards. The winner is whoever finds three correct pairs first and knows their proper name!

Solution: 1 and 4: Bottlenose Dolphin, 2 and 8: Killer Whale, 3 and 5: Irrawaddy Dolphin, 6 and 7: Common Dolphin

Delphin-Memory

Für das Delphin-Memory musst Du als erstes die Bilder auf der letzten Seite dieses Buches sorgfältig ausschneiden.

Zum Spielen werden alle Karten verdeckt auf den Tisch gelegt. Der erste Spieler darf zwei Karten aufdecken. Wenn sie dieselbe Delphin-Art zeigen und er sie richtig benennen kann, darf er sie behalten. Ansonsten bitte wieder umdrehen. Nun deckt der zweite Spieler zwei Karten auf. Gewonnen hat, wer zuerst drei richtige Paare findet und sie auch mit dem richtigen Namen benennen kann!

Auflösung: 1 und 4: großer Tümmler, 2 und 8: Schwertwal, 3 und 5: Irrawadi-Delphin, 6 und 7: Gemeiner Delphin

Delfino-Giocomemory

Per il "Delfino-Giocomemory" devi prima ritagliare accuratamente le immagini sull'ultima pagina di questo libro.

Per poter giocare, devi disporre le carte coperte sul tavolo. Il primo giocatore può scoprire due carte. Se su di esse appaiono le stesse specie di delfino ed egli può indicare il loro nome correttamente, allora potrà conservarle. Altrimenti, capovolgile ancora. Ora è il secondo giocatore a scoprire due carte. Vince chi trova per primo tre coppie giuste e riesce ad indicarne correttamente il nome!

Soluzione: 1 e 4: Turstope, 2 e 8: Orca, 3 e 5: Orcella (o delfino dell'Irrawaddi), 6 e 7: Delfino comune

Memory dauphin

Pour le jeu de memory dauphin, tu dois d'abord soigneusement découper les images à la fin de ce livre.

Pour jouer, toutes les cartes doivent être disposées faces cachées sur la table. Le premier joueur peut retourner deux cartes. Si elles représentent la même espèce de dauphins et qu'il peut en donner le nom, il peut les garder. Sinon, il doit les retourner. Ensuite le deuxième joueur retourne deux cartes. Le gagnant est le joueur qui trouve en premier trois paires correctes et qui peut donner le nom correct des dauphins!

Solution: 1 et 4: Grand dauphin, 2 et 8: Orque, 3 et 5: Dauphin de l'Irrawaddy, 6 et 7: Dauphin commun

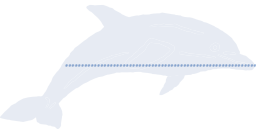
Delfín-Memory

Para el Delfín-Memory debes recortar primero con mucho cuidado las imágenes en la última página de este libro.

Para jugar, se colocan todas las tarjetas tapadas sobre la mesa. El primer participante debe descubrir dos tarjetas. Si se trata de la misma especie de delfín y el participante dice su nombre correctamente, puede conservar las tarjetas. Si no, por favor, darlas vuelta nuevamente. Ahora el segundo participante da vuelta dos tarjetas. Gana quien primero encuentre tres parejas correctas y pueda decir sus nombres correctos.

Solución: 1 y 4: Delfín mular, 2 y 8: Orca, 3 y 5: Delfín beluga, 6 y 7: Delfín común

NOTES • NOTIZEN • APPUNTI • NOTES • APUNTES



A series of horizontal blue lines for writing, consisting of 18 lines spaced evenly down the page.



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ALL ABOUT DOLPHINS! A multilingual educational manual

Dolphins cannot speak and tell us about the threats they face – we must do it for them! The “Dolphin Manual” explains more about these marine mammals and indicates different ways to protect them. To give dolphins a chance, share your knowledge with your friends.

Delphine können nicht sprechen und uns sagen, welchen Gefahren sie ausgesetzt sind – deshalb müssen wir das für sie tun! Das „Dolphin Manual“ informiert über die Meeressäugetierte und zeigt, wie wir sie schützen können. Um Delphinen zu helfen, sag Deinen Freunden was Du über sie weißt.

I delfini non possono parlare e raccontare le minacce che devono affrontare – noi dobbiamo farlo per loro! Il “Manuale del Delfino” fornisce informazioni dettagliate su questi mammiferi marini e indica come proteggerli. Se vuoi dare una mano ai delfini, condividi quello che sai con i tuoi amici.

Les dauphins ne peuvent pas parler des dangers qu’ils rencontrent – nous devons le faire pour eux. Le «Dolphin Manual» décrit d’avantage ces mammifères marins et indique différents moyens pour les protéger. Donne une chance aux dauphins, partage ton savoir avec tes amis.

Los delfines no pueden hablar y no pueden contarnos sobre las amenazas que ellos encaran – nosotros debemos hacerlo por ellos! El «Manual del Delfín» explica más acerca de estos mamíferos marinos e indica las diferentes maneras de protegerlos. Para darle a los delfines una oportunidad, comparte tu conocimiento con tus amigos.



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