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# 1. THE HISTORY

## OF TAUFEROVA STŘEDNÍ ODBORNÁ ŠKOLA VETERINÁRNÍ KROMĚŘÍŽ

Our school was founded in 1875 by František Skopalík as a Farming school for boys. In 1884 was joined with a new School for farmwives for girls.

Since 1998 this school has been named Tauferova SOŠ veterinární Kroměříž and since 2014 with own hall of residence in Štěchovice.

### **František Skopalík**

was famous for implementing new farming methods such as unifying fields, manuring, growing wheat with new sowing plan, also growing sugar beet and malted barley.

### **Prof. MVDr. Josef Taufer**

was first veterinarian (a vet) in The Austro-Hungarian Empire with title – MVDr. He was great researcher and established modern horse breeding methods.

Last picture with numbers on the first board is showing **The Educational path** around our school. Go to number 2.



## 2. THE GRAVEYARD OF RUBBISH

*„Our nature is not a rubbish dump.“*

Waste varies and has different time of decomposition. The worst is glass and then plastic. On the other hand some waste is great for the nature and we can use it as a fertiliser. Human creations are nice, useful and helpful, but its use has consequences. Human – people - man – person – everybody... We are part of nature and we should never forget that.

Here are some examples of how long does it take for different food and human creations to decompose.

1. Apple – 2 weeks
2. Banana skin – 2 months
3. Paper – 4 months
4. Lemon peel – 1 year
5. Textiles – 1 year
6. Cigarette end/stub – 5 years
7. Plastic bag – 25 years
8. Chewing gum – 50 years
9. Disposable nappies – 250 years
10. Can – 400 years
11. PET bottle – 450 years
12. Glass – more than 1000 years





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### 3. THE HERB GARDEN

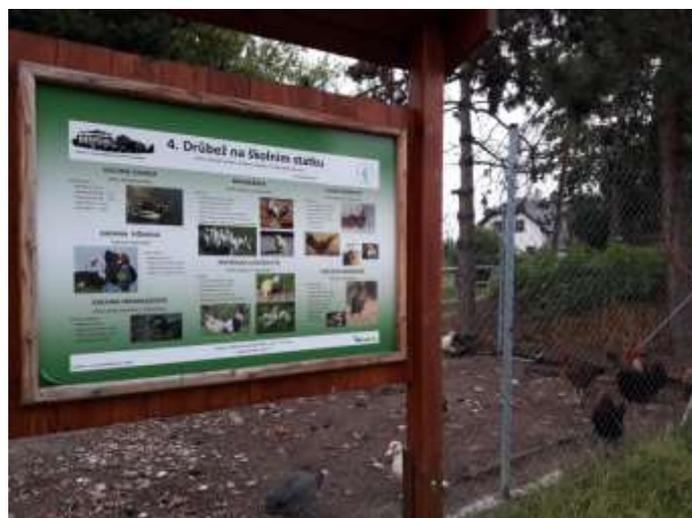
Herbs and its use

1. True lavender – aromatherapy, sedation, against cold, insect repellent
2. Garden sage – spices, sore throat and stomachache treatment, antiperspirant
3. Tarragon – medicinal herb – supports urination and bile production, improves digestion, kills intestinal parasites
4. Rosemary – disinfectant and antiseptic, reduces blood pressure, supports urination and bile production and it is also against gaseousness
5. Marigold – helps varicose veins, liver disease, digestion and cleans blood
6. Chives – spices, helps kidneys, improves digestion and increases appetite, reduces blood pressure
7. Thyme – very aromatic plant, helps with nervous system, sleeping and dizziness
8. Pennyroyal (mint) – aromatherapy, disinfection, better digestion, against intestinal parasites
9. Lovage – spices and tea, helps digestion and low gas production
10. Oregano – spices, against inflammation and supports easy cough
11. Sweet balm – calming, makes the central nervous system stronger, against migraine and depression
12. Savory/calamint – spices, lowering heart rate and blood pressure



## 4. THE POULTRY FARMING

1. Wild duck - The mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) is a duck that breeds throughout the Americas, Eurasia, and North Africa and has been introduced to New Zealand, Australia, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, the Falkland Islands, and South Africa. This species is the main ancestor of most breeds of domesticated ducks.
2. The red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*) was first domesticated at least five thousand years ago in Asia. Since then it has spread around the world, and the domestic form is kept globally as a very productive food source of both meat and eggs.
3. The helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) is the best known of the guineafowl bird family, Numididae, and the only member of the genus *Numida*. It is native to Africa, mainly south of the Sahara, and has been widely introduced into the West Indies, Brazil, Australia and Europe. In the early days of the European colonisation of North America, the native wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) was confused with this species.





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## 5. OUR FARM ANIMALS

1. **The domestic goat** (*Capra hircus*) is a goat domesticated from the wild goat of southwest Asia and Eastern Europe. The goat is a member of the family Bovidae . There are over 300 distinct breeds of goat.
2. Goats are one of the oldest domesticated species, and have been used for their milk, meat, hair, and skin.
3. **The sheep** (*Ovis aries*) is a quadrupedal, ruminant mammal. One of the earliest animals to be domesticated for agricultural purposes, sheep are raised for fleece, meat and milk. Sheep are also occasionally raised for pets, dairy animals, or as model organisms for science.
4. **The horse** (*Equus caballus*) is an odd-toed ungulate mammal and humans began to domesticate horses around 4000 BC. Horse breeds are divided into three categories based on their general temperament. First category is - spirited "hot bloods" with speed and power, second is "cold bloods", such as draft horses , third are ponies, suitable for slow and heavy work.
5. **The cow** (*Bos taurus*) is the most common type of large domesticated ungulates. Cows were domesticated in Turkey. Cows are raised for meat (beef and veal) and as dairy animals for milk and other dairy products, and for other purposes such as pulling carts, plowing and many more. Other products include leather and manure or fuel. In some regions – some parts of India, cows have special religious meaning.



## 6. ANIMOTHERAPY WITH HORSES

This is a modern well known method – combination of bio-psycho-social work, which has a very good influence on human health.

By using horse movement and by transferring it on human while riding the horse, it stimulates nervous system and relaxes body and mind of people.

There are many possibilities how to profit from horse and human relationship. For example:

Treatment of movement disorders, in psychology - for people with mental illness, scoliosis, heart diseases or even asthma.

And which horse is the best for this important job?

The most important is age and then gender. We could say that the best is female or gelding horse of age minimum 5 years and older. The horse also has to be very tolerant, get use to being touched everywhere, not to be sensitive to noise and must like people.





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## 7. SCHOOL TREES

### 1. Borovice - PINE

**Borovice kleč - *Pinus mugo*** and

**Borovice černá - *Pinus nigra***, also called the black pine, is found in Spain, in Turkey, on Corsica/Cyprus and in North Africa. It is a large coniferous evergreen tree up to 20–55 metres high. The leaves ("needles") are thin and flexible. The bark is grey to yellow-brown. The seeds are dark grey, 6–8 mm long. It is fast growing tree, at about 30–70 centimetres per year. The tree can be long-lived, some trees are over 500 years old. It needs a lot of sun to grow well,

### 2. Bříza bělokorá – *Betula pendula*, known as silver birch or European white birch. It is found in Europe, Siberia, China or Turkey. Some are also in some states in the United States and in parts of Canada and Australia. It was named after the white peeling bark on the trunk. It is a medium-sized deciduous tree. It is planted decoratively in parks and gardens and is used for forest products such as firewood or brooms. Some people use it as a medicine.

### 3. Lípa srdčitá – *Tilia cordata*, is our national tree. This tree is native in many countries in Europe and Asia, It is a deciduous tree which is growing up to 20–40 m tall with a trunk up to 1 m in diameter. The tree is disease-resistant. Its flowers are a traditional herbal remedy commonly made into an herbal tea also honey is produced by bees using the trees flowers.



## 8. HOTEL FOR INSECT

In recent years many natural hiding places for insect are disappearing. That is why we try to build special place for them.

The best position for this hotel is the back of the house or part of a wood, old logs.... And they should be south orientated.

Here you can see one of these houses we built for different species – for bees, butterflies, goldeneyes and ladybirds.





Zdroje:

Text a obrázky: archiv autora a TSOŠ veterinární Kroměříž

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S podporou projektu Erasmus+ v letech 2016 -2018