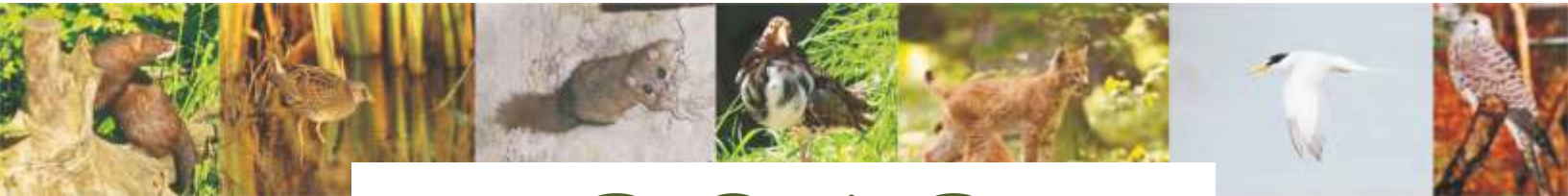
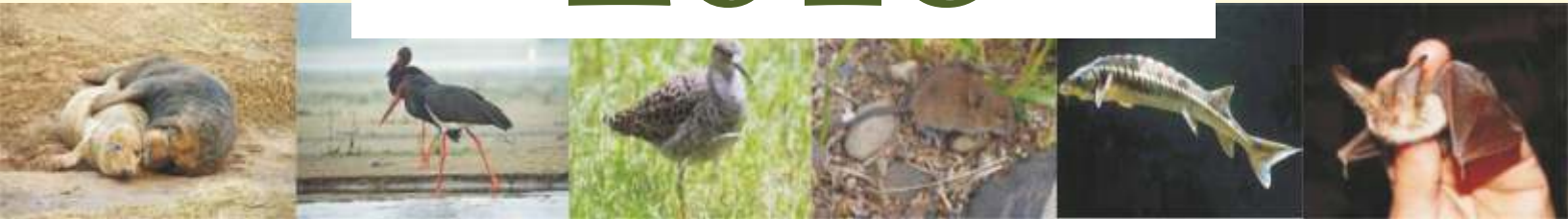




Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



2018



[https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juodasis_gandras#/media/File:Ciconia_nigra_3_\(Marek_Szczepanek\).jpg](https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juodasis_gandras#/media/File:Ciconia_nigra_3_(Marek_Szczepanek).jpg)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Falco_tinnunculus.jpg
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_long-eared_bat#/media/File:Plecotus_auritus_01.jpg
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_tern#/media/File:Sternula_albifrons_2_-_Little_Swanport.jpg
http://www.raudonojiknyga.lt/web_images/sturys.jpg
https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popielica_szara#/media/File:Siebenschlaefer_glis_glis.jpg
[https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0vyg%C5%BEda#/media/File:Porzana_porzana_5_\(Marek_Szczepanek\).jpg](https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0vyg%C5%BEda#/media/File:Porzana_porzana_5_(Marek_Szczepanek).jpg)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_birch_mouse#/media/File:Sicista_betulina_03.JPG
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruff#/media/File:Ruff_female_RWD.jpg
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lynx_lynx_cub_20050709.jpg
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europ%C3%A4ischer_Nerz.jpg
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_seal#/media/File:GreySealMating.jpg

Teaching English with Innovative Web Tools Nr. 2016-TR01-KA219-034823_2

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

In this calendar the endangered species of animals of Lithuania are presented. They are in danger of extinct because of the air and water pollution, deforestation and overfishing. The calendar was introduced to a Kalnenu basic school community on a Project Day when the students presented their projects about endangered animal species and projects

„Posters: ECO-PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF MAŽEIKIAI, LITHUANIA“.

with the participation of Zigmantas Kristutis, the Head Inspector of Ecology and Health Department at the municipality of Mažeikiai of Telšiai County, Lithuania, the headmistress of Kalnenu basic school Regina Arbatauskienė, deputies of school Violeta Langienė, Adelė Staigvilienė.
Students have learnt how to use Web 2.0 Tools, such as : Calameo, Prezi.com, Joomag, Canva, SimpleSite, weebly.com.

Reference: All facts used in this calendar were collected from WIKIPEDIA

Objectives of the project are:

- to create awareness of pupils and teachers towards the interdisciplinary learning and teaching via innovative approaches,
- to motivate pupils to learn English integrated with other subjects, related to real-life environments and use it in their daily lives more effectively,
- to encourage the pupils to use their IT skills as well as science and knowledge of foreign language namely English in an effective and creative way,
- to add vivid colour to school and social lives,
- to awaken a wish to learn other cultures and languages through the links with foreign peers,
- to motivate the colleagues from partner schools to teach the language in an interdisciplinary way using new technologies.

The calendar was produced by 7th-grade students of Kalnenu basic school of Mazeikiai, Lithuania:

- Dija Butkevičiūtė,
- Kamilė Šteinbrecher,
- Skaistė Noreikaitė.

With the assistance of teachers:

- An IT teacher: Danutė Prokopčukienė
- A Biology teacher: Jūratė Fridrikienė
- An Art teacher: Raminta Lupeikienė
- A project coordinator, an English teacher: Olga Pileckienė



Mažeikių Kalnėnų pagrindinė mokykla. Lietuva
KALNENU BASIC SCHOOL OF MAZEIKIAI, LITHUANIA



By Marek Szczepanek, CC BY-SA 3.0
[https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juodasis_gandras#/media/File:Ciconia_nigra_3_\(Marek_Szczepanek\).jpg](https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juodasis_gandras#/media/File:Ciconia_nigra_3_(Marek_Szczepanek).jpg)

JANUARY

The black stork (lot. Ciconia nigra) is a widespread, but uncommon, species that breeds in the warmer parts of Europe. It is seen in pairs or small flocks. It feeds on amphibians and insects. The black stork is a large bird, 95 to 100 cm in length, weighs around 3 kg. It has long a neck and legs. The plumage is all black with a purplish green sheen, except for the white lower breast, belly and under tail coverts. The bare skin around its eyes is red, as are its bill and legs.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



By BS Thurner Hof, public domain
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Falco_tinnunculus.jpg

FEBRUARY

The common kestrel (lat. Falco tinnunculus) is a bird of prey species. They can be found in Anykščiai, Kaunas, Varėna, Šakiai, Šilutė and other regions . They live in forested areas and marshlands. Common kestrels measure 32–39 cm. from head to tail, with a wingspan of 65–82 cm. Like the other Falcon species, they have long wings and a distinctive long tail. Their plumage is mainly light chestnut with blackish spots on the upper side and buff with narrow blackish streaks on the underside. They feed on small rodents, birds and insects. They prefer open, grassy fields and farmlands, which give them sufficient open areas to hunt.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				



By Mnolf, CC BY-SA 3.0,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_long-eared_bat#/media/File:Plecotus_auritus_01.jpg

MARCH

The brown long-eared bat (lot. Plecotus auritus) has exceptionally long ears that are almost as long as their body and a distinctive fold of wings. They are relatively slow flyers compared to other bat species. This species roosts in tree holes and buildings or nesting boxes. During the daytime they hang in the dark places wrapping their wings around the head. It hunts in the woods. The brown long-eared bats are usually the most active at night and feed on moths and gleaning insects that they find on leaves or on the tree bark. They produce echolocation calls to indicate a prey. Their hearing is beyond human range of hearing therefore they are called “ultrasound”.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



By JJ Harrison, CC BY-SA 3.0,
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_tern#/media/
File:Sternula_albifrons_2_-_Little_Swanport.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_tern#/media/File:Sternula_albifrons_2_-_Little_Swanport.jpg)

APRIL

*The little tern (lot. *Sternula albifrons*) is a seabird of the tern family. Nowadays, only few river systems in Europe possess suitable for them habitats. In Lithuania their home is by the river Nemunas. The little tern breeds in colonies. It lays two to four eggs on the ground. It is defensive of its nests and attacks intruders. The little tern feeds on small fish. It is 21–25 cm long with a 41–47 cm wingspan. Its thin sharp bill is yellow with a black tip and its legs are also yellow. The bird's voice sounds loud and produces a distinctive creaking noise.*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY



http://www.raudonojiknyga.lt/web_images/sturys.jpg

The European sea sturgeon (lot. Acipenser sturio) is a species of sturgeon found on most coasts of Europe. They are found on the coasts of Europe and in the Baltic region. In Lithuania they breed in the river Nemunas and this species is currently a critically endangered. A sturgeon can weigh 40 kg. At the beginning of the 19th century, these fish were used extensively to produce caviar, but have been a protected species in Europe since 1982.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Foto Fotograf/Zeichner: Marcus Ostermann, CC BY-SA 3.0
[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popielica_szara#/media/
File:Siebenschlaefer_glis_glis.jpg](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popielica_szara#/media/File:Siebenschlaefer_glis_glis.jpg)

JUNE

.The edible dormouse (lot. Glis glis) or fat dormouse is the only living species in the genus Glis. It was farmed and eaten by the ancient Romans, usually as a snack, since then the word edible is in its name. The Romans would catch dormice from the wild in autumn when they were the fattest. It is the largest of all dormice, being around 14 to 19 cm in length, its weight can be from 120 to 150 g. It has a squirrel-like body, small ears and large feet. Its fur has the shades of greyish-brown. The tail is long and bushy. Edible dormice are herbivorous, feeding mainly on berries, apples, and nuts. They spend the day in nests taken from birds, or located in hollow trees or a similar shelter. They are good climbers, and spend most of their time in the trees, although they are relatively poor jumpers.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



By Marek Szczepanek, CC BY-SA 3.0
[https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0vyg%C5%BEda#/media/File:Porzana_porzana_5_\(Marek_Szczepanek\).jpg](https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0vyg%C5%BEda#/media/File:Porzana_porzana_5_(Marek_Szczepanek).jpg)

JULY

The spotted crane (lot. Porzana porzana) is a small water bird. Its breeding habitat is wetlands, marshes and sedge beds, shallow freshwater areas with dense grass. They are slightly smaller than water rails, from which they are easily distinguished by the short straight bill. Adults have mainly brown upperparts and blue-grey breast, with dark barring and white spots on the flanks. They have green legs with long toes, and a short tail which is buff underneath. These birds feed on insects and aquatic small animals picking them up in shallow water. It is a rare species in Lithuania and is included in the Red Book of Lithuania.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					



By AfroBrazilian, CC BY-SA 3.0 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_birch_mouse#/media/File:Sicista_betulina_03.JPG

AUGUST

The northern birch mouse (lot. Sicista betulina) is a small mouse with a relatively long tail, about 5 to 8 cm long (without the tail), weighing 5 to 13 g.. Adults vary in weight between 5 and 13 g. The upper parts are yellowish-grey with a brown sheen and the under parts are pale greyish-yellow. Its voice sounds like a high-pitched whistle. It eats shoots, grains, berries, and sometimes insects. It is active at night before the dawn starts. Then it falls asleep gripping the twigs and branches with its five-toed feet and a tail for additional support. The species is included in the Red Book of Lithuania.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Dick Daniels, CC BY-SA 3.0
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruff#/media/
File:Ruff_female_RWD.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruff#/media/File:Ruff_female_RWD.jpg)

SEPTEMBER

The ruff (lat. Philomachus pugnax) is a medium-sized wading bird that breeds in marshes and wet meadows, in wet grassland and soft mud. In Lithuania can be seen from April to September. They feed on insects. The ruff is a long-necked bird. The male is larger than the female and has a breeding plumage that is extensive black on the breast, the large collar of ornamental feathers, brightly coloured head tufts and bare orange facial skin. The female and the non-breeding male have grey-brown upperparts and mainly white underparts.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



By Bernard Landgraf, CC BY-SA 3.0
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
File:Lynx_lynx_cub_20050709.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lynx_lynx_cub_20050709.jpg)

OCTOBER

The lynx (lot. Lynx) is one of the four species within the Lynx genus of wild cats, which includes the bobcat. The lynx has a short tail, tufts of black hair on the tips of their ears, large paws for walking on snow and long whiskers. Under their neck, they have a ruff which resembles a bow although this is often not visible. The body is from medium brown to goldish beige-white, and is marked with dark brown spots. The lynx hunts by stalking and jumping on its prey. The favorite prey in its woodland habitat is roe deer. The population of this predators counts about 80 lynxes in Lithuania and is included in the Red Book.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



By Nicolai Meyer , public domain https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europ%C3%A4ischer_Nerz.jpg

NOVEMBER

The European mink (lat. Mustela lutreola) is a semi-aquatic species of musteline family. The winter fur of the European mink is very thick and dense, but not long. It is similar in colour to the American mink, but is slightly smaller. Despite having a similar name, build and behaviour, the European mink is not closely related to the American mink, being much closer to the European polecat and Siberian weasel. The European mink occurs by forest streams which are unlikely to freeze in winter. It feeds on voles, frogs, fish, crustaceans and insects. In Lithuania the decline of this species seems to coincide with the spread of the invasion of the American mink.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



Grey seals mating, By Donna Nook, Lincolnshire,
UK CC BY-SA 3.0Jpacarter at English Wikipedia
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_seal#/
media/File:GreySealMating.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_seal#/media/File:GreySealMating.jpg)

DECEMBER

The grey seal (lot. Halichoerus grypus) is found on both shores of the North Atlantic Ocean, in the north-west of Europe and in the Baltic sea. Its name is translated from Latin as "hooked-nosed sea pig". It is a large seal the only species classified in the genus Halichoerus. Its body reaches from 2.5 to 3.3 m. long and weighs 170–310 kg; the cows are much smaller, typically from 1.6 to 2.0 m. long and 100–190 kg. in weight. Their breeding season in the Baltic region takes three months, from February to March. Newborn pups have got a white fur and it is not waterproof. The adults have the shades of brown and silver grey with some patches on the skin. Males are usually darker than females.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						