Museums and science centers are important for dissemination and popularization of science, representing cultural spaces for knowledge construction (Paula et al., 2014). The “Espaço Ciência Viva” (ECV) or “Life Science Space” is considered one of the first participatory science museums in Brazil (Kurtenbach et al., 2004). This museum was founded by a group of scientists, researchers and educators who were interested in bringing science closer to people’s everyday life. The ECV was created in 1982, in a 1600 m² warehouse provided by the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro, located at Saens Peña Square, in Tijuca. In contrast to formal museums, a sign at the entrance of the ECV (“Please, touch everything, but with care!”) invites visitors to actively interact with science (Rubini et al., 2008) (Figure 1).

The science museum “Espaço Ciência Viva” is part of the Rio de Janeiro Technology Network, the Latin American and Caribbean Network for the Popularization of Science (RedPop), and the Brazilian Association of Science Centers and Museums (ABCMC). ECV exhibitions are prepared in a way so that the public is able to participate in the activities and interact with material (Cavalcanti & Persechini, 2011; Paula et al., 2014). The museum was created with the aim of actively disseminating science among visitors. This means that watching a demonstration, or listening or reading about a given subject is not enough; one must act and try to find the answers for the own questions.

The public of the science museum “Espaço Ciência Viva” is extremely diversified, including school groups from the most diverse regions of Rio de Janeiro, from elementary to high school students, young adults, people with special needs, local residents, undergraduate and graduate students, training teachers, and professionals from different areas.

On the last Saturday of each month, the museum opens with a specific event for the public called “Saturday of Science”, which receives in average 300 visitors (Paula et al., 2014). The main topics covered by this event are related to health and environmental issues, which have been increasingly involving the academic community (Paula et al., 2014).

In partnership with the ECV, the National Institute of Science and Technology - Antarctic Environmental Research (INCT-APA) proposed, on August 30th, 2014, “A Day in Antarctica” as the main theme for the “Saturday of Science” initiative (Figure 2).
Several groups were involved in this event, including mediators from the ECV, INCT-APA researchers, the "Albatross" Navy Base Group of the "Comandante Ferraz" Brazilian Station in King George Island, Antarctica, and members of the Admiral Adalberto Nunes Physical Education Center (CEFAN), Admiral Átila Monteiro Aché Training Center (CIAMA), 1st General Helicopter Squadron (HU-1) and the Center for Marine and Environmental Technology (NUTECMAR).

The "Saturday of Science" organized by "Espaço Ciência Viva" always counts on the participation of volunteers. These are mostly former interns, retired teachers and students who fulfill extracurricular activities. The INCT-APA has been represented by 13 researchers and seven assistants from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, who brought laboratory material and Antarctic algae and invertebrate specimens to the event. Prior to the realization of the event, some participants underwent a training process to make their workshops more dynamic and interactive with the public.

The event had 23 interactive activities that were presented in a general poster designed by mediators of the "Espaço Ciência Viva" and placed at the main entrance of the ECV (Figure 3). These activities took place in a circuit of small stands, which had posters on various topics such as "Antártica or Antártida?" and "Why doesn’t a polar bear eat penguins?"; workshops, such as "Robotics in Antarctica," "Electronic Instruments and Aviation," "Getting to Know Benthos," "Polychaete Power," "Crustaceans and the meiofauna," "Marine Phytoplankton," "Krill, what creature is this?", "Penguins and Skuas," "Facial Painting," "Comics," "Bacterial Biodiversity," "Magnetic Bacteria," "Snow Crystals," "Origin and Formation of Ice Types" and "Cryosphere: UERJ in Antarctica"; demonstrations/exhibitions of diving equipment used in Antarctica, "Electronic Instruments and Aviation," interactive games such as "Getting to Know Antarctica" and "Weddel Dive"; and "Physical Activities and Experiences in Antarctica". Furthermore, the public could attend two lectures, one by Dr. Yocie Yoneshigue-Valentin, coordinator of the INCT-APA, and the other by Márcio Arruda, the Lieutenant of the Brazilian Navy, and the presentation of a short video showing the routine of the base group and researchers at the Brazilian "Comandante Ferraz" Antarctic Station (Figure 4).

Approximately 900 people attended the ECV for the event during the three hours of activities. This corresponds to three times as many visitors as the number usually received by the ECV on Saturdays.

The partnership between the ECV and the INCT-APA allowed the public to have a better understanding of the Brazilian research developed in Antarctica through the several activities and exhibitions carried out during...
the event, taking science closer to society. The INCT-APA seeks an approximation between general public and researchers, raising awareness on the importance of Antarctica to the planet and to environmental issues related to the continent, as well as the popularization and dissemination of science.

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References