Tessa and the Fishy Mystery



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Tessa and the Fishy Mystery is part of the Tunza Environmental Series for Children, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

"Tunza" means "to treat with care or affection" in Kiswahili. UNEP hopes to inspire caring for the Earth through creative literature that sparks the interest and awareness of children, their parents and teachers.

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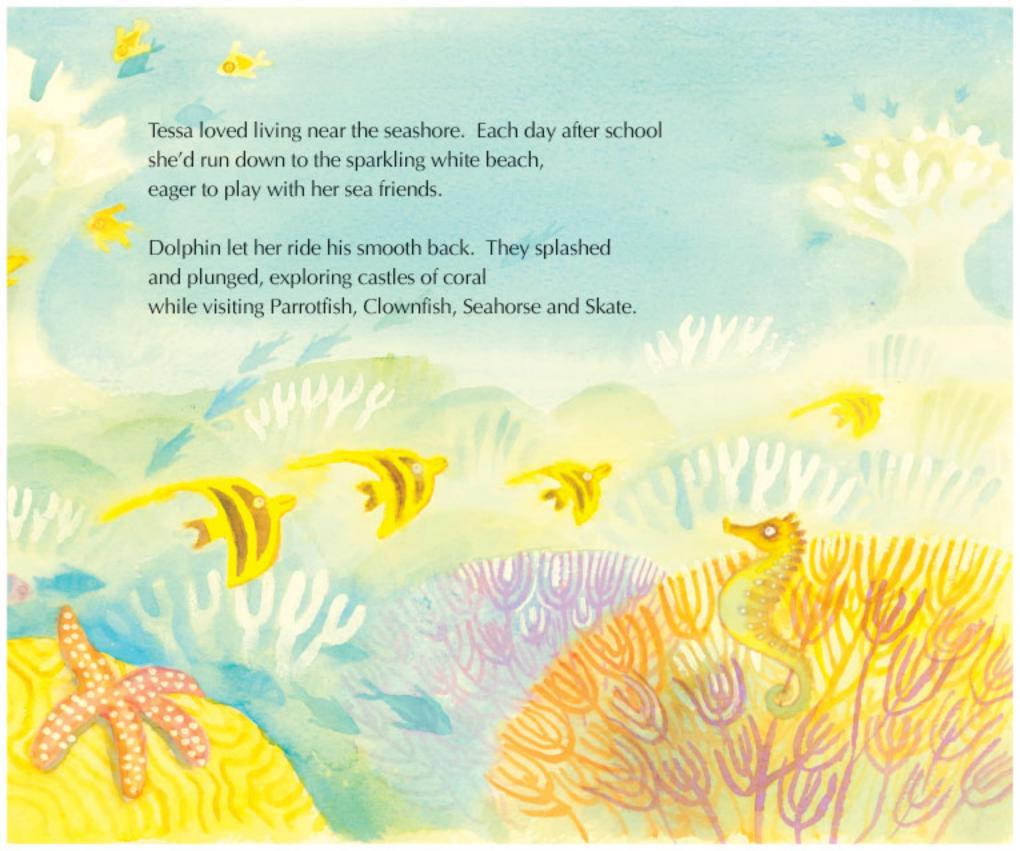
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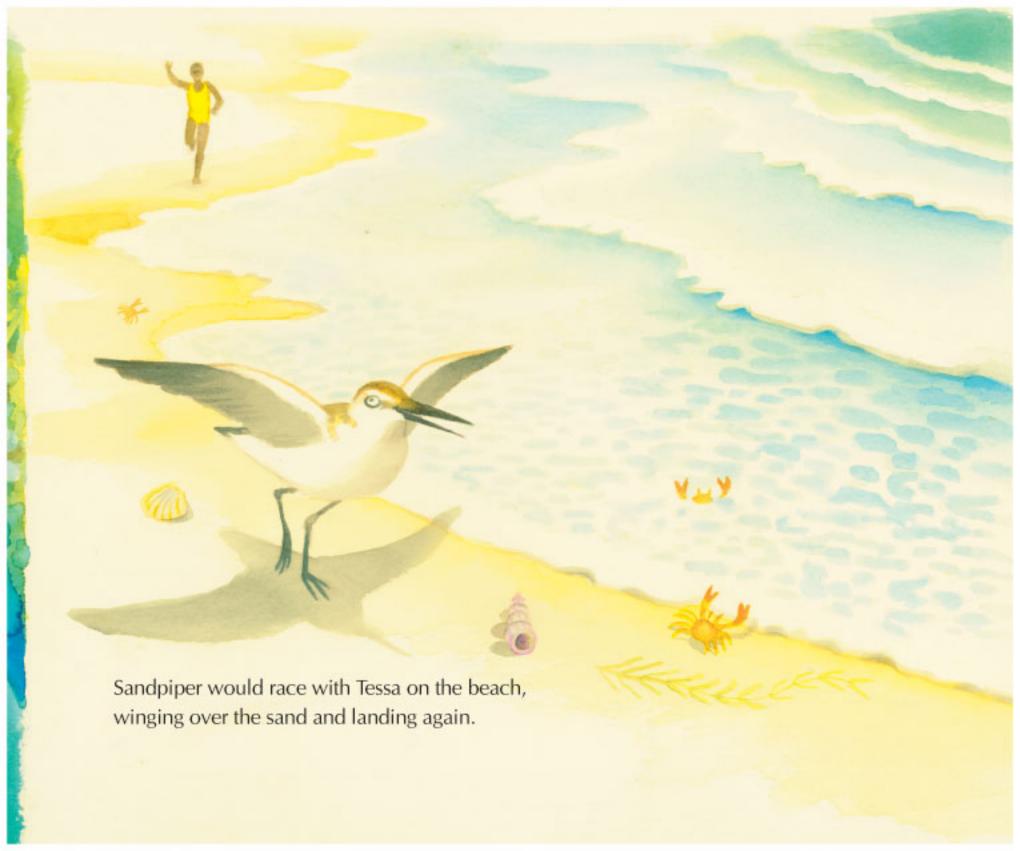
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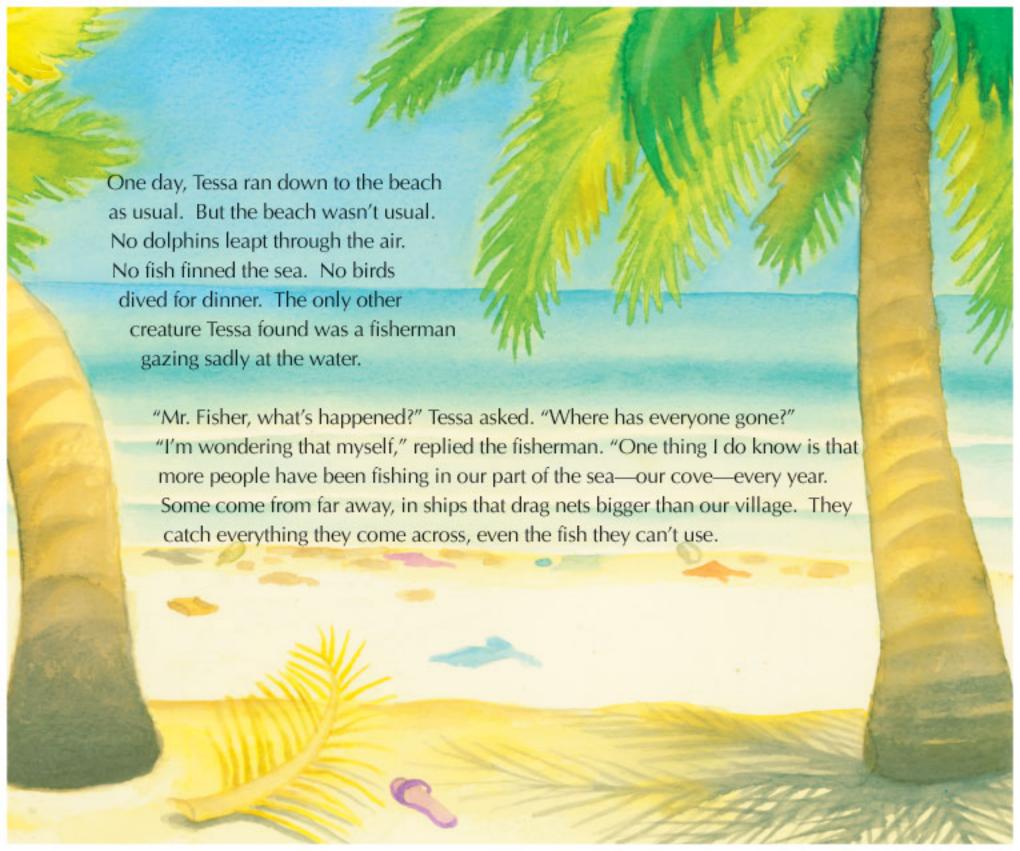












"They can't have taken all our fish!" exclaimed Tessa.

"No, I haven't seen those ships recently," the fisherman continued.

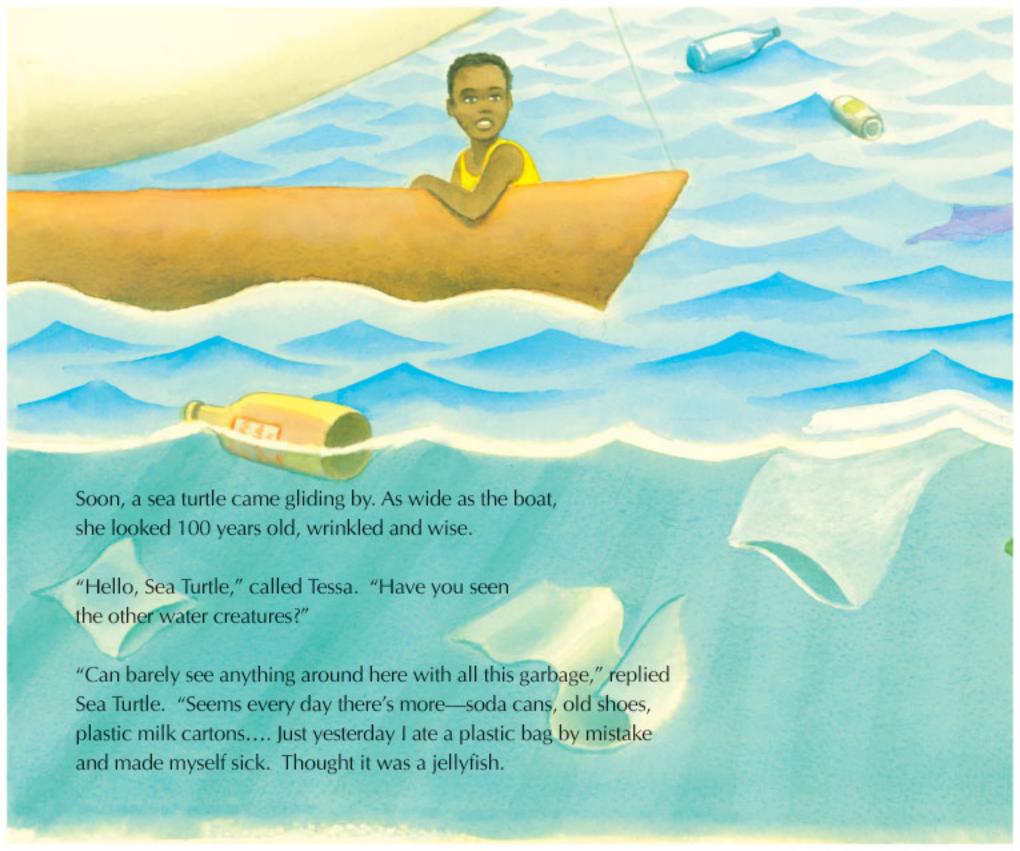
"But closer to shore, some fishers use nets with mesh that's way too small—so young fish get caught and don't have a chance to grow up.

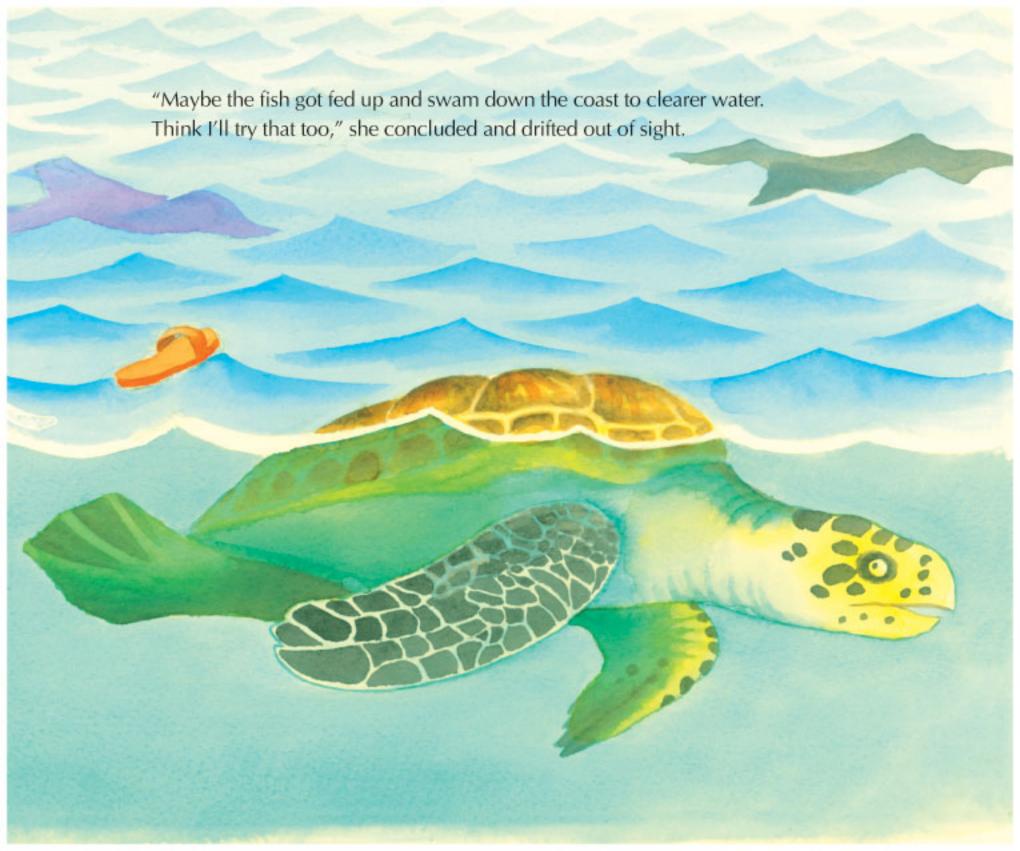
"Maybe the fish swam down the coast to a safer place," said the fisherman. "I was going to sail down for a look. Want to come along?"

"Oh yes, please!" said Tessa.

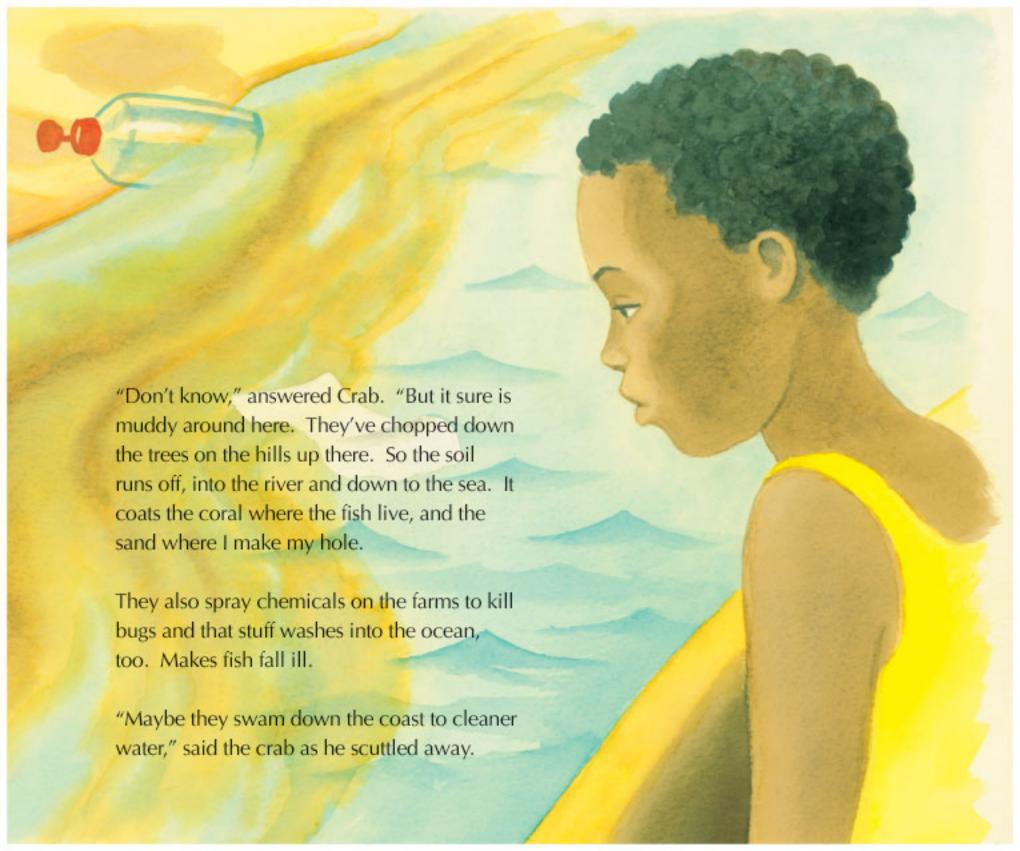
They climbed into the fisher's sailboat, the same as his grandfather's grandfather had sailed.











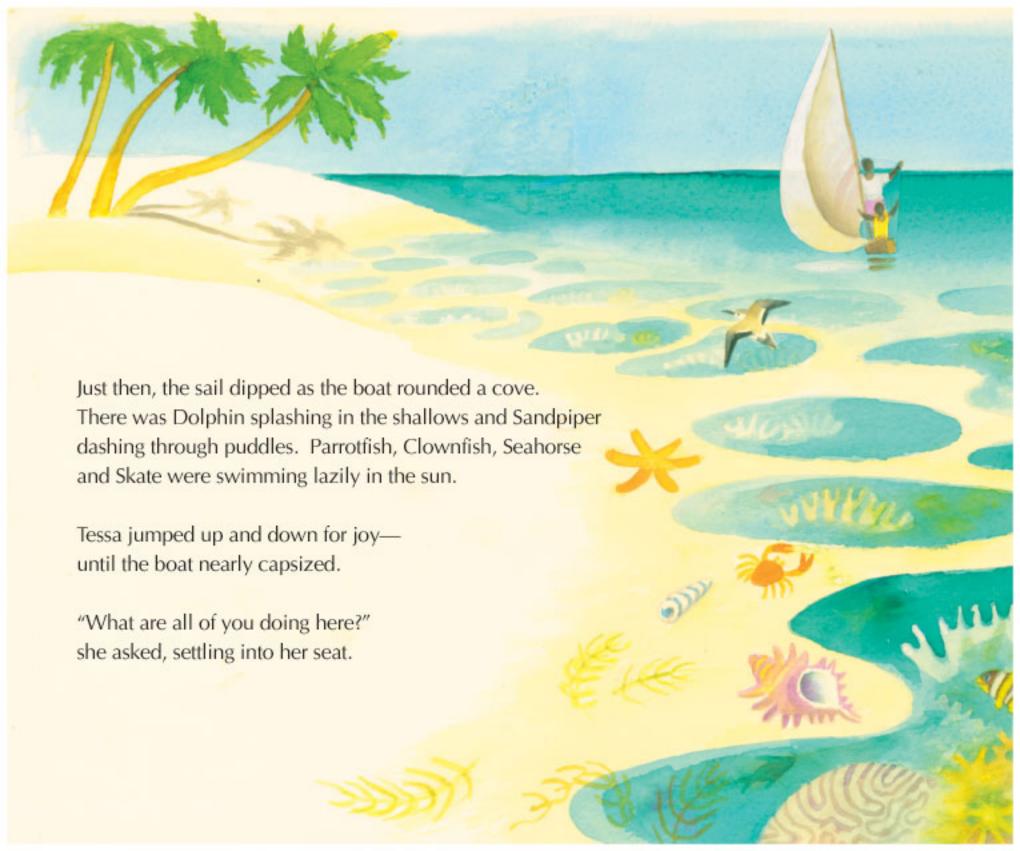
Next, they found a black and white seagull floating in the air. "Hey Seagull," yelled Tessa. "Do you know where all the fish have gone?"

"Nope" said the bird. "But I saw folks come and tear out the mangrove trees where the baby fish used to hide. Maybe they swam down the coast to a nice, cool mangrove forest."

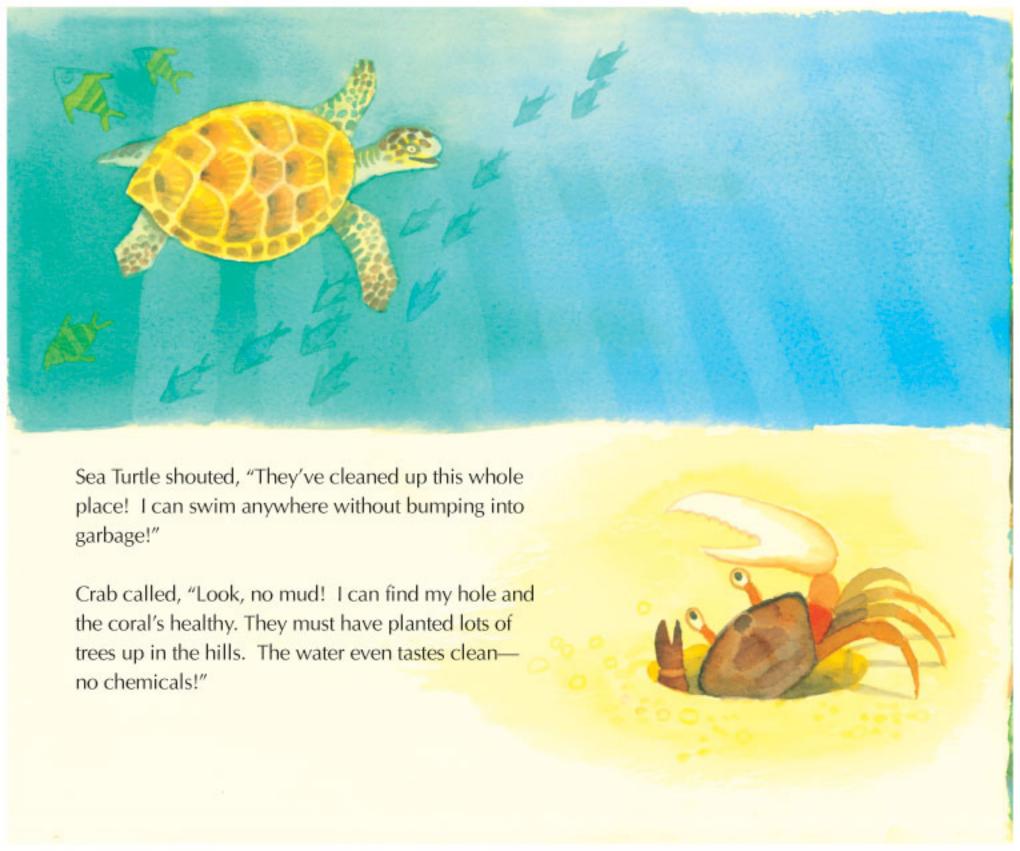
Tessa turned to the fisherman: "I had no idea that we shouldn't throw garbage in the water—that's what everybody does at home. And surely, all the farmers need to kill bugs, right? The hilltop forests and those mangroves—don't we need them for wood?

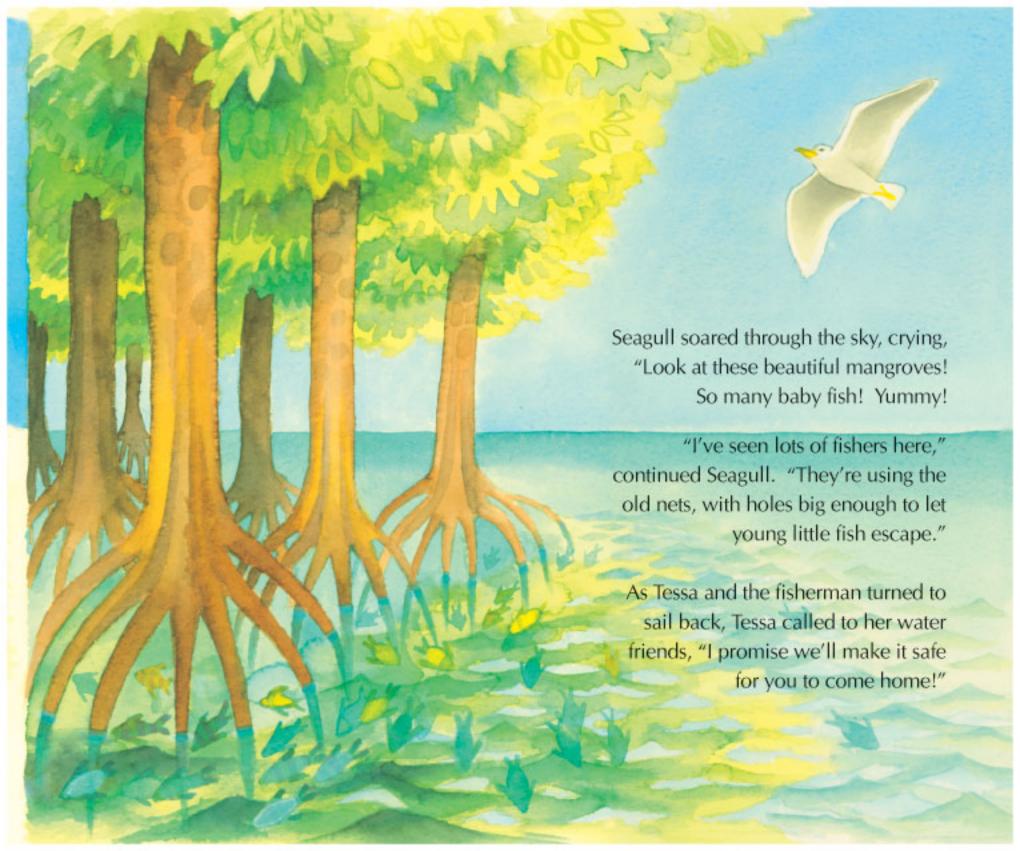
"It sounds hopeless," she sighed.
"I'm afraid we'll never
see our fish again."

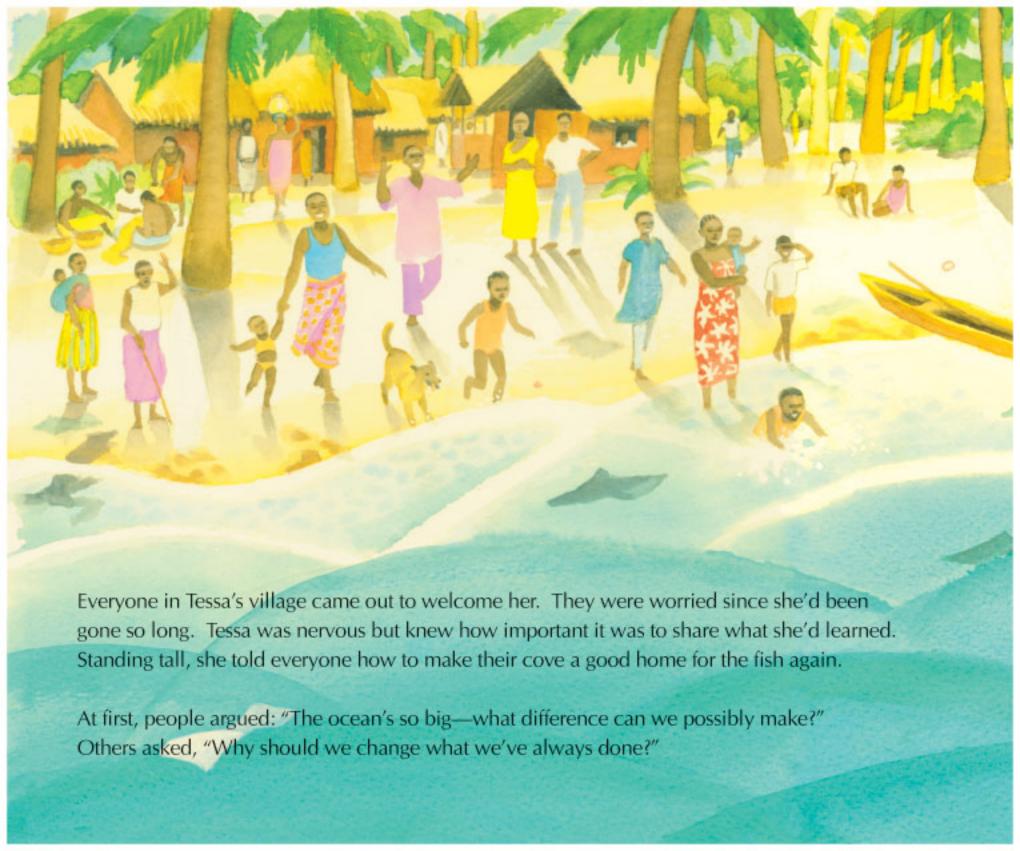


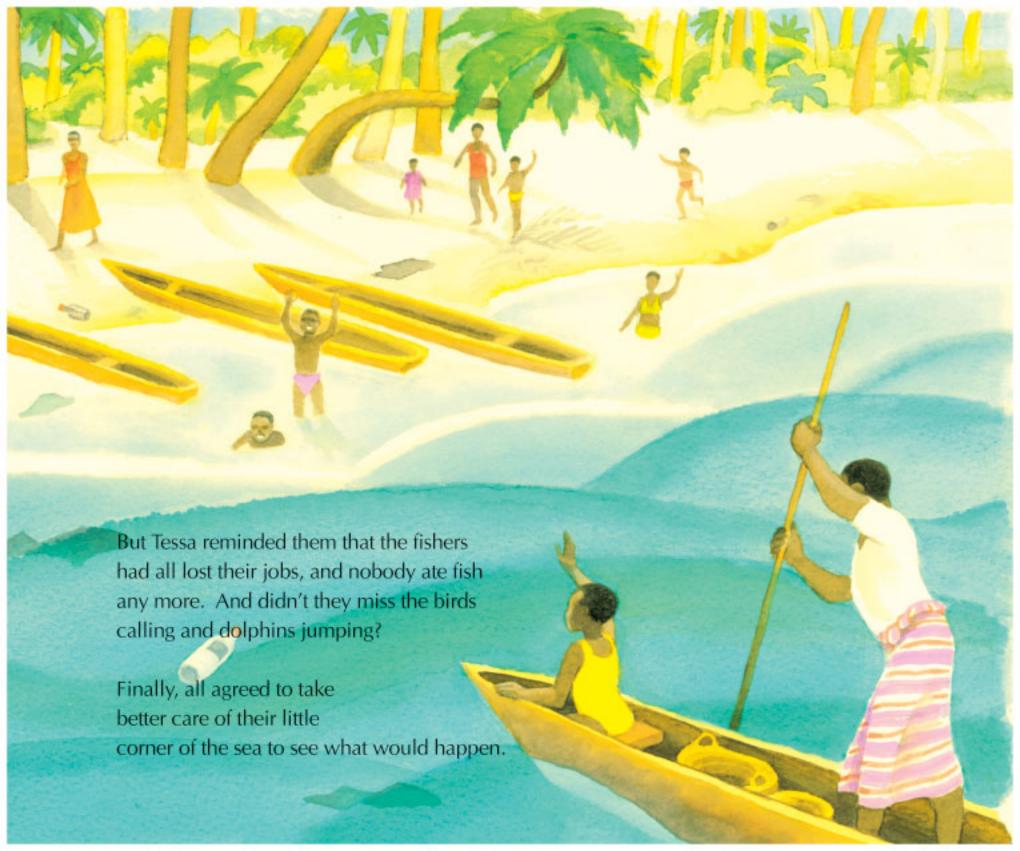












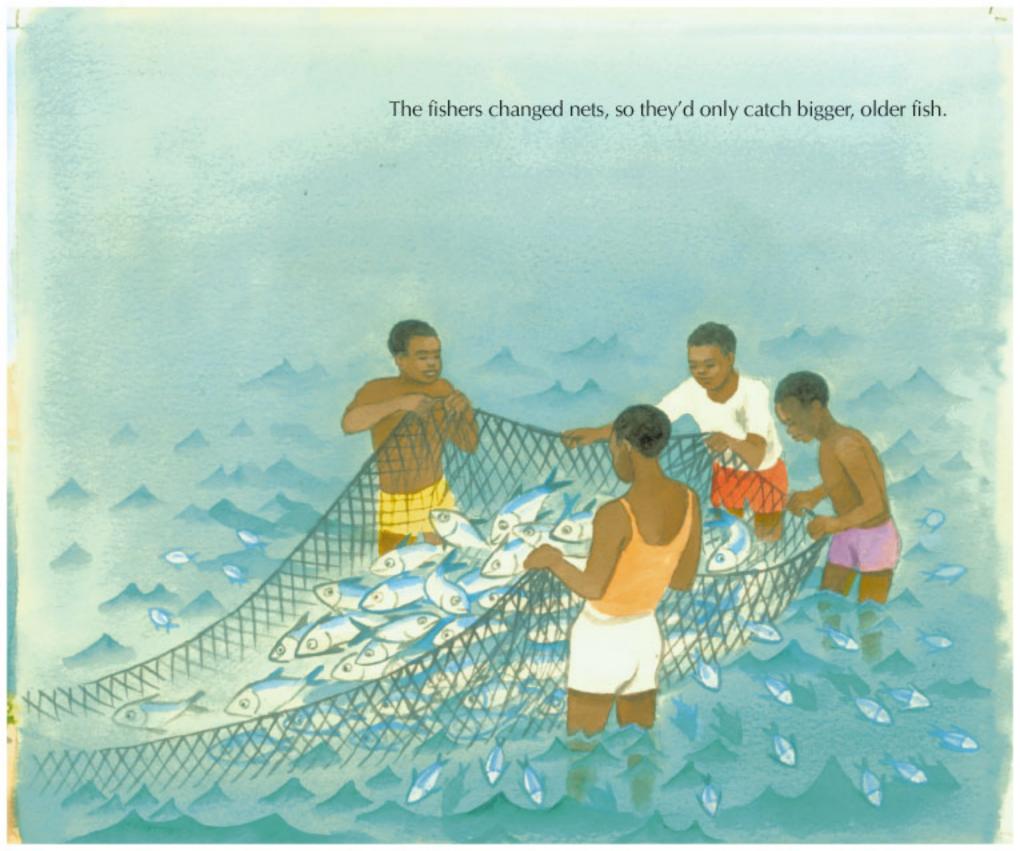
The next week, the town held a tree-planting festival.

They planted thousands of seedlings on hillsides and along the shore.

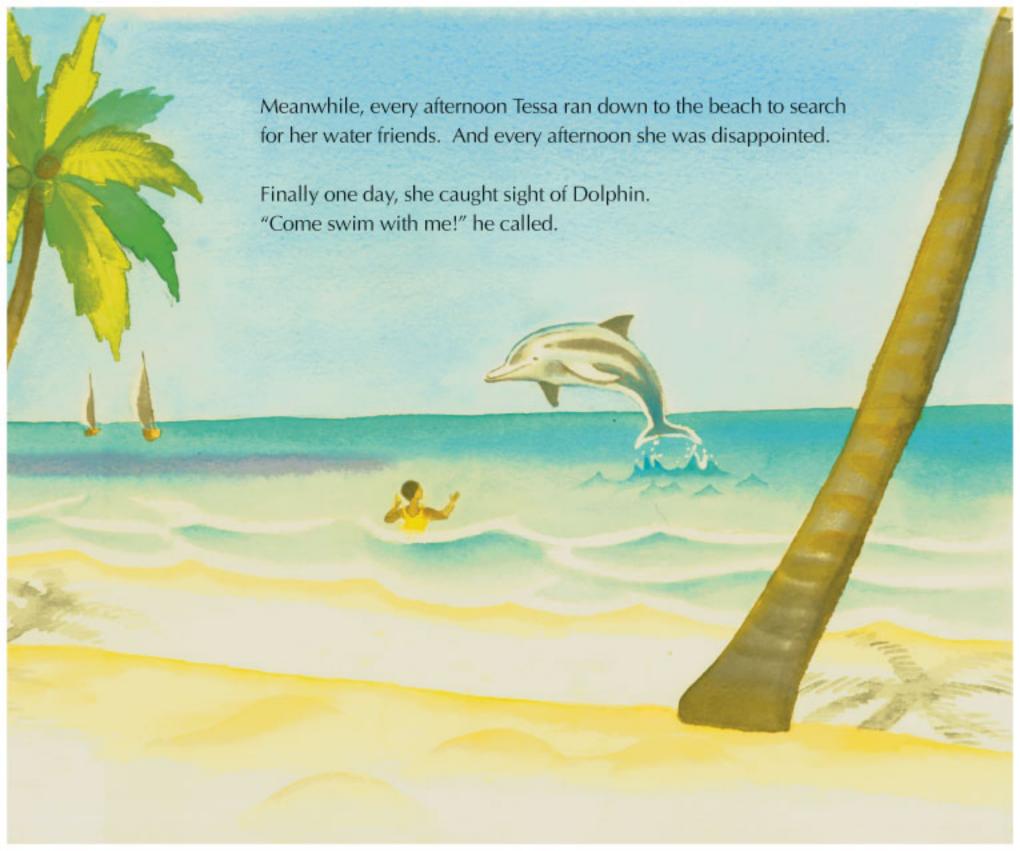
After that, they brought in farmers to teach people how to grow food

After that, they brought in farmers to teach people how to grow food without using lots of chemicals.













Some facts and figures on seas and oceans

 Oceans cover 70 per cent of our planet. All the oceans are connected as well. "If you stick your finger into the sea, you're connected with the whole world," goes an old saying from Croatia.

 Seas and oceans are home to an amazing array of creatures. Tens of thousands of species of fish, turtles, birds and other creatures live in and around the ocean. In fact, scientists believe that the sea is where all life began, billions of years ago.

Chances are you live or people you know live near the shore: more than 40 percent of all the people in the world live within 60 kilometers of the sea, and this number is growing.

4. Coral reefs are a bit like walls under the water, but they are alive. Large groups, or colonies, of tiny animals called coral polyps build the reefs. Each polyp secretes chemicals to build a little shelter for itself, but millions and millions of polyps end up building an enormous structure: coral reefs can be over 1,000 miles long! Australia's Great Barrier Reef can be seen from space! Coral reefs are home to an enormous variety of sea life. About 4,000 species of fish depend on them for food or protection. Coral reefs line the shores of 109 countries. In 93 of these countries, though, coral reefs are being harmed by pollution, building along the coast, harmful fishing practices, the rising temperature of the sea, and even tourism.

6. Mangrove forests, where tree roots grow right into the water, and seagrass beds, where plants grow on the seabottom, are also vital habitats for fish and other creatures. Protecting coral reefs, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds can greatly increase both the number of fish and their size. This in turn helps fishermen and the communities that depend on fishing.

7. Most of the garbage and chemical pollution in the sea starts on land. For instance, plastic waste is a big problem. Up to a million sea birds, and 100,000 sea mammals such as dolphins and whales, die each year because they eat plastic or get tangled in it. So do many sea turtles and countless fish.

What can you do?

1) Join a youth group, such as a Wildlife Club or Girl or Boy Scouts. Youth groups can sponsor trips to see the shore, help you learn about our precious environment, and sponsor clean-ups—even events to help save sea turtle babies. If you live on the shore, try to find an environmental group and volunteer.

2) Remember that everything you dump—from a plastic bag to oil from a vehicle—ends up washing into the ocean sooner or later. So when you go shopping, carry a basket or cloth bag for your purchases instead of getting a plastic bag. Encourage your family and friends to do this too.

3) If your town has a recycling programme, make sure you recycle your waste—plastic, glass, newspapers. If not, encourage your family to dispose of waste properly—burying any plastic deeply if you don't have garbage collection services. Burning plastic creates toxic fumes.

5) If you have a garden, try to grow your vegetables and flowers without chemicals, or use as little as you can. That's healthier for you and your family as well as the sea creatures. Environmental groups can advise you on how to control insects without lots of chemicals.

4) When you visit the coast, be gentle. If there's a coral reef there, don't walk on it or break pieces off. Living coral can be easily killed.

5) Plant trees, especially kinds that grow naturally in your area. As well as providing shade and habitat for all sorts of creatures—and possibly fruit or nuts for you—trees hold the soil in place, so it doesn't erode and wash into the sea.

