

2023

INSIDE URUGUAY

Discovering treasures

With a research in

History, agriculture, science

Fauna and flora

Heritage Places

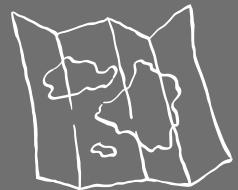
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Adventuring in Nature	06
Capybaras	
Hot Springs	
Tango	13
Carlos Gardel Museum	
UNESCO Cultural Routes	16
Colonia del Sacramento	
Paisaje Industrial Fray Bentos	
Eno-tourism	20
Wineries	
Smart City	23
+Colonia	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exploring Antarctica	26
General Artigas Research Facility	
Uruguayan production	28
Crops and machines	
UFO's	33
Popular relevance	
Developing critical skills	
Uruguayan Inventions	35
Uruguayan inventions that had an impact on the world	
Didactic Trip	37
Industrial Landscape	
Allister MacKenzie Golf Green	

INSIDE URUGUAY



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LETTER *from the Teacher*

There are many things that can be done in the classroom, we believe that the best one is to think in others and let a legacy to improve knowledge.

English first grade students have been working in the production of this magazine, they want to extend the material produced at Living Uruguay official book and give the chance to other students to learn what they have already discovered.

They have made a very serious research about each single topic they presented here. The didactic trip was also a discovery for many of them, that is why they included it in the magazine.

Each one of them deployed his or her skills to explain and collect material that later was summarized and included here.

Finally, we hope secondary students take advantage of this material and enjoy as much as we did during the process.



Photograph by Silvia Borba



ADVENTURES IN NATURE

Source: Ministerio de Turismo



CAPYBARAS IN URUGUAY

THE LARGEST RODENTS ON EARTH



SPECIES

There are two species of capybaras, the greater capybaras (they can weight between 60 to 174 pounds) and the lesser capybaras, who tend to be smaller.



APPEARANCE

These rodents have long brown hair, with a face similar to a beaver's face. They have no tail, and they have dry skin, which requires them to spend time swimming to stay healthy. They are closely related to cavies and guinea pigs.

DIET

Capybaras are herbivores, but some have been reported to occasionally eat fish. They mainly eat grass and water plants. When the water plants dry up, they eat reeds, grains, melons and squashes.



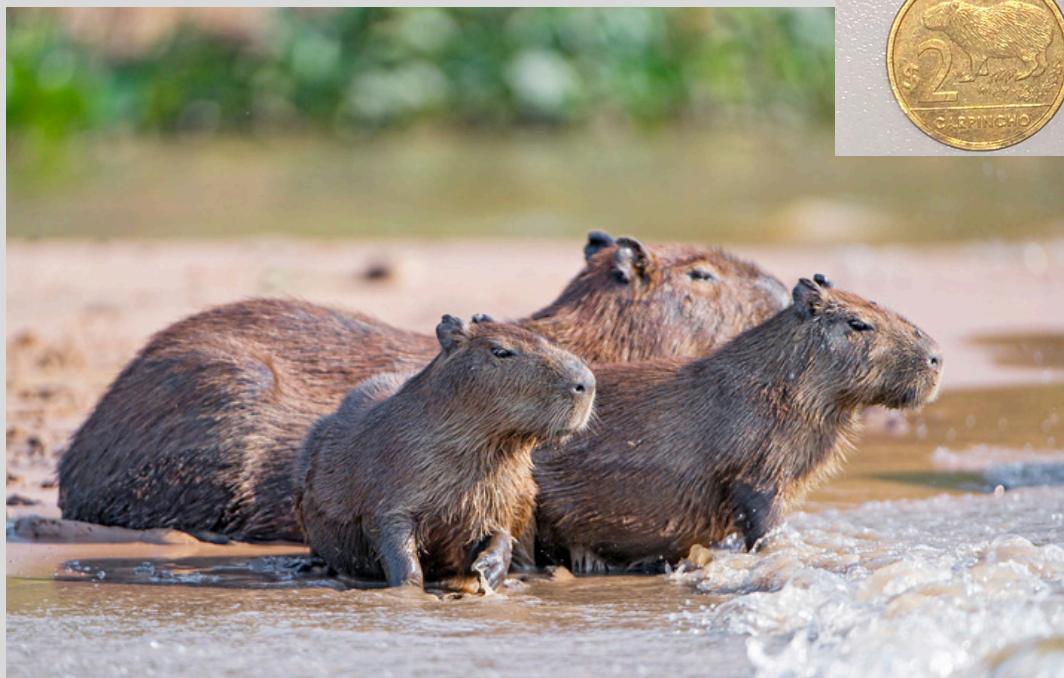
SOCIAL STRUCTURE



Capybaras live in small group of 10 individuals. They have a dominant male, females, subordinate males and several youngsters. During the wet season, as many as 40 Capybaras can be found living together. The adults keep an eye out for predators.

GEOGRAPHY

They can be seen all across LATAM, but Capybaras are native from Uruguay. They are on the two pesos coin of the country and they are protected by law, but people hunt them illegally. They are typically seen on the fields, but mostly on swamp-like zones. They can also be seen on the coasts of Cabo Polonio in Rocha.



Photograph by Emilio Leal

HOT SPRINGS IN URUGUAY

URUGUAY is a very diverse country. You can find different natural places to enjoy, relax and learn about them.

Hotspring are one of those beauties.

They are located in two different provinces: Salto and Paysandù.

SALTO



Hotsprings in this provicnce are very nice and huge, they have many siwimming pools for kids and adults and you can have a lot of fun there.



Hot Springs



Source: <https://www.altosdelarapey.com/es/recreacion/piscinas-termales.html>

Can you imagine spending a long weekend there? Huge swimming pools, games, security and great restaurants.

PAYSANDÚ

Next to the Uruguayan river you can find more hot springs, different architecture but the same hospitality and enjoyment.



And at Guichón you will find the only salty hotsprings in the country.



Source: <https://www.juntadepaysandu.gub.uy/index.php/noticias/262-inauguracion-de-las-obras-de-remodelacion-y-modernizacion-de-termas-de-guaviyu>



Source: <https://shopnews.com.uy/paysandu-historica-y-heroica/>

TANGO CARLOS GARDEL TACUAREMBO



Photo by Carolina Morales



Photo by Carolina Morales



Photo by Carolina Morales

Carlos Gardel was born on December 11th, 1890. Some uncertainty exists concerning Gardel's early life, but he cited Tacuarembó, Uruguay as his birthplace. He moved to Buenos Aires at the age of six. His first formal acting roles were at The National Corrientes Theatre. Gardel's huge popularity as an interpreter of the Tango was in the 1920s and 30s in nightclubs and motion pictures.



Photo by Carolina Morales



Photo by Carolina Morales



Photo by Carolina Morales

Carlos Gardel was tango's first superstar and still one of the most enduring performers. "El Zorzal Criollo", as the world knows him, died in a plane crash while on tour on June 24th, 1935 in Medellin, Colombia.

TOURISM IN URUGUAY



Photo by: Silvia Borba.

COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO

The history of Colonia del Sacramento is more than 350 years old, being one of the most recognized and cultural sites in all of Latin America.

Furthermore, this is one of the most famous City in Uruguay, not only for its great beauty and not only for its historical value, but for its placid and unique beauty and warmth.

Its foundation: Precisely at the end of the 17th Century, in 1680. The Portuguese crown sent Manuel Lobo with 400 soldiers and artillery to build the fortress. It was during this campaign that what we know today as the City of Colonia del Sacramento.



Photo by: Juliana Chappuis.

Colonia's boulevard is a great tourist attraction, being an ideal place to walk and watch the sunset.

Fact: Do you know that Colonia del Sacramento is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

MOST TOURISTIC PLACES IN COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO



Photo by: Silvia Borba.

Colonia has several historical places which are visited by thousands of tourists every year. For example, we have the Real de San Carlos Bullring, which is an old Bullring located in the Real de San Carlos area in Colonia del Sacramento, currently working as a center for cultural and sporting events.



Photo by: Silvia Borba.

The spiral, by Ricardo Pascale has been well- received for its aesthetic appeal, contributing to discussion in contemporary art circles. In this case, “Spiral” has been featured in various exhibitions, showcasing Pascale’s ability to combine artistic vision with technical precision.

Ex Frigorífico ANGLO: The UNESCO World Heritage Site story

The ex Frigorífico ANGLO has a long story that marked us as a country. It left a lasting imprint in the world's history and completely changesd lives of many people.

This story begins in 1863, when George Giebert and Von Liebig associated to form a company. The "Société de Fray Bentos Giebert & Cie" was born, as a small company which in 1865 would be renamed as "Liebig Extract of Meat Company". In 1873 the company started exporting corned beef, product that would become known worldwide later.

It is important to keep in mind that by the year 1929 the meatpacking plants slaughter 84% of bovines in Uruguay, in this year, also 84% of exportations were related to the livestock industry.

In 1924, the company founded by Liebig, bought with British capital, turns into the Frigorífico ANGLO. Since that year the company and the town would co-exist closely, the company was very prolific, this benefited the town as well.

The workers started to buy land and build houses near the Anglo's facilities, forming this way Fray Bentos, a city built by workers. In the 40's the city had paved streets, running water and sanitation. The lifestyle of the people was many times dictated by this company.



Photo from <http://commons.wikimedia.org>

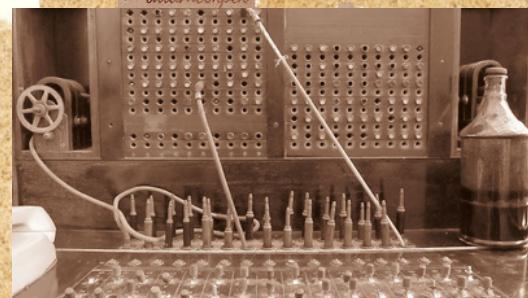


Photo from <http://commons.wikimedia.org>



Photos adapted from <http://commons.wikimedia.org> and <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lwr/4649741382>

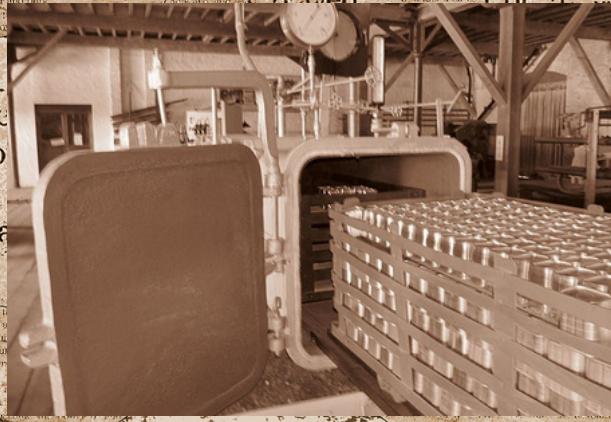


Photo from <http://commons.wikimedia.org>



Photo from <http://commons.wikimedia.org>

At this day, the facilities have become a UNESCO World Heritage Site and works as a Uruguayan Industrial Revolution Museum. Far for being forgotten, this spot is the focus of many investigations and has associations with various universities of Uruguay. The 10th of August of this year was the 140th anniversary of the first lightbulb being turned on in Uruguay, this means the ANGLO had the first electrical network of Uruguay, even before than Montevideo.

Nowadays, there is a football team called “Anglo Fútbol Club” and a neighborhood with the name “Barrio Anglo de Fray Bentos”.

The cultural an economic importance the Frigorífico AGLO had no precedents, it formed an entire lifestyle around a whole company, and left a big hole in their lives when it was gone.

Since it was acquired to the Second World War, the ANGLO would live its golden era, exporting a great variety of products to Europe. In the year 1948 the Uruguayan government at that time granted subsidies to foreign meatpacking companies to prevent them to leave the country, this was the first signal of crisis that would last until the first half of the 50's.

The reconstruction of the international market after WWII and the Korea War put an end to the Uruguayan meatpacking industry, not so long after that the British would flee the scene. Next events were related to the almost definitive interruption of activities in the company in 1967 and the protests from the workers asking the reactivation of the building.

In 1971 the state obtains the ANGLO to later be tried to be reactivated unsuccessfully by an Arabic company in 1979.



Photo from <http://commons.wikimedia.org>



Photos from Bodegas del Uruguay Website

Uruguayan WINES

Uruguayan wineries were founded by European families that migrated to South America decades and even centuries ago. Currently, almost all the wineries are still in the hands of the same founding families, in their third, fourth or even fifth generations, keeping their ancestors' legacy.

OUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF WINES

Tannat



Photo from INAVI Website

Uruguay's signature, Tannat, has the highest levels of polyphenols and resveratrol, and it is the healthiest red wine in the world. It is a dark red wine whose taste ranges from red to black fruit with a dose of black licorice, vanilla, dark chocolate, espresso, and smoke

Merlot



Photo from Rombauer Vineyards Website

Marselan

Photo from Bodega Garzón Uruguay



Red wine created in a French town called Marseillan. Made of small or medium clusters, rounded fruits of dark color and little juicy, making a smooth and soft wine.

Albariño



Photo from Bodega Garzón Uruguay

Albariño it's a high-quality white wine, known for its high acidity, refreshing citrus flavors, dry taste, and subtle saltiness.

Chardonnay



Photo from Bodega Garzón Uruguay

Dry white wine with moderate acidity and alcohol. Its flavors range from apple and lemon to papaya and pineapple, and it also shows notes of vanilla when it's aged.

Also, Uruguayan wines, particularly Tannat wines, have won medals and awards in competitions such as the International Wine and Spirit Competition (IWSC), Vinalies Internationales, Decanter World Wine Awards, and the Concours Mondial de Bruxelles, among others. These awards highlight the quality and potential of our wines on the international stage.



Photo from Bodega Garzón Uruguay

+COLONIA

SMART CITY



+Colonia is conceived as an open city, a local urban planning project, created by the renowned Gómez Platero Studio, which integrates the natural and the urban, through flexible cellular framework areas.



Extraído de revista +Colonia. Web: <https://www.mascolonia.com>

URBANISM

It is in a region where more than 90% of the energy matrix comes from renewable sources. Adopts environmentally responsible practices, efficient use of resources and incentives for electric mobility.

Thought and designed for people and not for traffic. High and medium density cells that are inserted into the green canvas of nature, preserving 50% for public and green spaces.



CONNECTIVITY AND PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Ecosystem of startups, digital and technology companies with venture capital funds, banks, laboratories, research and development centers.



The best connection and latency 1gb/s - 5G. Wi-Fi 6 throughout the entire surface.

STRATEGIC LOCATION

Just 800m from the port of Colonia. An imposing natural location on the edge of a historic city, 1 hour from Buenos Aires and 2 hours from Montevideo. With international airport 500m away.



Extraído de revista +Colonia. Web: <https://www.mascolonia.com>

ENTERTAINMENT

Art, culture and entertainment are the heart of the project.

Gastronomy, music, connection and cultural bridge with Buenos Aires and Montevideo.



GOVERNANCE

A decentralized autonomous organization (DAO).

Direct and active participation in district decisions, advised by members of the city council.



CONCEPTO



Extraído de revista +Colonia.
Web: <https://www.mascolonia.com>



EXTRA ACTIVITY

Check on page...

ARTIGAS ANTARCTIC SCIENTIFIC BASE



Uruguay established its first Antarctic research station, Artigas Base, in 1984. Since then, it has been conducting scientific research and contributing to international efforts to better understand Antarctica.

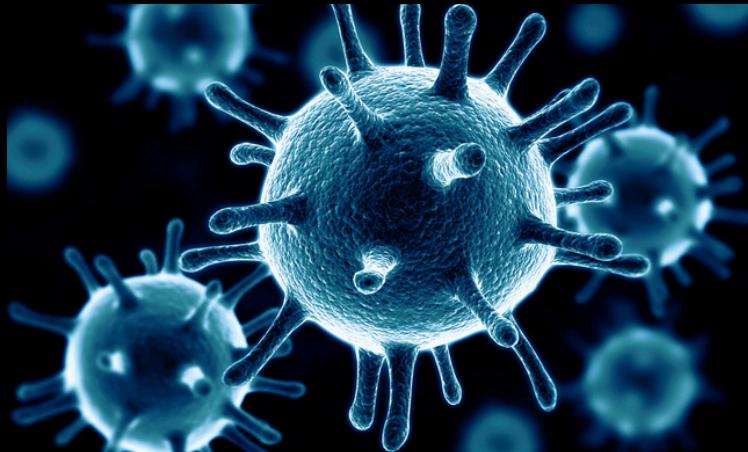


Maintaining a research station in Antarctica involves significant logistical challenges due to its extreme remoteness and harsh weather conditions. Supplies and personnel are typically transported to the base during the Antarctic summer season when conditions are less severe.

Like many other Antarctic research stations, Uruguayan base participates in international collaborations and data sharing to further scientific knowledge about the region. Antarctica is governed by the Antarctic Treaty System, which promotes cooperation and peaceful scientific research among its signatory countries.



Research at Base Artigas in Antarctica encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including glaciology, climatology, biology, and environmental sciences. Scientists at the base study Antarctic ecosystems, ice dynamics, climate change, and environmental impacts.



Microbiology: Investigating microorganisms in extreme environments to gain insights into their adaptation strategies and potential applications in biotechnology.

Meteorology: Monitoring weather patterns and climate in Antarctica, including studying atmospheric conditions, temperature changes, and weather forecasting.



Marine Biology: This includes research on **krill**, which is a crucial component of the Antarctic food chain, as well as fish, seals, and other marine species.



Penguin Research: Antarctica is home to various penguin species, such as Adélie and Gentoo penguins. Researchers at the Uruguayan base may conduct studies on these penguin populations to understand their behavior, breeding patterns, and how they are adapting to changing environmental conditions and more importantly their **diet**, which includes **krill**.

Krill are small, shrimp-like crustaceans found in oceans around the world, including in the Southern Ocean surrounding Antarctica. They are a valuable source of **omega-3 fatty acid**, which have been linked to various health benefits for humans. They are known to reduce the risk of heart disease, lower triglyceride levels, and potentially improve cognitive function and reduce the risk of certain inflammatory conditions.

Pillars Of Our Country

In Uruguay, work in the fields is vital: it feeds nations, preserves traditions, and sustains rural economies, shaping its essence.

Uruguay is known for its diverse agricultural sector, and a variety of crops and products are harvested in the country.

In Uruguay, soybeans, wheat, corn, barley, and sorghum are primarily cultivated. These crops form the backbone of the country's agricultural economy, with soybeans being the most prominent crop in terms of production and exports. Additionally, livestock farming is a fundamental part of Uruguayan agriculture, with cattle and sheep farming being prominent activities in the region.

Visual Spectacle

A group of cattle waits until the end of the day ready to be moved to another field



The Process in our fields

Have you ever thought when you were traveling, 'What will be the process behind that?' when seeing a harvester in a field?"
Well, here is your answer.

Plowing



Source: Canva

Firstly, the plowing, farmers plow the fields to prepare the soil. Plowing helps break the soil, aerate it, and mix it with residues from previous crops, improving its structure and fertility.

Planting

Farmers plant seeds in the prepared soil. Seeds are placed at the appropriate depth and distance to promote healthy plant growth.



Source: MachineFinder

Irrigation and Fertilization



Source: Environmental Defense Fund



Source: Farm Tender Australia

Crops are watered as needed and fertilized to provide essential nutrients. Pest and weed control are also crucial to ensure optimal plant growth.

Harvesting



Source: SBG SA

Specialized machinery, such as harvesters, is used to efficiently and quickly collect crops. Harvesters are equipped with specific tools for different types of crops.

Expoactiva

Located at the Asociación Rural de Soriano, a rural association's premises, situated near the city of Mercedes, in Soriano, Uruguay.

Expoactiva is an annual agricultural exhibition in Uruguay, showcasing the latest technologies, machinery, and innovations in agriculture. It serves as a platform for farmers, businesses, and experts to exchange knowledge, fostering agricultural development and economic growth in the country.



Source: El País

EXTRA ACTIVITY

Check on page...

Inside URUGUAY



Inside URUGUAY



EXTRA ACTIVITY

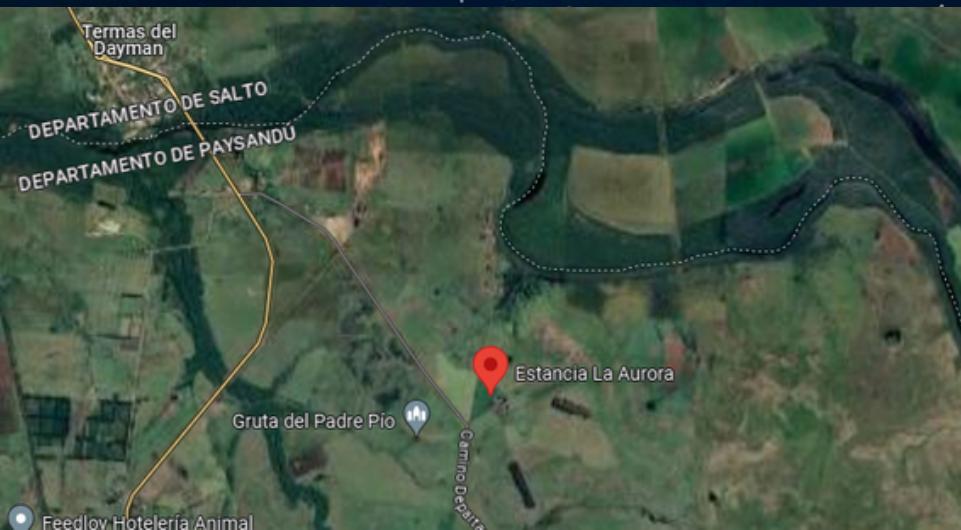
Check on page...

Colonia del Sacramento,

COLONIA

UFO's IN PAYSANDÚ





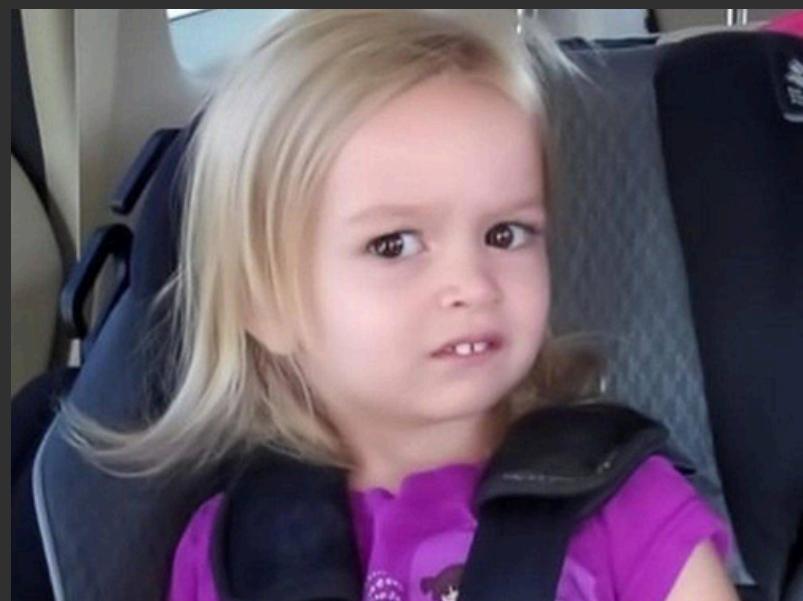
There are many places in Uruguay that registered UFOs sightings but the nearest we have is the Aurora farm in Paysandú.



From: Wikimedia commons

The first sighting was in 1976, but many people, instead of thinking that it were aliens, believed in the holy arrival of Padre Pio, but up to this days we still see lights in the sky and we do not know what they are.

Although many skeptics prefer to think of simpler answers to the mysteries that people believe.



URUGUAYAN INVENTIONS

THAT HAD AN IMPACT ON THE WORLD

Chivito

The chivito is a celebrated Uruguayan sandwich that has become an iconic part of the nation's cuisine.

Known for its hearty and delicious ingredients, the chivito is more than just a sandwich; it's a culinary experience that reflects Uruguay's rich gastronomic heritage.



Source: MontevideoPortal

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

-National Icon: The chivito is more than just a popular dish; it's a symbol of Uruguayan culinary identity. It reflects the country's love for beef and its tradition of hearty, satisfying meals.

-Social and Festive Food

Chivitos are commonly enjoyed in various settings, from casual family gatherings to street food festivals, highlighting their versatility and broad appeal.



Source: MontevideoPortal

Futsal

Futsal, a variant of soccer played indoors on a smaller field, has a fascinating history. It originated in Uruguay in 1930, conceived by Juan Carlos Ceriani, a teacher in Montevideo. He created the game to be played by youth, combining elements of soccer, basketball, handball, and water polo to create a fast-paced and skillful sport.

Mobile response unit

Uruguay has been at the forefront of several technological and social innovations, and one notable contribution is the development of the concept of mobile response in emergency medical services (EMS).



KEY FEATURES AND IMPACT OF MOBILE RESPONSE

The Birth of Mobile Response in Uruguay o the idea of mobile response in Uruguay dates back to the mid-20th century. The concept was developed to provide rapid medical assistance to individuals in emergencies, significantly improving the chances of survival and recovery.

Implementation:

The implementation involved deploying well-equipped ambulances with trained medical personnel capable of providing immediate care on the scene. This mobile response system was integrated with a centralized communication network to ensure swift dispatch and coordination.

Impact on Public Health:

The mobile response system has significantly improved emergency medical services in Uruguay, reducing mortality rates and improving outcomes for patients experiencing medical emergencies. It has also served as a model for other countries looking to enhance their EMS infrastructure, demonstrating the effectiveness of rapid, on-site medical intervention.

Recognition and Influence:

Uruguay's pioneering work in mobile response has garnered international recognition, influencing the development of similar systems in other parts of the world.

The success of the system underscores Uruguay's commitment to public health and innovation in medical services.

DIDACTIC TRIP

*OUR VISIT TO ONE OF THE UNESCO HERITAGE
PLACES IN URUGUAY.*

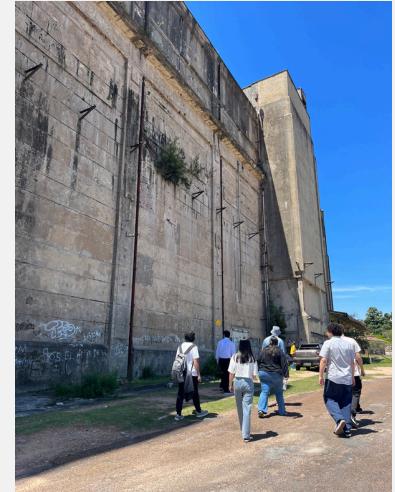


*THE MUSEUM OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
“FRIGORIFICO ANGLO”*



The **huge** size of the freezing chamber is amazing. All the products were kept at below 0 Celcius degrees.

*Fabrizio Cora
Comment and photos*



I think that the aspect I liked the most, was the architecture, the buildings, the chimney left me amazed, because it was enormous. You can see it on pictures and it is one simple thing, but when you see it on person, it is astonishing.

*Joaquín Wigman
Comment and photos*

I really liked the group trip and the visit. What I personally liked the most were the museum and the machine room.

The museum was built at the entrance of the building, and there were plenty of old and interesting stuff in exhibition, such as old amperimeters and meat processing systems, and the machine room was full of old and giant machines, they were all rusty but back in the day, that machine room alone was the engine for the freezing chamber.

*Emilio Leal
Comment and photo*



What I personally liked the most was the Barrio Anglo, where the workers and their families used to live.

It was a neighborhood full of different nationalities, cultures and languages, including British, Irish, Italian, and Spanish. It was amazing to see how the infrastructure reflected the influence of the British company and the mix of cultures that lived there years ago.

*Selena Nievas
Comment and photo*

The corners charm its visitors, offering uncover secrets of an apparently simpler past; the breathtaking industrial sight that deludes you into thinking there is such thing as a city inside of a city.

Those are a part of the ANGLO's aspects that make me wonder: How many stories does this everlasting structure has witnessed? How many of them are buried forever or yet waiting to be rediscovered?

Now, in Fray Bentos, lies a steel and concrete skeleton of what once upon a time, was a perfect superorganism.

*Román Machado
Comment and photos*





Our trip to "Frigorífico Anglo" was a great experience. Every place we visited inside these huge buildings is full of incredible stories. For me, it was amazing to know that people from all over the world, of around sixty nationalities came to work and live in Fray Bentos during the boom years of the Anglo meat packing plant.

Cultural diversity was notorious at that time. It is a very complex situation to assimilate, that people who spoke different languages and had distinct customs managed to live together.



In these photos, which are perhaps not very clear, you can see, in one of them, a mural where some of the flags from different countries where these workers came from, are painted, as well as the activities that were carried out in the Frigorífico, and in the other you can see a list of nationalities with some photos of the workers at that time. Really impressive!

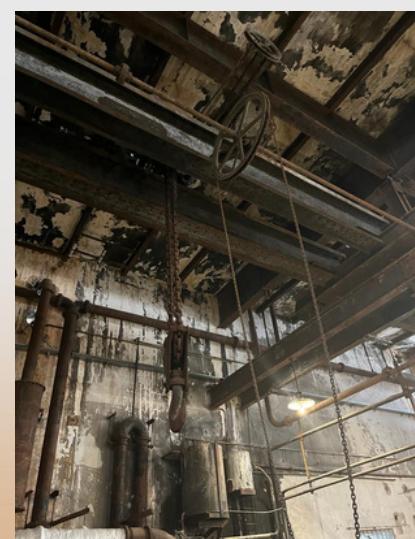
Carolina Morales
Comment and photos

MACHINERY ROOM

SOUND AND ILLUSION

Machines are huge, but the possibility to listen to them working, is absolutely awesome!!

Prof. Silvia Borba
Comment and photos





In addition to the monumental infrastructure, I enjoyed seeing the antique museum. It was a walk into the past, where we saw many of the faces that walked through the facilities, clothing, machinery, their everyday life.



Seeing the first light bulb that illuminated the inhabitants of the time gave us a perspective of the progress that was made at that time.

There is no doubt that we came away with new knowledge of our beautiful country.

*Daiana Thexeira
Comment and photos*



Personally, what interested me the most about our trip was the story of the administrative worker who was not only the unique one born in Fray Bentos who worked in the administrative area.

Due to his physical characteristics which were that he had a great height that made him suffer constant pain from sitting, and to endure that pain throughout his 40 years working there he moved his feet in a specific way, marking the floor of his workplace.

*Stefan Andrusyszyn
Comment and photos*





The trip to 'Frigorífico Anglo' was a truly remarkable experience.

The most impactful aspect about the place was its historical significance and the role it played in the meatpacking industry.

I would like to highlight the language the guide uses to narrate the history of the site and the powerful information he provided was really impressive.

*Carina Melgarejo
Comment and photos*



ALISTER MACKENZIE GOLFGREEN



The green was designed by the British Alister Mac Kenzie and built in 1928.





The cranes are watching the Uruguayan River, still waiting for another ship...



Photos by: Silvia Borba



EXTRA ACTIVITIES

We suggest you to add these activities in your classroom:

- On page 25, do you recognise these places?
Can you name them?
Find the data searching the web and write a brief report.
- On page 30, what is the name of the Palace?
Can you find the twin?
Find the data searching the web and write a brief report.
- On page 31 you will find a car.
 1. Where is it?
 2. Why is it there?