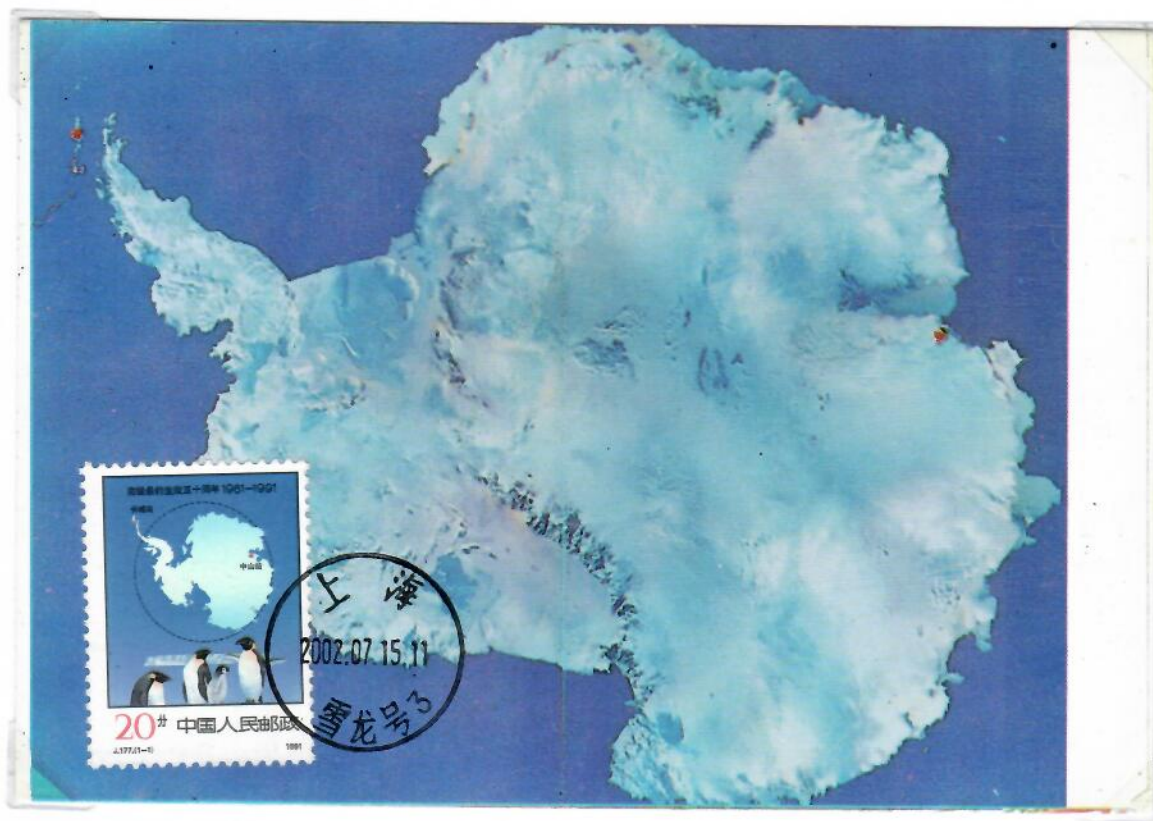


THE NATURE OF ANTARCTICA AND SOUTHERN ANTARCTIC LANDS

Antarctica is a mystery of ice. And where, if not here, could set his horror work "The Mountains of Madness", a master like Howard Phillips Lovecraft? Lovecraft intended Antarctica as the most remote, arcane, and metaphysical place on Earth, the gateway to a dimension that borders on the dream or nightmare. Yet Antarctica is a sensational beauty, the quintessential wilderness. It's an isolated, ice-covered land mass, measuring four million square kilometers. With this synthetic collection of maximum

postcards we will travel through the nature of Antarctica, first meeting icebergs and glaciers, then we will pass on the Antarctic Plateau, then in the Ross Sea region, the Antarctic Peninsula and the Weddell

Sea. We will admire the often amazing vegetation and animals starting with His Majesty the Emperor Penguin, then the Royal Penguin and the other six types. And again, sea elephants, whales and dolphins. In the subantarctic islands you can admire various types of birds including albatross and skua. In the sea there are all kinds of fish. The Antarctic territory is also rich in many minerals. It is not yet known which and how many minerals are found underground, but there are good scientific reasons to say that the area is quite rich. Finally, a dutiful tribute to the wonderful sled dogs that, despite the presence of modern motor vehicles, can still really live together.



INDEX

ANTARCTIC NATURE: ICEBERGS, GLACIERS, MOUNTAINS
FLORA
PENGUINS, SEALS, ELEPHANT SEALS,
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BIRDS, INSECTS, MINERALS, SLED DOGS

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2 to 5
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Gian Carlo Torcelli

A.I.M.

Associazione Italiana di Maximafilia

THE ANTARCTIC TERRITORIUM: ICEBERG

With a total area, including ice shelves, of 13.8 million km², equivalent to almost 50 times Italy, the Antarctic continent is larger than Europe (10.5 million km²) and the United States of America (9.4 million km²). It is located almost completely within the 60th parallel and its coasts are located 950km from South America, 2300km from Tasmania, 2200 from New Zealand and 3600km from Africa.

Polar landscape Iceberg

Issue 2009 France

Spec. Cancell.

FD 25.3.2009 Macon

Edition A. Plantanida



ICEBERG

Icebergs are blocks of ice that float in the oceans and can form mainly in two ways: by melting pieces of ice very close together or because of the erosion of glaciers that lead to the sharp break of the ice pack. The planet is littered with icebergs or icicles, a term used by the first Italian explorers returning from their missions in the South and North Poles. The term iceberg derives from the English and German terms ice and berg, which mean ice mountain: these blocks of ice can in fact have small but also monumental dimensions, so much to represent dangers for navigation in the seas. Their shape, often irregular, is linked to the action of the elements, from rain to wind to sea currents.



Iceberg

Issue 2016TAAF

Cancell.

8.1.2016 Dumont

d'Urville

Private edition

MOUNTAINS

CIRQUE DU CHATEAU - KERGUELEN

The Castle River is a river on the east coast of the Grande Terre, the main island of the Kerguelen archipelago. It rises in the mountains of Cirque du Chateau and crosses the south-west of the Courbet peninsula not far from the base of Port-aux-Français before diving into the Norwegian bay, a shallow marine bay open to the Indian Ocean.

Cirque Du Chateau - Kerguelen

Issue 2016 TAAF

Spec. Cancell.

FD26.11.2016

kerguelen

Edition Creation Paris -

Photo Jean Grillot



Ice represents about 98% of the surface of Antarctica, but there are about 250000km² of discovered territory; the largest rock outcrops are found in the Antarctic Peninsula and the transantarctic mountain. Then there are the countless nunataks, the small rocky outcrops of the highest peaks, which rise like rocks above the ice cap.

Landscape by Christian Clare Robertson

Issue 1996 AAT

Spec. Cancell.

FD 16.5.1996 Kingston

Edition Diana Calder



GLACIERS

Antarctic glaciers are very numerous including outlet glaciers, valley glaciers, circus glaciers, low-lying glaciers and ice flows. The latter are to be considered a type of glacier, so much so that many of them have the word "glacier" in their name, one on all glaciers Pine Island (so called in honor of the USS Pine Island (AV-12)).

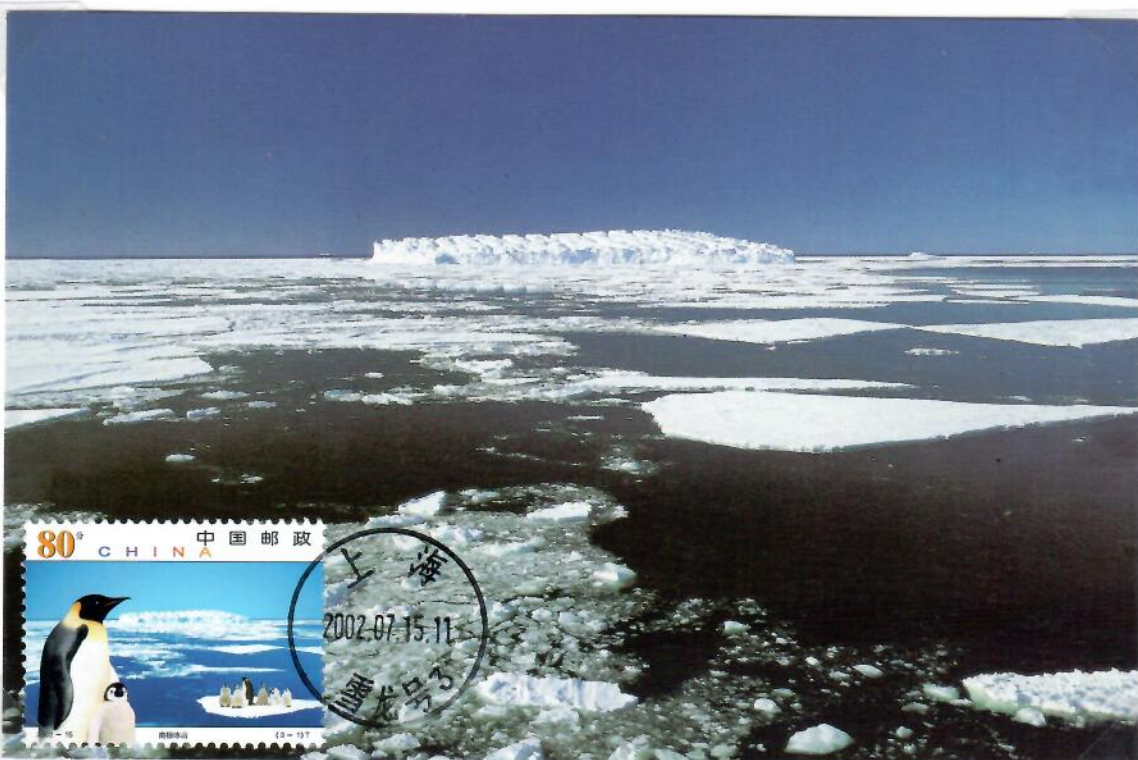
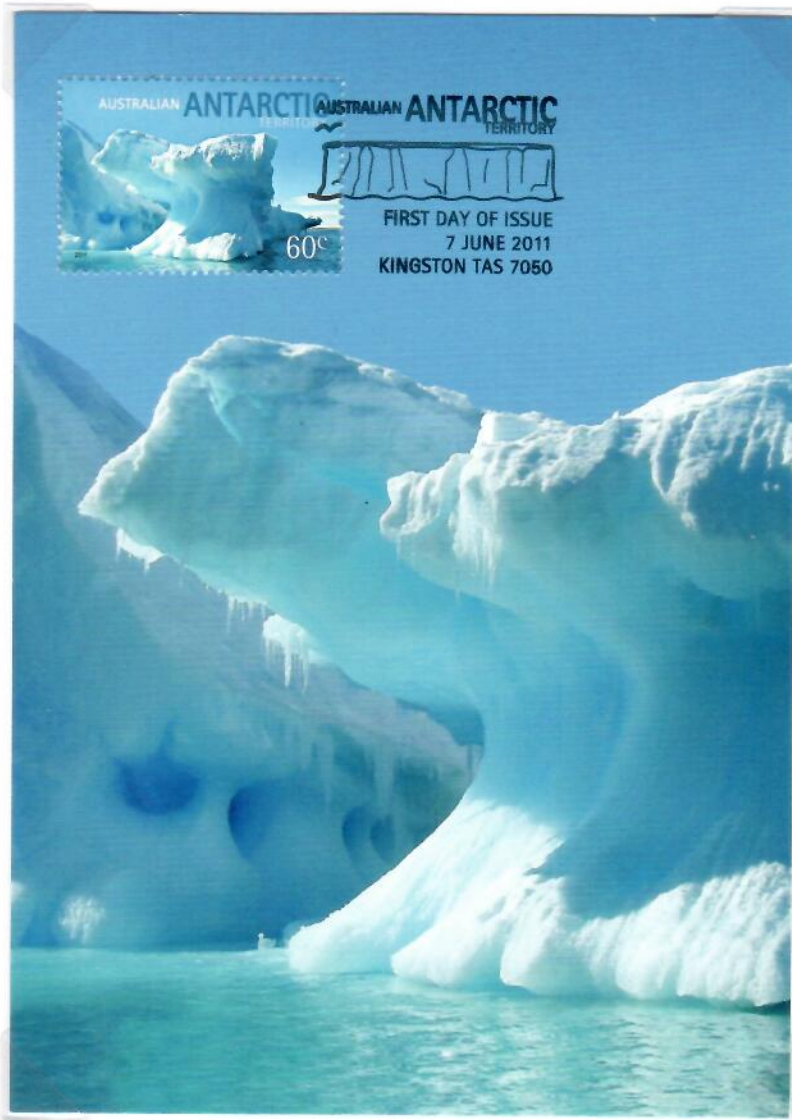
Antarctic glaciers

Issue 2011 AAT

Spec. Cancell. FD 7.6.2011 Kingston

Edition Australia Post

Photo Jeremy Smith



The ice sheet disappeared, East Antarctica would appear as a continent with deep valleys, plains, and mountain ranges of which only small portions currently protrude over the ice. Western Antarctica would instead appear as a vast collection of islands.

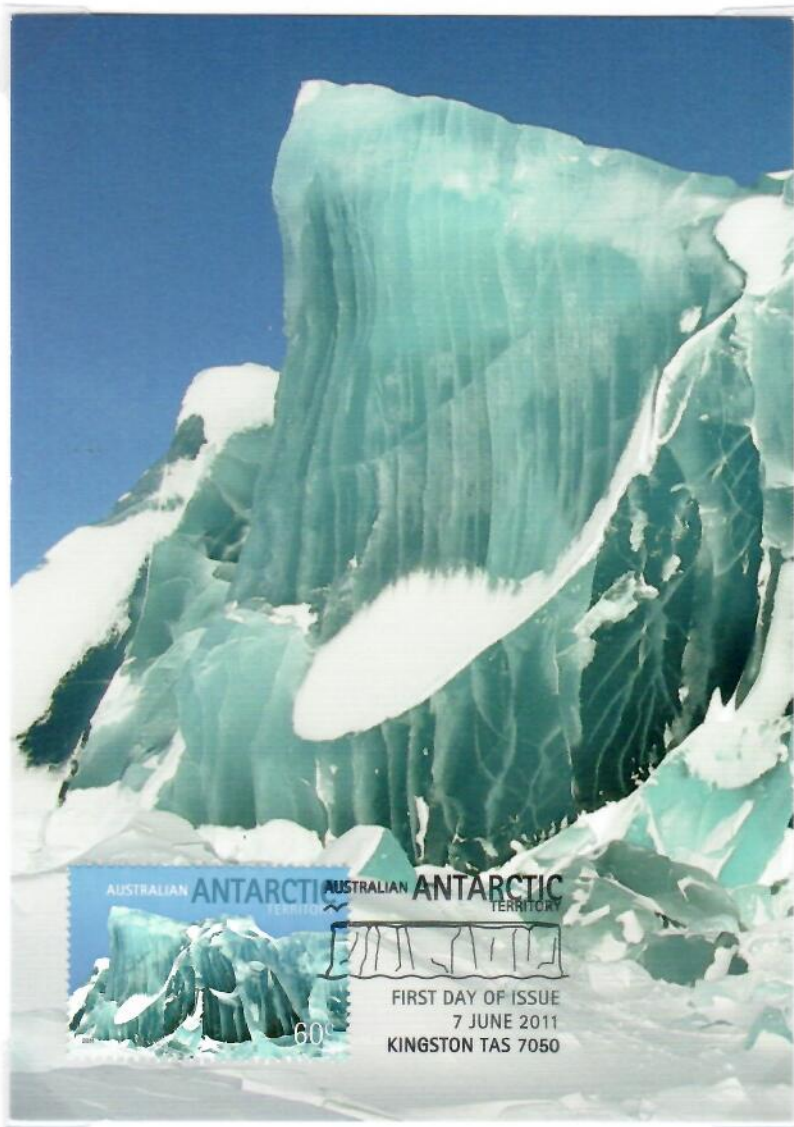
Western Antarctica

Issue 2002 China

Spec. Cancell. FD

15.7.2002

Edition China Post



Atomic icebreaker

Antarctica has a vaguely circular shape with an appendix, the Antarctic Peninsula, facing South America. The chain of the Trans-Antarctic Mountains and two large inlets, occupied by the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea, divide it into two main portions Eastern Antarctica and Western Antarctica.

Eastern Antarctica

Issue 2011 AAT

Spec.Cancell.

FD 7.6.2011 Kingston

Edition Australia Post

PhotoKerry

Steinbemer

Lenin (atomic icebreaker)

The Lenin icebreaker (project 92M according to the Russian classification) was the first nuclear-powered surface unit in the world, as well as the first civilian ship with this type of propulsion. Placed in reserve in 1989 after 30 years of service, it is now transformed into a museum ship.

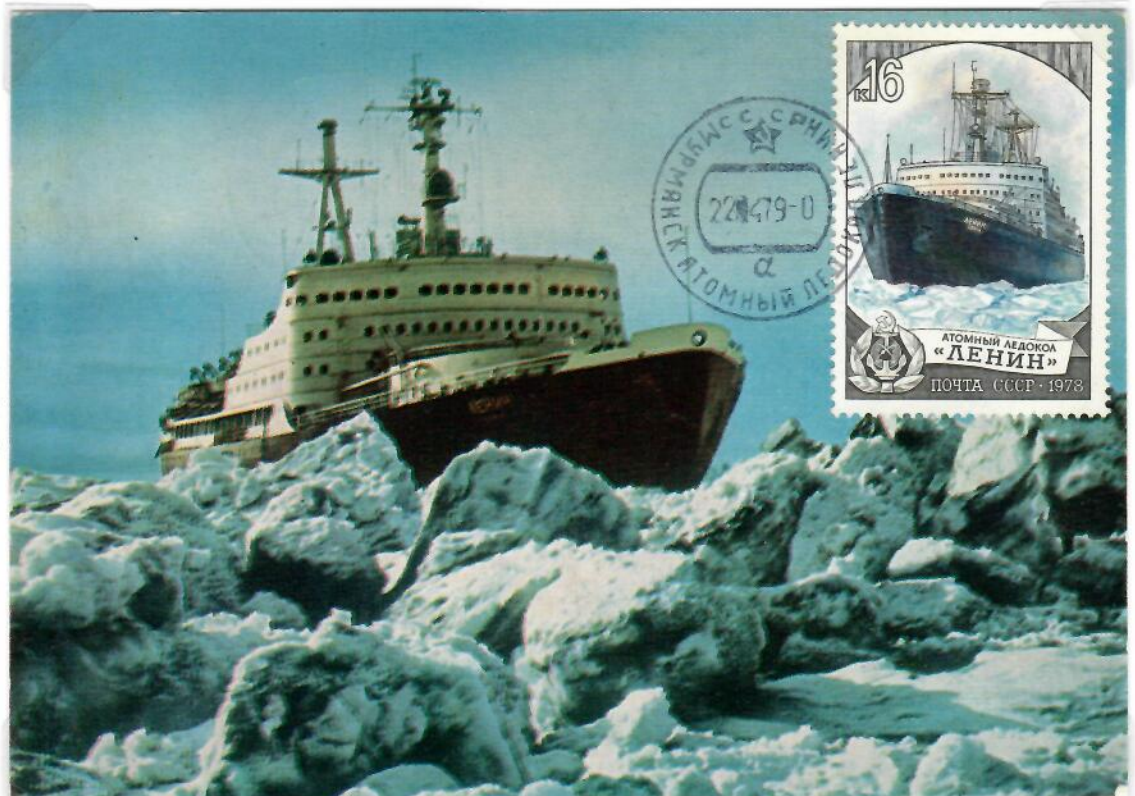
Lenin icebreaker

Issue 1979 URSS

Cancell. 22.4.1979

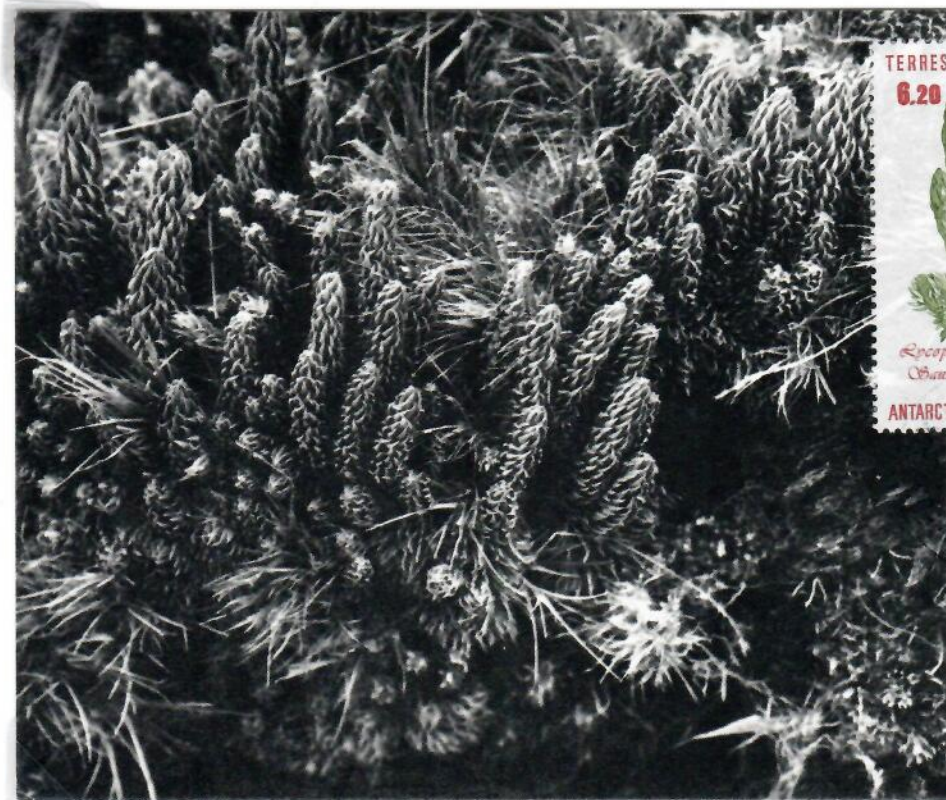
Murmansk

Edition URSS Post - Entire



FLORA

The flora and fauna of Antarctica are mainly characterized by extremophiles organisms having to adapt to drought, to the very cold temperatures and to the other natural exposures common in the Antarctic continent. The extreme Antarctic climate of the inner zone contrasts with the relatively mild conditions on the Antarctic Peninsula and the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands which have warmer temperatures and water not yet in the solid state. The main plants present in Antarctica are Mosses and moulds and cold-resistant lichens, scattered tufts of grass and various species of flowers. *Lycopodium saururus* *Huperzia saururus* (sin. *Lycopodium saururus*) on the island of Mayes - Kerguelen Islands.



Lycopodium saururus
Issue 1986 TAAF
Cancell. FD 1.1.1986
Kerguelen
Editions Jean Farcigny
- Courbevoie

Pleurophyllum hookeri is a plant species of the composite family (Asteraceae). The species is a herbaceous plant and is found on the Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand (Auckland Islands and Campbell Island) and Australia (Macquarie Island). On the island of Macquarie, the species is threatened by the introduction of black rats and rabbits. The plants bloom from December to February and have ripe seeds from January to May. In English this plant is called "Silver-leaf Daisy".



Pleurophyllum hookeri
Issue 2010 AAT
Spec. Cancell.
FD 6.10.2010 Kingston
Edition Australia Post

FLORA Ranunculaceae

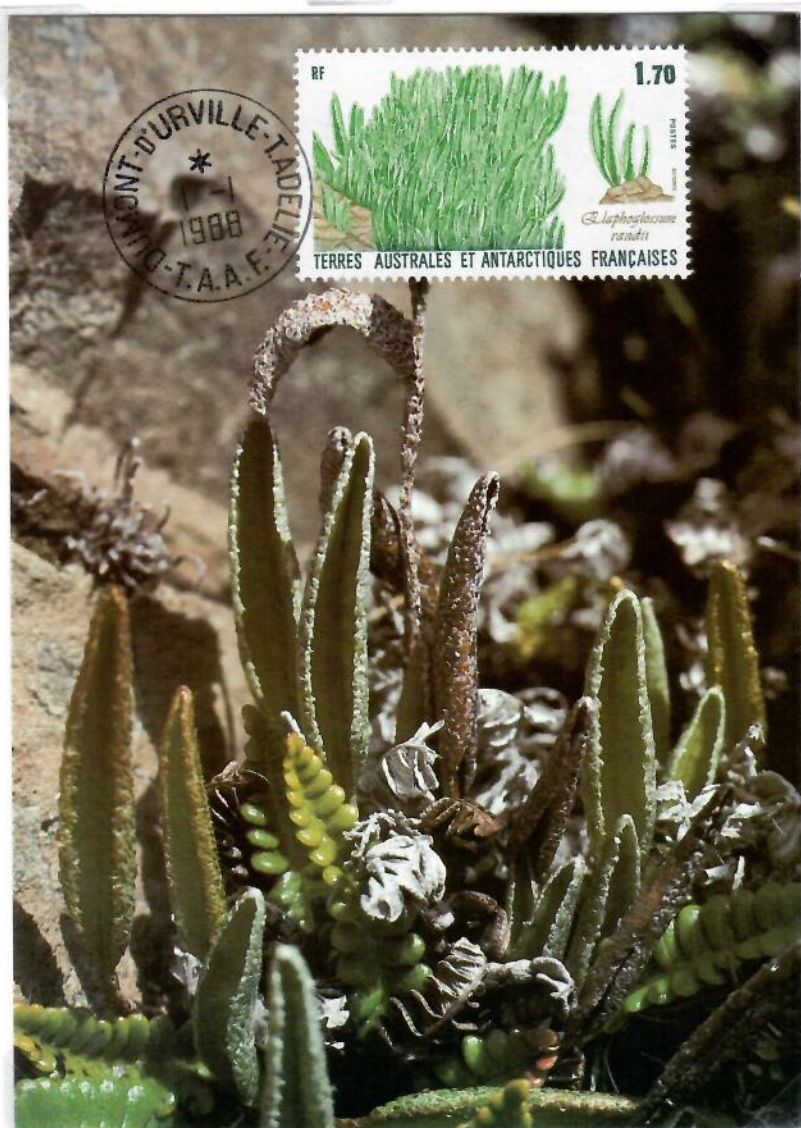
Perennial herbs with simple or compound root leaves and cauline leaves arranged in a spiral with coated bases. Petals 5-8 or more, usually yellow or white with a basal nectariferous fossa with or without scales.

Family: Ranunculaceae Juss.

Ranunculus moseleyi
Hook.f. This species is accepted and its range is Kerguelen, on the island of Marion.

Ranunculus moseleyi

Issue 1998 TAAF
Cancell. FD 1.1.1998
Port-aux-Francais
Editions Jean Farcigny
Courbevoie



Elaphoglossum randii

Elaphoglossum randii is a species of fern from the Iomariopsidaceae family. It is endemic to the sub-Antarctic islands of the Indian Ocean: the Marion and Prince Edward Islands, the Kerguelen Islands.

Elaphoglossum randii

Issue 1988 TAAF
Cancell. FD 1.1.1988 Dumont d'Urville
Edition Editions Jean Farcigny -
Courbevoie

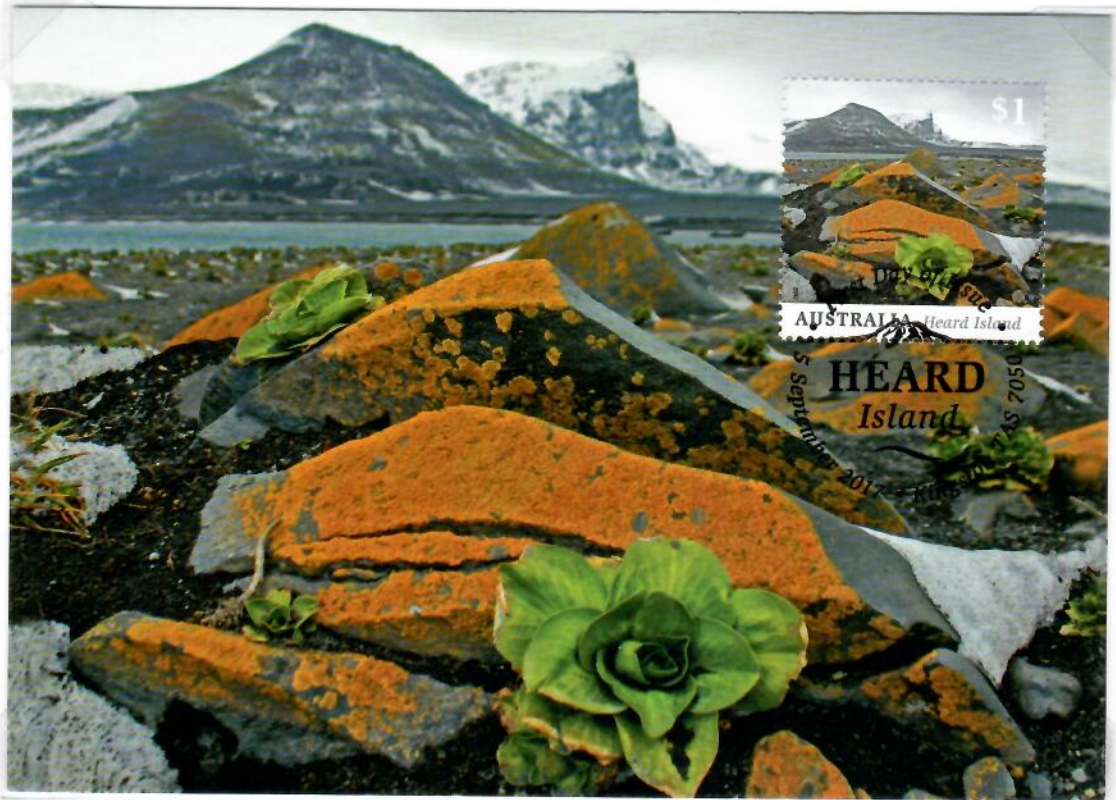
FLORA

Kerguelen cabbage and lichens, Heard Island

Kerguelen cabbage (*Pringlea antiscorbutica* R.br. ex Hook. f.) is an angiosperm of the Brassicaceae family. The Kerguelen Islands are part of the southern Indian Ocean Islands tundra ecoregion that includes several subantarctic islands. In this cold climate, plantation life is mainly limited to grasses, mosses and lichens, although the islands are also known for the indigenous, edible Kerguelen cabbage.

Kerguelen cabbage and lichens

Issue 2917 Australia
Spec. Cancell.
FD 5.9.2017 Heard
Island
Edition Australia Post



Lyallia

The *Lyallia* cushion is a pulpy plant (with cushion) belonging to the Montiaceae family. It is the only species of the genus *Lyallia*. The name of the genus is a homage to the British botanist David Lyall, a naval officer who served as assistant surgeon on the ship HMS Terror, in the Antarctic expedition, led by James Clark Ross 1839-1843. *Lyallia kerguelensis* is a perennial plant that forms compact round "cushions", usually of the diameter of 300 - 400 mm, but sometimes up to a meter. The biological cycle of this plant is relatively long: it can live up to 16 years. The leaves are small and have a leathery consistency; they are also devoid of stipules.



Lyallia kerguelensis

Issue 2012
TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2012
Crozet
Private
Edition

FLORA *Pringlea antiscorbutica*

The cabbage of the Kerguelen (*Pringlea antiscorbutica* R.br. ex Hook.f.) is an angiosperm of the Brassicaceae family. It is the only species of the genus *Pringlea*. The species is the only one of its kind. It is a branched plant whose stems develop from rhizomes. The leaves are oval and form a head (rosette) of blue-greenish color, which can reach a length of almost 30 cm and a width of about 15 cm when fully ripe. The rosette is composed of about forty leaves..

Cabbage of the Kerguelen

Issue 2002 TAAF

Cancell. FD1.4.2002

Port-aux-Francais

Edition Laboureur - Paris



Galium antarcticum, commonly called Antarctic straw or subantarctic straw, is a species of flowering plant of the coffee family. It is located in the south of South America in Chile and in the south of Argentina, in the Falklands and South Georgia and in the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen and Macquarie. It is found on moist soils, often on the edge of lakes and streams. The species is classified in critical danger in Australia due to its very low population in the Australian territory of the island of Macquarie. Antarctic straw is a perennial grass that grows up to 50 mm tall. Its main stems are weak, prostrate and without leaves, rooting at the nodes; the young stems are erect, little ramified, smooth and leafy. The leaves and stipules are similar, 3-4,5 mm long, of green colour shaded of purple, smooth and fleshy. The plants bloom in January and bear fruit in February.

Galium antarcticum

Issue 2008 TAAF

Cancell. FD 1.1.2008 Port-aux-Francais

Edition Creation - Paris

FAUNA PENGUINS, SEALS, ELEPHANT SEALS

Emperor penguin

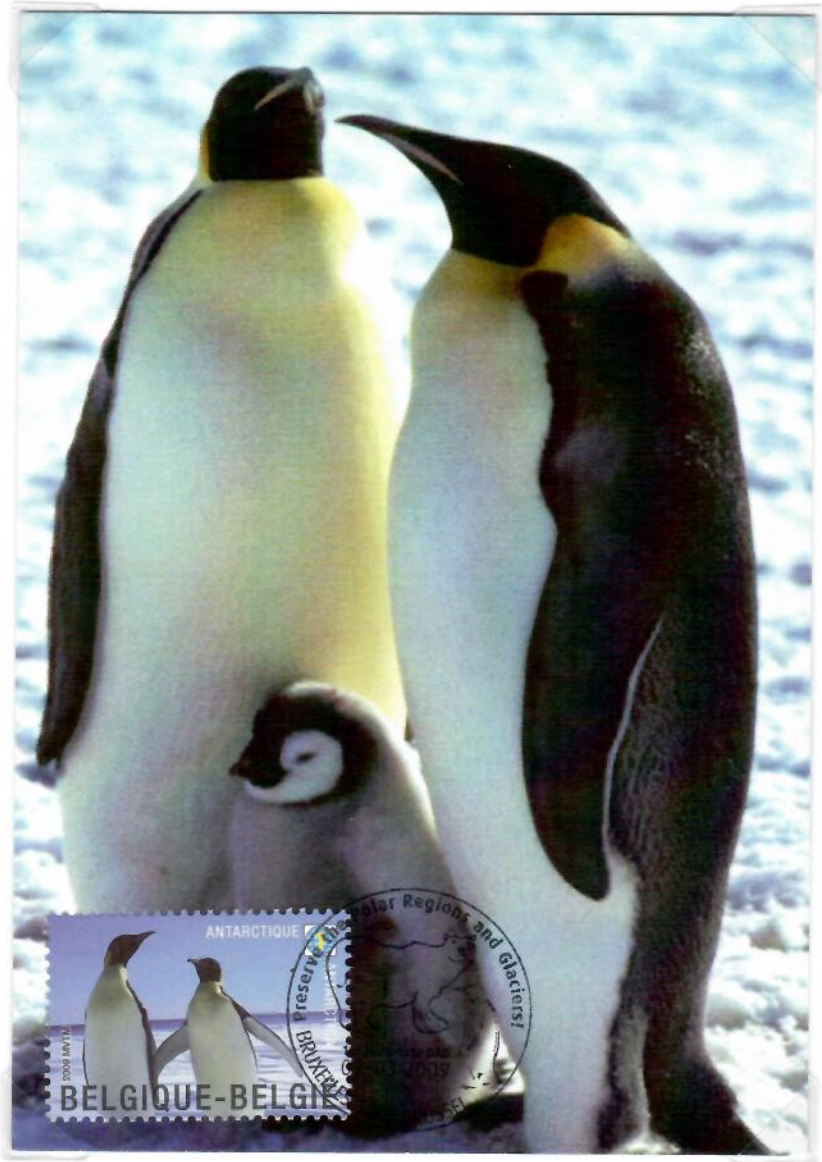
The emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri* G. R. GRAY, 1844), a bird endemic to Antarctica, is the largest, largest and heaviest of all penguins. Males and females have similar plumage and the same size: height up to 125 cm and weight between 20 and 40 kg. Males and females make a long ice journey of 50-100 km to form colonies that can comprise thousands of individuals. The females lay only one egg, then leave to the male the task of hatching and return to the sea in search of food.

Emperor penguin

Issue 2009 Belgie

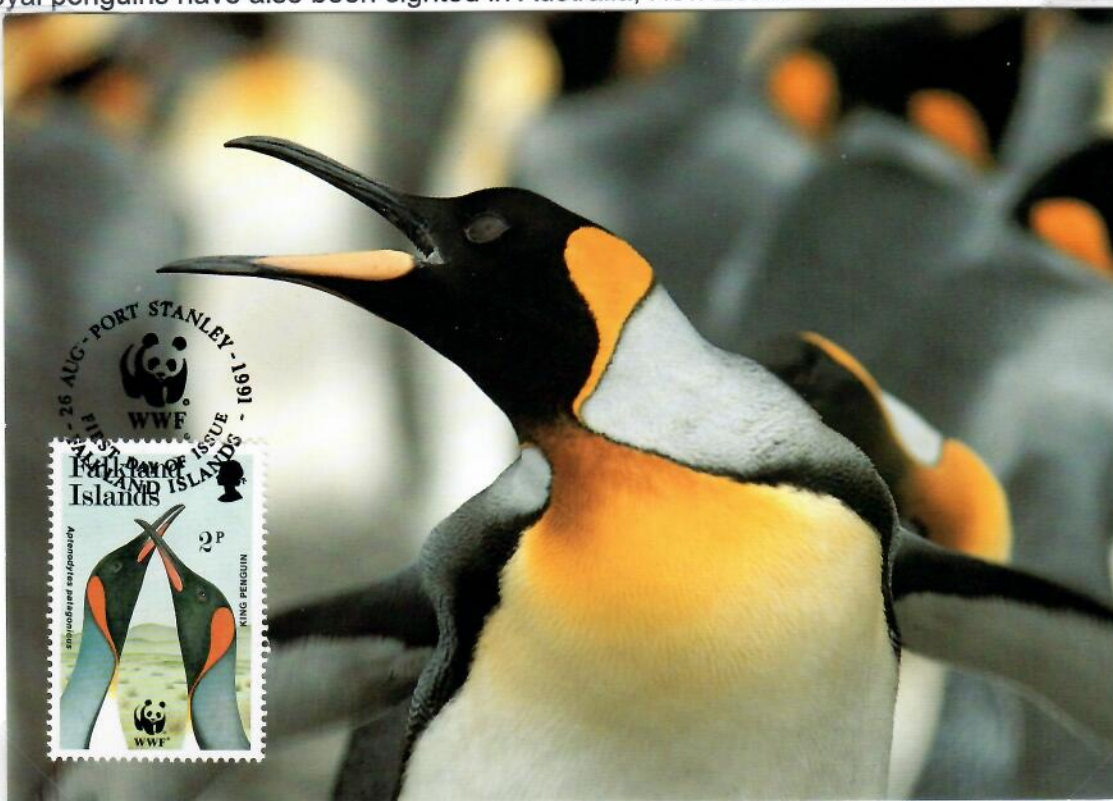
Spec. Cancell. FD 3.3.2009

Edition The Belgian Maximaphiles



Royal Penguin

The Royal Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonicus* MILLER, 1778) is a bird of the Spheniscidi family. This species is diffused in some islands of the southern hemisphere of the planet, in particular in the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich, South Indian Ocean (Crozet Islands, etc.). Royal penguins have also been sighted in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.



The Royal Penguin

Issue 1991

Falkland Islands

Spec. Cancell.

FD 26.8.1991

Port Stanley

Edition WWF

official maximum card

FAUNA. Jugular Penguin

The jugular penguin is the second largest penguin (after the gorku macarons) mainly present on the South Sandwich Islands (little visited). It is easily recognizable by the thin band of black feathers around the chin and throat (hence its name). Overall, it has a white belly and black back. Among the Pygoscelis, this species is famous for its boldness, its combination and its agility.

Jugular penguin

Issue 1999 TAAF

Cancell. 24.3.2006

Edition Imprimerie Multitude



Penguin Gentoo

The penguin Gentoo (Pygoscelis Papua) is the middle penguin of the family Spheniscidae. Characteristics It can be recognized by a white band running on top of its head and its sound resembles the sound of a donkey. It has an orange bill and legs and is the fastest penguin swimmer; it can reach a speed of about 40 kilometers per hour. The length of the body is about 75 cm and the weight of 6 kg. Spreading: The Gando penguin is very common in Antarctica, Kerguelen, South Georgia and the Falkland Islands. On it you can find smaller populations Antarctic Peninsula, Macquarie Island, Heard and Macdonald Islands and the southern Shetland Islands. The species has 2 subspecies • P. p. Papua: subantarctic regions.

• P. p. ellsworthi: from the Antarctic Peninsula to the South Sandwich Islands.

Penguin Gentoo

Issue 2003 Falkland Islands

Cancell. FD 26.3.2003 Port Stanley

Photo Frans Lanting



Gorfou jumper

The rock penguin (*Eudyptes chrysocome*) is a species of bird of the Spheniscidae family. Like other penguins, it is distinguished by a tuft of black and yellow feathers on both sides of the head called egrets. There are two subspecies: •*Eudyptes chrysocome chrysocome* (Forster , 1781) •*Eudyptes chrysocome filholi* Hutton , 1879

Gorfou jumper

Issue 2018 TAAF

Cancell. FD

7.6.2018 Tromelin

Private Edition



Julien Gauthier, composer - Southern Symphony

Julien Gauthier, graduated from the National Conservatory of Music and Dance in Paris (CNSMDP), was trained in composition in various forms: instrumental, electroacoustic and electronic. Death of Julien Gauthier: a concert to pay homage to this young composer who, according to Marc Feldman, wished first of all " to convey to the public with his music his love and respect for nature."... "During my stay, I recorded the sounds of animals - penguins, sea lions, sea elephants - the sounds of the scientific base, the ships. Then I studied these sounds to try to extract rhythms, melodies". From this residence was born his Southern Symphony.



Julien Gauthier, composer Southern Symphony

Issue 2018 TAAF

Cancell. FD

20.4.2018

Tromelin

Private Edition

The Amsterdam sea lion or subantarctic seal, is a marine mammal. Its breeding colonies are found on the islands of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic, north of the Antarctic Convergence. The world's population can be estimated at 390,000 individuals. The sub-Antarctic seal is found in waters north of the Antarctic Convergence. It can also be found on the coast of several subantarctic islands such as Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Amsterdam, Île Saint-Paul, Prince Edward Islands, Crozet Islands, Heard and MacDonald Islands and Macquarie Island.



Amsterdam sea lion
Issue 2010 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2010
St. Paul Amsterdam
Private Edition

Kerguelen sea lion or Kerguelen arctocephalos As the name suggests, it is widespread in Antarctic waters. About 95% of the entire population breeds in Southern Georgia. It is named in honor of the German vessel SMS Gazelle who collected the first specimen at the Kerguelen Islands. For this reason it is also known as the Kerguelen fur seal.



Kerguelen sea lion
Issue 2018 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2018 Tromelin
Private Edition

ELEPHANT SEALS

The North Sea elephant (*Mirounga angustirostris*) is one of two species of sea elephant (the other being the South Sea elephant). It is a member of the family Phocidae (the «true seals»). The sea elephants owe their name to the large size and to the big trunk of the males, utilized, especially during the reproduction competitions, for emitting extraordinarily powerful roars.

Sea elephant

Issue 2008 TAAF

Cancell. FD

29.9.2008 Kerguelen

Edition Laboureur - Paris



In the dimensions there is a remarkable sexual dimorphism, as the males (called bulls), reaching the five metres of length, are much bigger than the females (called cows), which measure only three. On average, males weigh 1800 kg, while females weigh 650 kg [1]. As a result, their reproductive system is very polygynous, and a male may be able to impregnate in a single season up to 50 females.

Sea elephant

Issue 2008 TAAF

Cancell. FD 1.1.2008 St. Paul

Amsterdam

Private Edition

FISH

Colin austral (Français)

Lepidonotothen squamifrons (Günther, 1880)

Cod (*Lepidonotothen squamifrons*), also known as grey notothen , streaked-eyed notothen or striped-eyed cod, is a species of ray-finned sea fish belonging to the family Nototheniidae , notothen or cod ice fish. It is native to the Southern Ocean, the gray cod feeds mainly on macrozooplankton and is of minor importance for commercial fishing. It is the only species of the genus *Lepidonotothen*.



Colin austral
Issue 2013 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2013
Kerguelen
Private Edition



Lanternfish

Lanternfish (or mycophytes , from the Greek μυκτήρ myktsvolr , "nose" and ophis , "snake") are small mesopelagic fishes of the large family of Myctophidae . One of the two families of the order Myctophiformes, the Myctophidae are represented by 246 species in 33 genera and are found in oceans around the world. Lanternfish are rightly named after their conspicuous use of bioluminescence. Commercial fishing for them exists off South Africa , in the sub-Antarctic and in the Gulf of Oman .

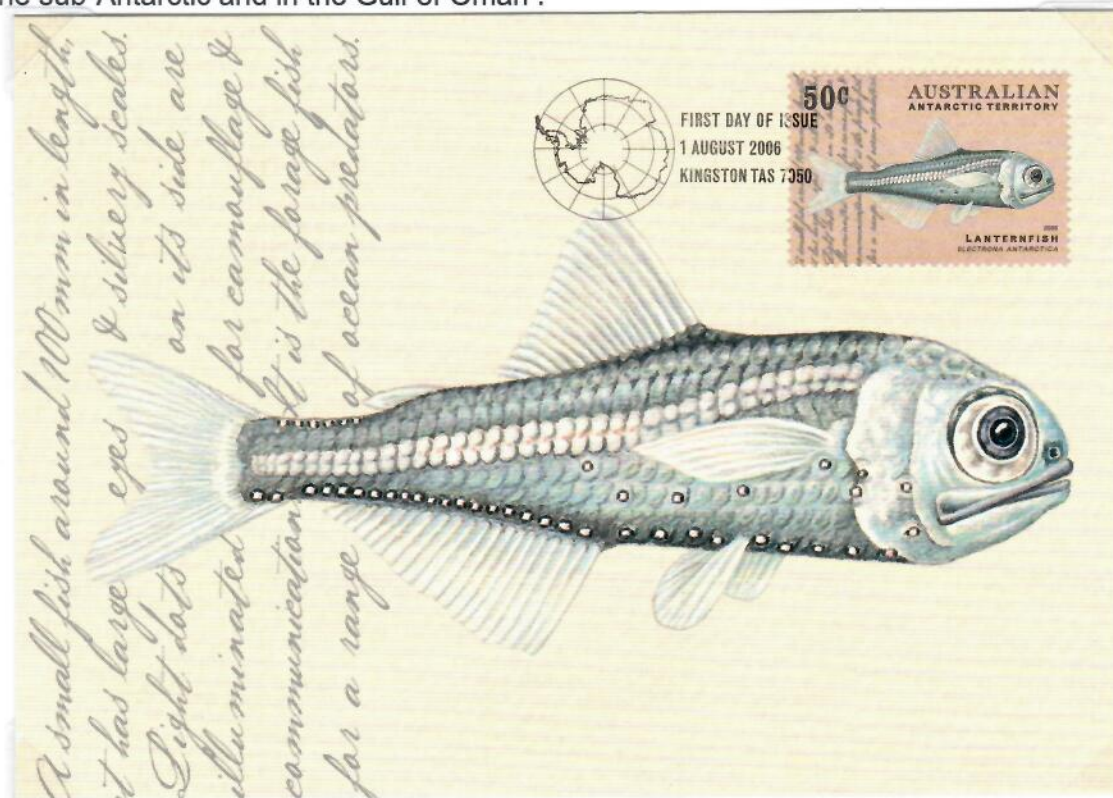
Lanternfish

Issue 2006 AAT

Spec. Cancell. FD 1.8.2006

Kingston

Edition Australia Post



Murray's Skate (*Bathyraja murrayi*)

The raiformes (Rajiformes), commonly called rays, are an order of the class of the cartilaginous fishes. With more than half of the species longer than 50 cm, the breeds are among the largest fish. The rays are spread from sea level up to 3000 m deep. Classification: Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays). Distribution: Southern Ocean: considered endemic to the Kerguelen plateau. Coupled oviparous eggs are laid. The embryos feed exclusively on yolk.

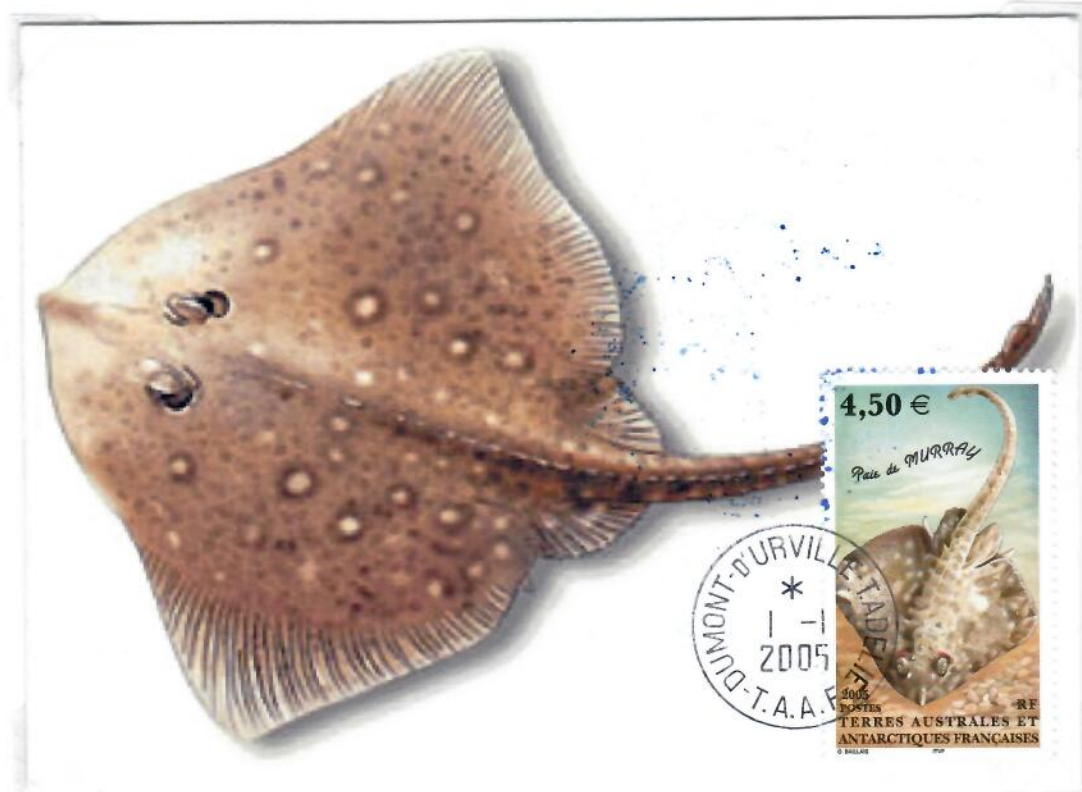
Murray's Skate

Issue 2005 TAAF

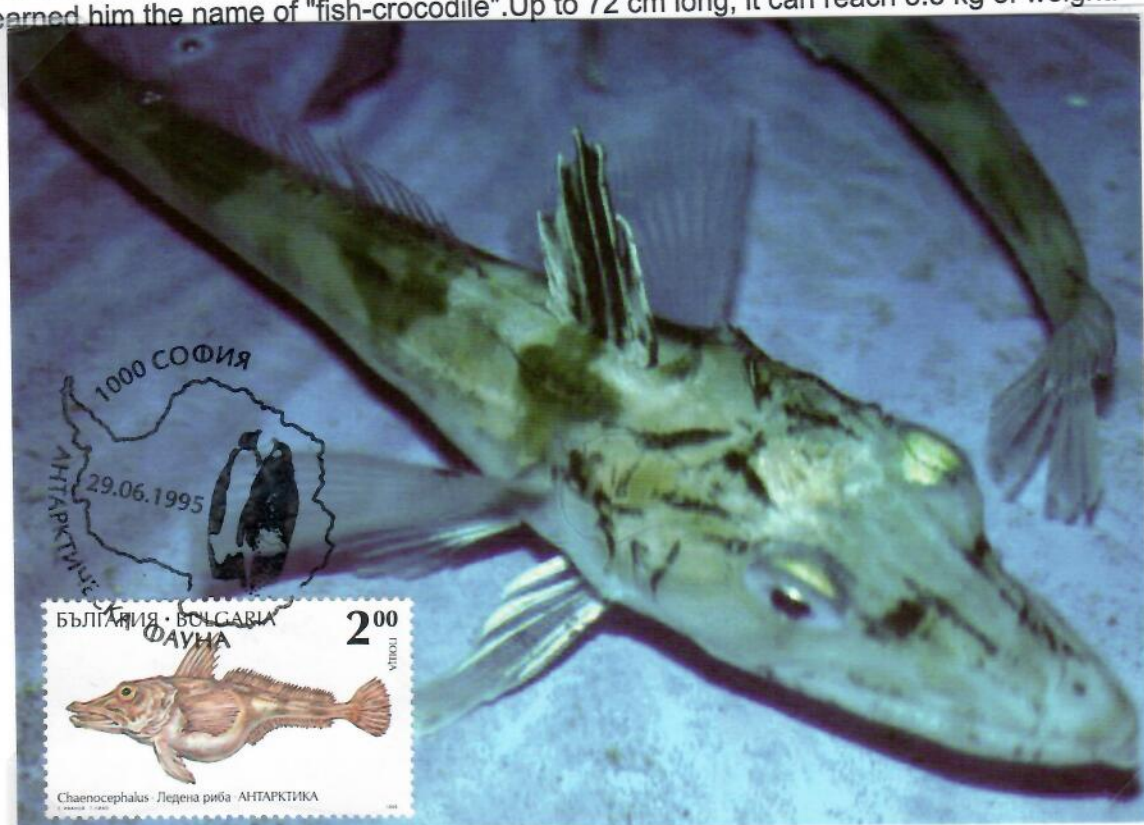
Cancell. FD 1.1.2005

Dumont d'Urville

Private Edition



Chaenocephalus aceratus, commonly known as black-fin ice fish (or crocodile fish) is a fish belonging to the family Channichthyidae. Black fin ice fish are common between the South East Pacific and the South West Atlantic, in the Drake Strait area. This fish, like the other species of the family Channichthyidae, has a fascinating ability to adapt to the Antarctic climate: it produces a sort of "antifreeze" that avoids the freezing of the blood, free of red blood cells (hence the pale color). However, it has a very developed cardiovascular system, comparable, even in size, to that of a mammal. The appearance, with the big mouth equipped with teeth, has earned him the name of "fish-crocodile". Up to 72 cm long, it can reach 3.5 kg of weight.



Chaenocephalus aceratus

Issue 1995

Bulgaria

Spec. Cancell.

FD 29.6.1995

Sofia

Edition: not indicated

Whales

Hourglass Dolphin

The hourglass dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus cruciger*) is a small dolphin of the Delphinidae family living off the sub-Antarctic. It is seen by ships crossing Drake Pass, but has a circumpolar distribution. The hourglass dolphin is black on the top and white on the belly, with white spots on the sides and sometimes variations of dark gray. The dorsal fin in hourglass dolphins is variable and curvature can be particularly pronounced in older animals. The species was first named *Delphinus cruciger* by Quoy and Gaimard (1824) after their sighting in January 1820.



Hourglass Dolphin

Issue +1995 AAT
Spec. Cancell.
FD
15.6.1995
Kingston
Edition Australia
Post

Killer Whale

The orca (*Orcinus orca*) is a toothed whale belonging to the family of marine dolphins, of which it is the largest member. It is recognizable by its body shaped in black and white. Cosmopolite species , killer whales are found in all the oceans of the world in a variety of marine environments, from the Arctic and Antarctic regions to the tropical seas. Killer whales hunt various prey including fish, cephalopods, mammals, seabirds and sea turtles. Salmon accounts for 96% of the diet of residents of the Pacific Northeast, including 65% of the fat and fat Chinook. In Western cultures, killer whales were historically feared as dangerous and savage predators. The first written description of an orca was given by Pliny the Elder around 70 AD..



Orcinus orca

Issue 1995 AAT
Spec. Cancell.
FD 15.6.1995
Edition Australia Post

Balenoptera Acutorostrata

The lesser whale or minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804), is, with the Antarctic common whale, one of the two smaller and more common species of the family of the *Balaenopteridae*. It is generally more concentrated at high latitudes in summer and lower latitudes in winter, but migrations vary from year to year.

**Balenoptera
Acutorostrata**
Issue 1995 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.1995 Kerguelen
Editions Jean Farcigny
Courbevoie



Balaenoptera musculus

The blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus* Linnaeus, 1758) is a marine mammal belonging to the suborder of the Mysticeti (the so-called «whales with whales»). With over 30 m in length and 180 t in weight, it is, in terms of mass, the largest known animal lived on Earth. Long and slender, the body of the blue whale can take on various shades of grey-bluish on the back, but becomes lighter on the belly. By 1925, with the introduction of the stern slide on factory ships and steamboats, the hunt for blue whales, and whales with whales in general, in Antarctic and subantarctic waters began to increase dramatically.

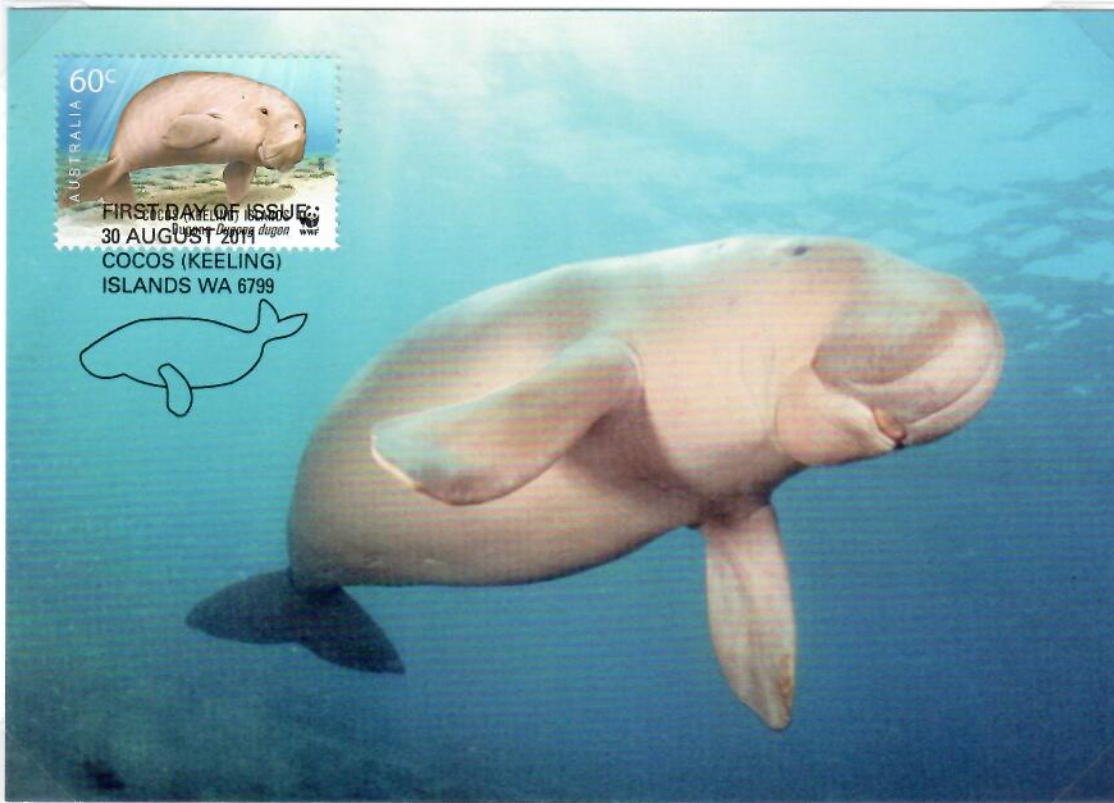


Blue whale
Issue 2003 BAT
Spec. Cancell.
FD 5.12.2003
Portr Lockroy
Edition WWF
official
maximum card

Dugong

The dugong (*Dugong dugon* Müller, 1776) is a mammal of the order Sirenia; it is the only species of the genus *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799 and of the family Dugongidae Gray, 1821.

It is a relatively close relative of the manatee, from which it differs mainly for the forked shape of the tail. For centuries hunted, it is at risk of extinction. The places where the population density of dugongs is highest is on the northern Australian coasts and on the Egyptian shores of the Red Sea.



Dugong

Issue 2011

Australia

Spec. Cancell.

FD 30.8.2011

Cocos Islands

Edition WWF

Official maximum
card

Krill

Krill (Norwegian) refers to several species of invertebrate sea creatures belonging to the order Euphausiacea. These small crustaceans, which live in all the oceans of the world, with particular concentration in the cold and polar waters, are important organisms that make up the zooplankton, primary food of whales, manta rays, whale sharks, blue fish and waterfowl.

Krill

Issue 2015

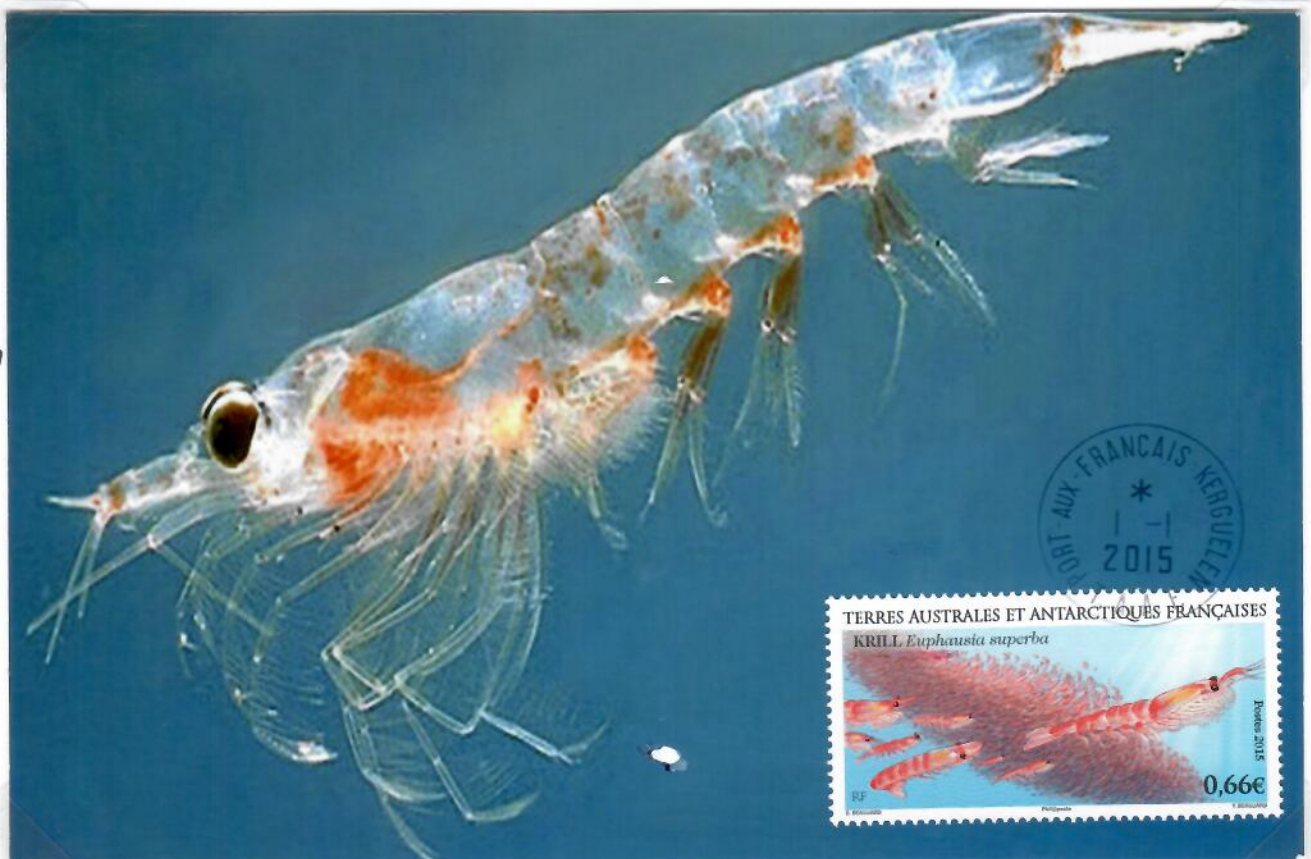
TAAF

Cancell. FD

1.1.2015

Kerguelen

Private Edition



Diatomee

Diatoms are unicellular algae. Diatoms are algae that live in glass houses. They are the only organism on the planet with cell walls composed of transparent opal silica. The cell walls of diatoms are adorned with intricate and surprising patterns of silica. Diatoms have molecules that absorb light (chlorophyll a and c) that collect energy from the sun and transform it into chemical energy through photosynthesis.



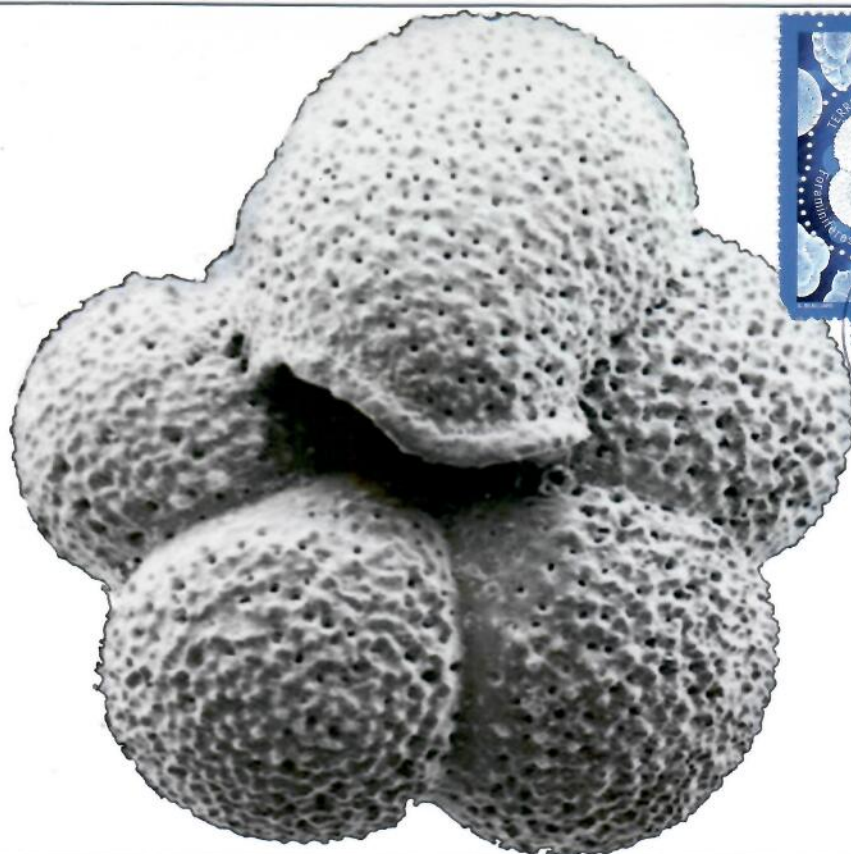
Diatoms
Issue 2016
TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2016
Tromelin
Private
Edition

Turborotalita quinqueloba

This species is very common in the Pleistocene and in the recent Sediments. The holotype is shown here for the first time. It is not petaloid like many specimens, but has 4 and a half chambers in the final spiral and a distinct extension of the chamber with lip invading the navel. Appearance: Perforated normal, thorny, with tendency to heavy gametogen calcifications in advanced stage.

Turborotalita quinqueloba

Issue 2017
TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2017
Juan de Nova
Private Edition

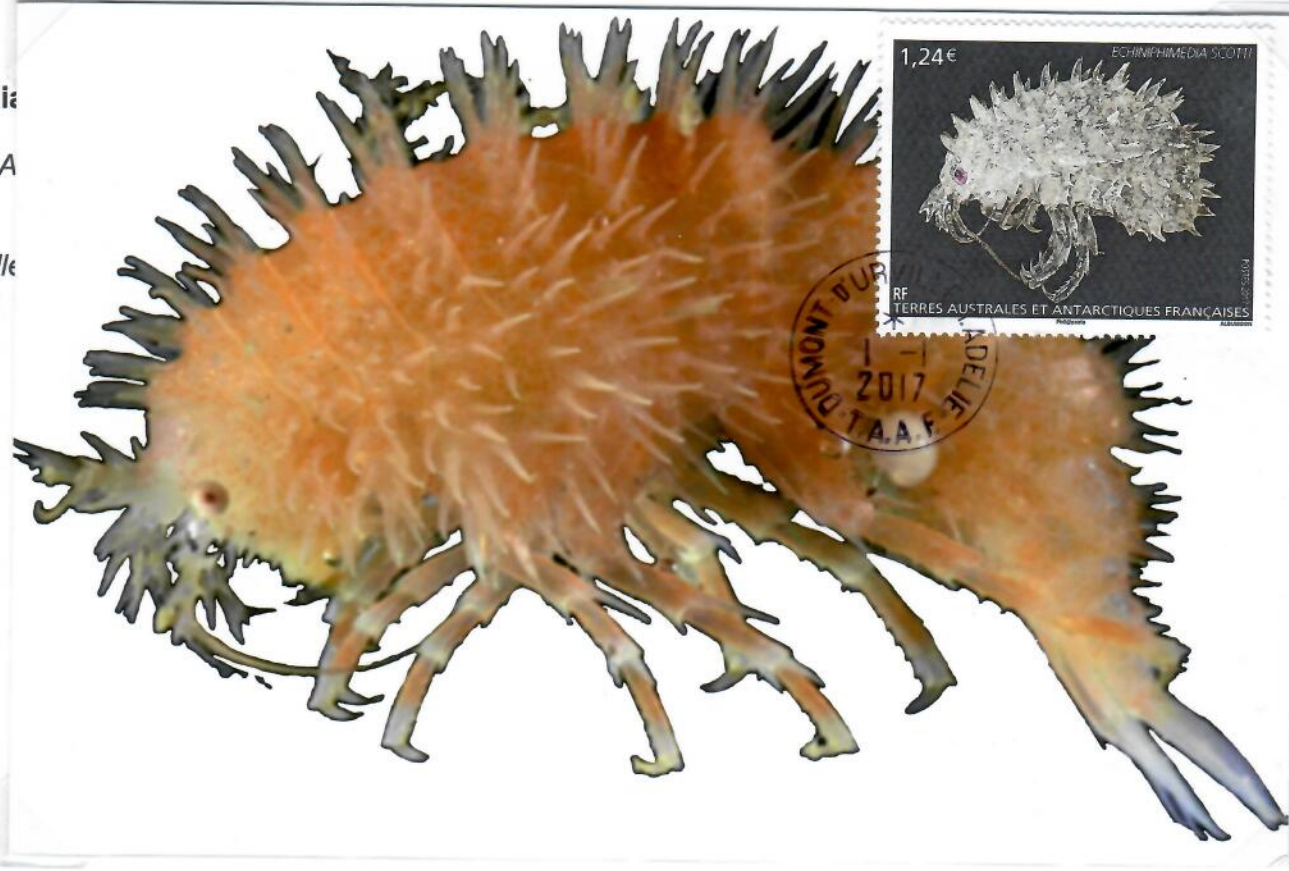


Amphipoda

Echiniphimedia scotti is a species of the Malacostraca class of the family Iphimediidae and the order Amphipoda (Amphipods). Marine crustaceans are a very diverse group of arthropods that are characterized by the presence of an external skeleton that in most species forms a more or less rigid carapace. The dimensions vary from 0.1 mm for copepods to 3.8 m for the Japanese giant crab. The body has a head and a thorax often grouped into a cephalothorax, and an abdomen.

Echiniphimedia scotti

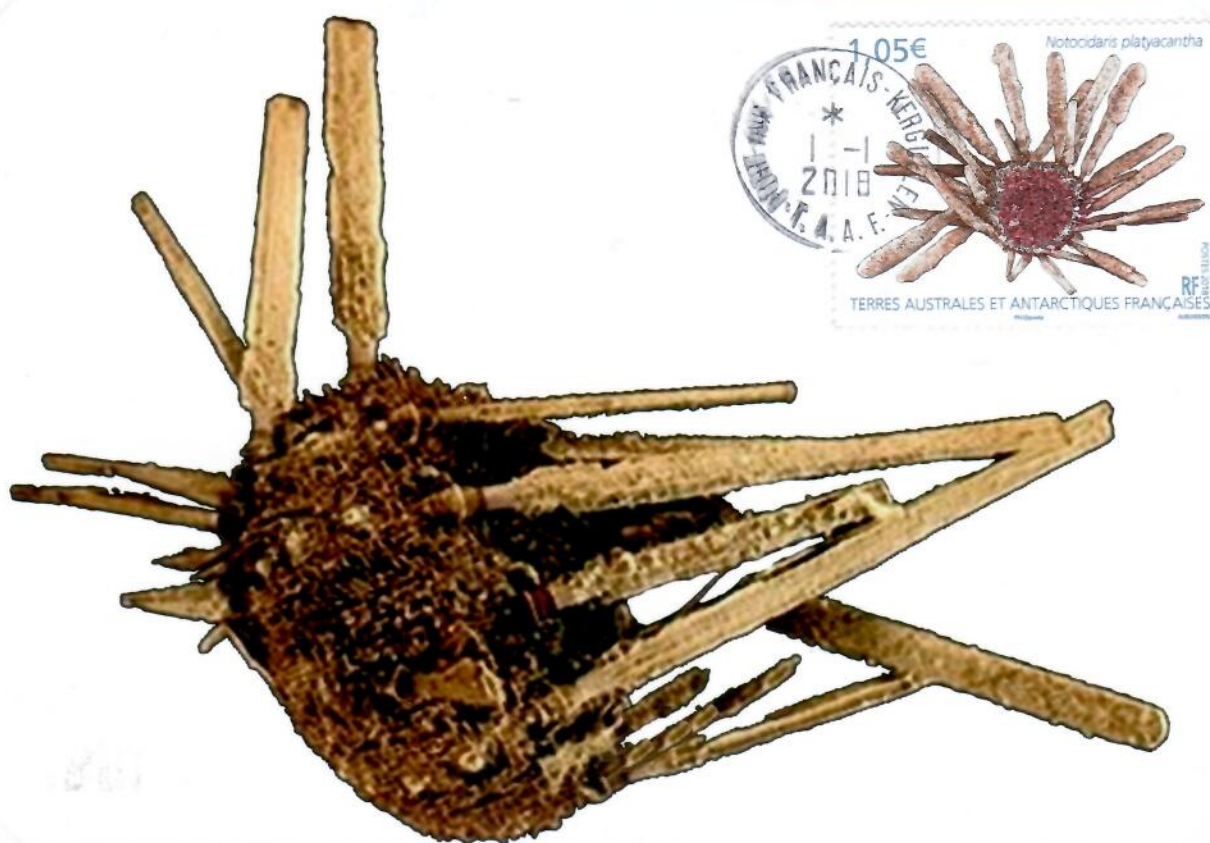
Issue 2017 TAA
Cancell. FD
1.1.2017
Dumont d'Urville
Private Edition



Echinoderms of Adelie Land: *Notocidaris platyacantha*

A catalogue of recent sea urchins (Echinoidea) in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Distribution: Indian Ocean Antarctic: Adelie Land



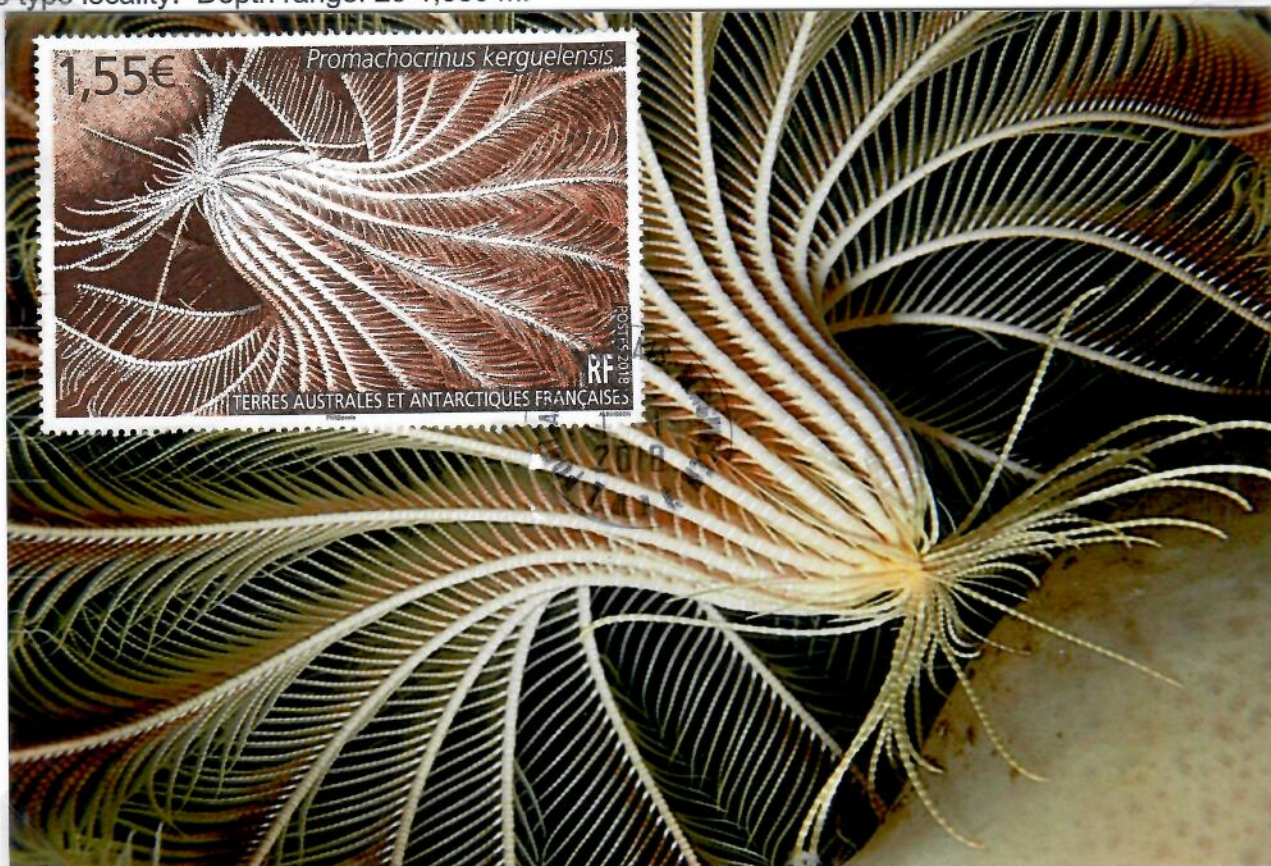
Notocidaris platyacantha

Issue 2018
TAAF
Spec. Cancell.
FD 1.1.2018
Port-aux-Français
Private Edition

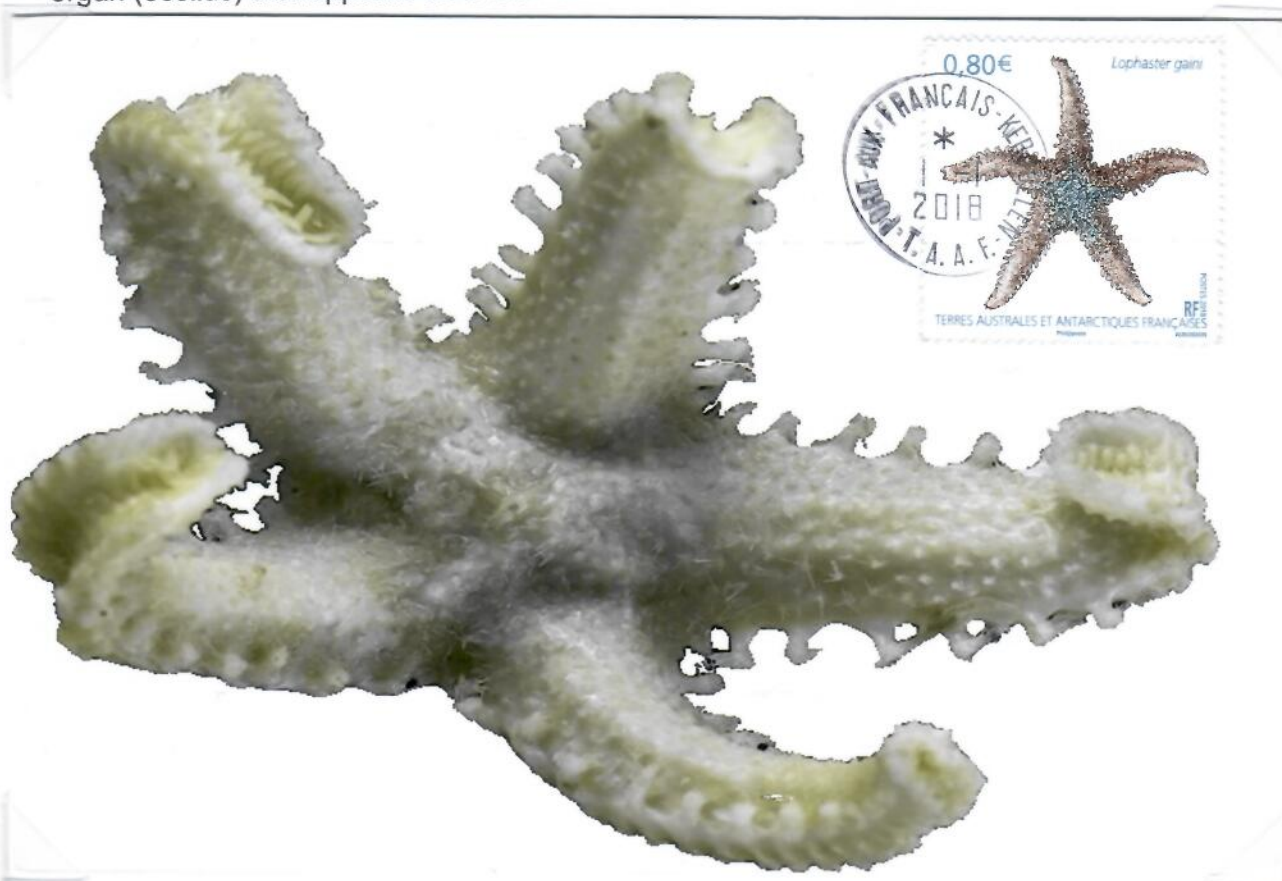
Echinoderms

Echinoderms are a class of invertebrates characterized by a skeleton formed by spiny calcareous plates. The name echinodermata in fact means "thorny skin". The thorns also serve as a form of defense for these animals. *Promachocrinus kerguelensis* Carpentiere, 1879 Distribution Off the Antarctic Continent, Graham Land Peninsula, Southern Shetland and South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, Bouvet Islands and Heard and Kerguelen, the type locality. Depth range: 20-1,080 m.

**Promachocrinus
kerguelensis**
Issue 2018 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2018
Port-aux-Francais
Private Edition



Starfish (or Stellerids, Asteroids; lat. scient. Asteroidea - Animals gathered in the group of Asteroidei that is considered as a class or order of the type Echinodermi. Asteroids have a pentagonal or star-shaped body, usually with 5 rays or arms. The central region of the body, or disc, is not clearly delimited by the arms. In the middle of the ventral face of the disc opens the mouth. At the end of each arm is usually observed a web organ (ocellus) that appears as a red head.



Starfish
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Francais
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Serpentine stars *Laternula elliptica*

The Ophiuroidea GRAY, 1840 (commonly called serpentine stars) is a class belonging to the phylum Echinodermata; it has many similarities with the class Asteroidea (the sea stars).

In comparison to starfish, ophiuroid stars have a more recognizable central disc, and the tips of the star are used for movement. The ophiuroids have a great regenerative capacity, in fact, a fifth of the central disc is enough to regenerate the whole animal.



Ophiuroidea

Issue 1987 TAAF

Cancell. FD 1.1.1987

Kergulen

Private Edition



Laternule antarctique (*Laternula elliptica*)

Laternula elliptica KING & BRODERIP, 1831, is a bivalve mollusc of the family Laternulidae, widespread in Antarctica. It lives between 37 and 248 meters deep.



Laternule antarctique

Issue 2014

TAAF

Cancell. FD

1.1.2014

St. Paul

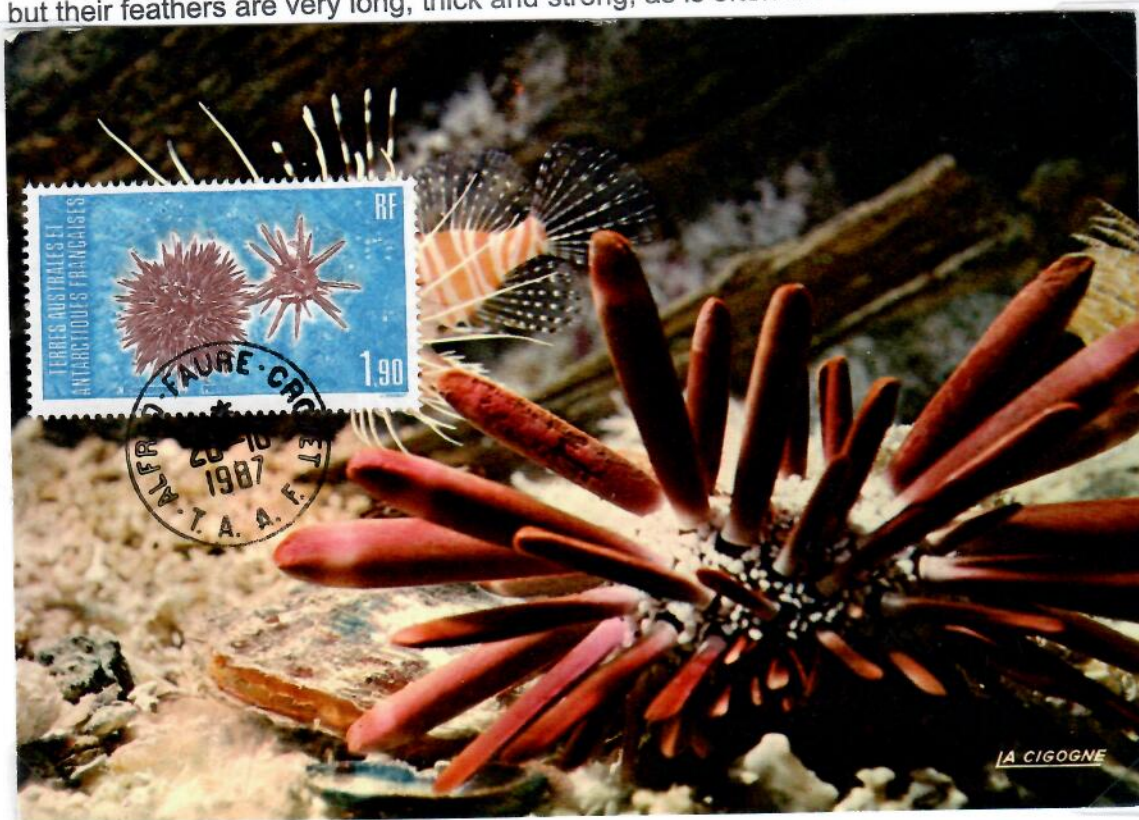
Private

Edition



Echinoderms Coral reef

Cidaris is a genus of sea urchins (echinoderms) of the Cidaridae family, characterized by long, thick and lanceolate spines. Cidarids are regular sea urchins that generally live in deep water. Their body is medium in size, but their feathers are very long, thick and strong, as is often the case in this family



Cidaris

Issue 1987

TAAF

Cancell.

20.10.1987

Crozet

Edition S.A.D.

Bordeaux

Mission clean oceans

Coral reef

Mission clean oceans, projects to eliminate garbage: every year 8 tons of plastic in the water The Ocean Cleanup is an NGO only in statute and objectives, because the way it moves is in effect a highly technological start-up. The coral reef is a typical formation of the tropical seas and oceans, composed of biogenic underwater rock formations formed and increased by the sedimentation of the calcareous skeletons of the corals, polypoid animals belonging to the class Anthozoa, phylum Cnidaria. This type of environment is unique in that the barriers have created islands and lagoons in deep seas, changing both the bottom and the coast. In Australia, off the coast of Queensland, there is the largest coral reef in the world: 2900 reefs connected to each other, 900 islands, 345,000 square kilometers, over 2200 km long. It is home to about 1500 species of fish.



Mission clean oceans

Issue 1992 ONU

Spec. Cancell. FD

13.3.1992

Edition ONU MK

BIRDS

Fulmarus glacialoides

The southern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialoides*) is a seabird of the southern hemisphere . Together with the northern fulmar *F. glacialis* belongs to the genus *Fulmarus* in the family Procellariidae , the true petrels . It is also known as Antarctic Fulmar or Silver Grey Fulmar. It is mostly light grey above and white below with a characteristic white spot on the wing. It nests on the coast of Antarctica and the surrounding islands, moving north in winter.

Fulmarus glacialoides

Issue 2016 TAAF

Cancell. FD 1.1.2016

Dumont d'Urville

Private Edition

Skua

Skua (in the plural Skue or Skua is the common name given to the larger members of the stercoreari family (Stercorariidae), order Charadriiformes. They are represented by the *Stercorarius Skua* (*Stercorarius Skua*), which lives in the northern hemisphere.

Skua

Issue 2016

TAAF

Cancell. F D

1.1.2016

Dumont

d'Urville

Private Edition



Kerguelen petrel. Characteristics, lifestyle, distribution and habitat

They are black at the top, slightly lighter at the bottom. The feathers seem to shine. The bird has a rather large head with a high forehead. This species is found throughout the Antarctic continent, from the sub-Antarctic region to the ice pack. They breed on remote islands, such as Goughe Island in the Atlantic Ocean, and Marion Island, Prince Edward Islands, the Crozet Islands and Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean.



**Kerguelen
petrel**
Issue 2016
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1.1.2016
Dumont
d'Urville
Private
Edition

Damier Du Cap Adelia Land

The species *Daption capense* was described by the Swedish naturalist Carl von Linné in 1758, with the initial name of *Procellaria capensis*, and reclassified in the genus *Daption* by the British zoologist James Francis Stephens in 1826. The flight of this bird consists of five to eight rigid wing beats followed by a sliding phase. This bird nests in the southern hemisphere. It is occasional off the coast of Togo.

**Damier Du Cap
Adelia Land**

Issue 2016
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1.1.2016
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Albatros of Amsterdam

The Albatros of Amsterdam (*Diomedea amsterdamensis* Roux et al., 1983) is a large albatross that nests only on the Peat Plateau on the island Amsterdam (French Southern Territories), located in the southern Indian Ocean. First described only in 1983, the first discoverers considered it a subspecies of screaming albatross. It is a large brown-plumed albatross, unlike that of almost all members of its genus, which is white.

Albatros of Amsterdam

Issue 2018
TAAF
Spec. Cancell.
FD 1.1.2018
Crozet
Private Edition



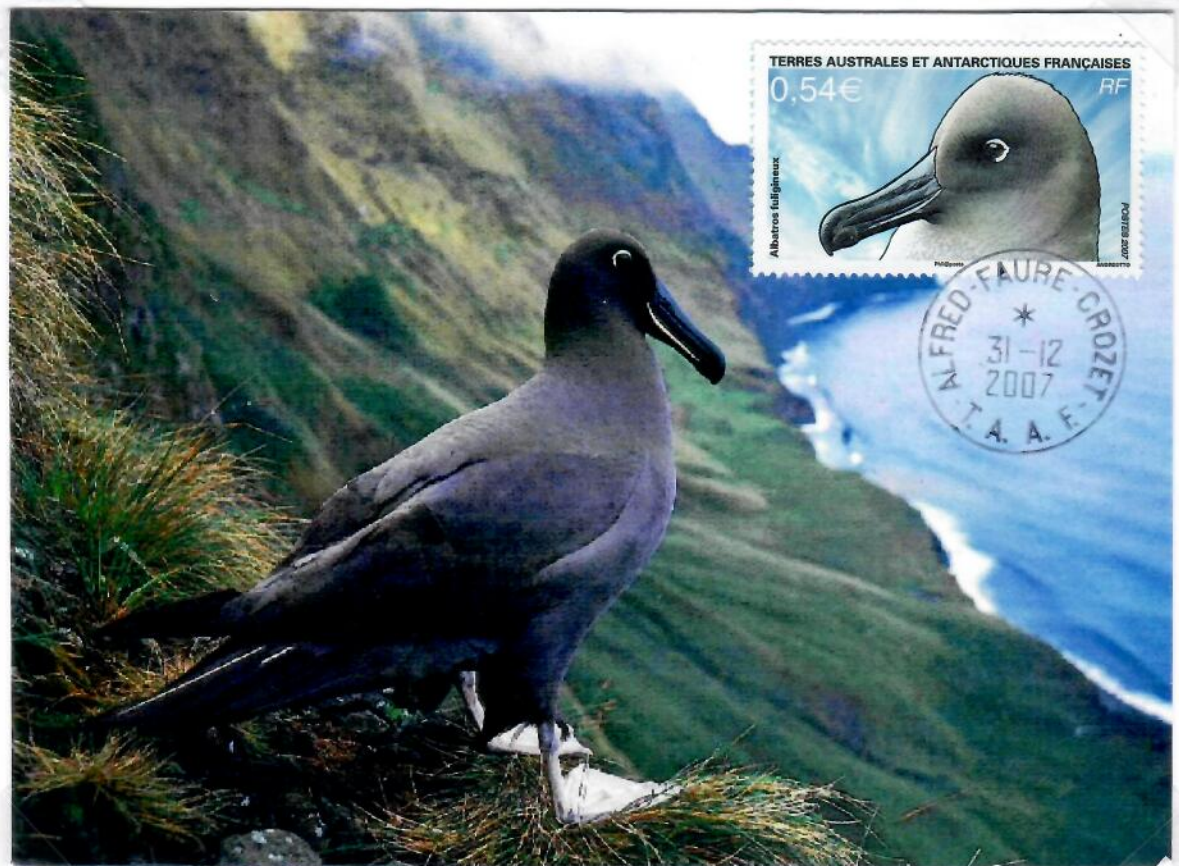
The yellow-billed tropical bird (*Phaethon lepturus*), also called the white-tailed tropical bird or lesser tropical bird, is a species of seabird that is found near all the oceans of the world. Also known as the small straw in tail or the small straw in ass, its graceful silhouette is often used as an emblem in Mascarene. It serves as the logo of Air Mauritius. It is depicted on the flag of the Christmas Island. This bird measures 38 to 40 cm in length plus 33 to 40 cm for the two median rectrices. It has a wingspan from 89 to 96 cm and does not show sexual dimorphism. The nests of yellow-billed Tropicbird in the islands and islets of the intertropical zone of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean: Aldabra, Comoros, Reunion, Madagascar and Mauritius



Yellow-billed tropical bird
Issue 2017
TAAF
Cancell.
2.12.2017
Private Edition

The sooty albatross (*Phoebastria fusca* (HILSENBERG, 1822)) is a bird of the family Diomedidae. It is an aquatic bird that nests in several islands of the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The largest colonies are located on Gough Island, the islands of the Tristan da Cunha archipelago, Prince Edward Island and Marion Island, the Crozet Islands and Amsterdam Island. With a global population of about 14,000 pairs, *Phoebastria fusca* is classified by the IUCN Red List as an endangered species (Endangered).

The sooty
albatross
Issue 1.1.2007
TAAF
Canc.31.12.2007
Alfred Faure
Crozet
Private edition

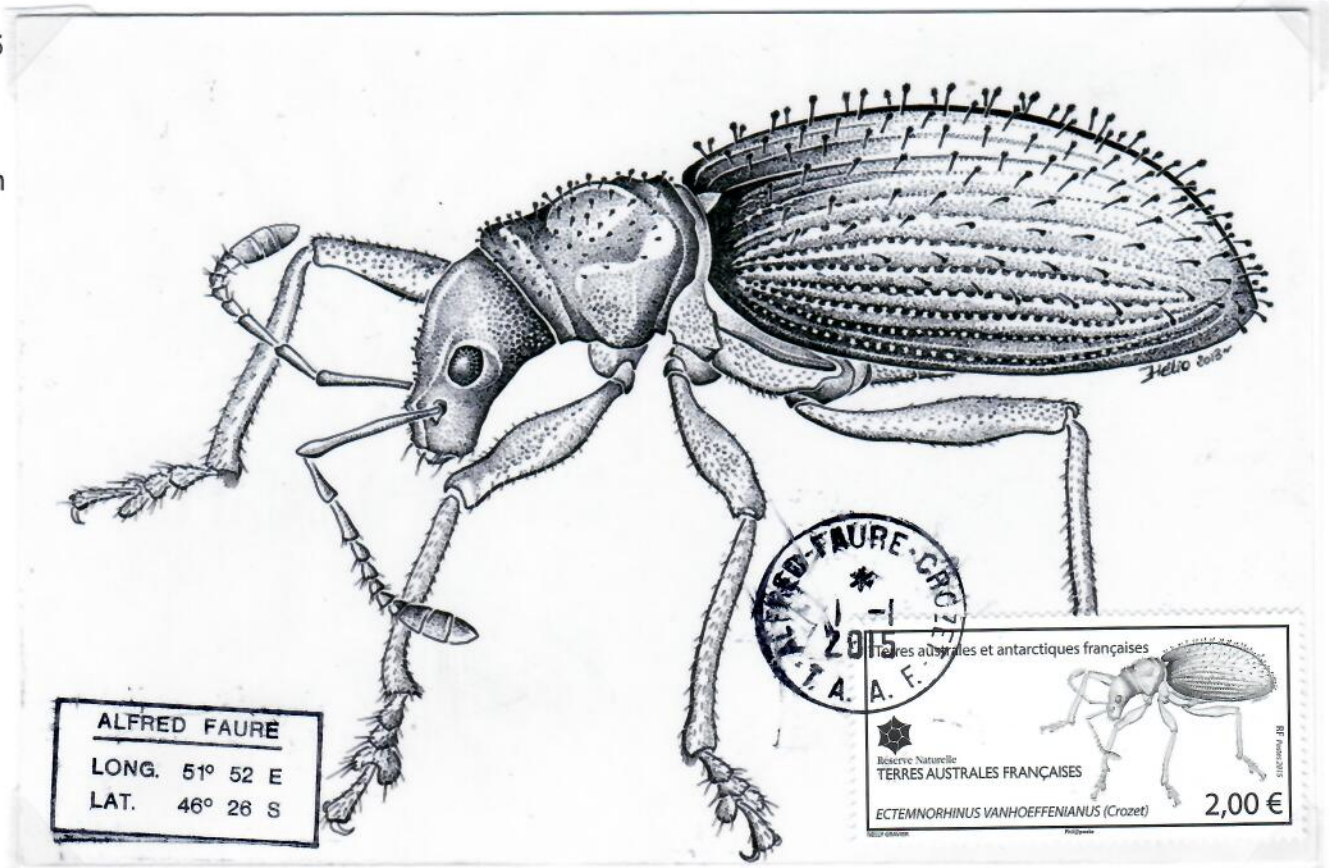


The white-tailed
jay
Issue 2.11.2006
Cancell.FD
Kerguelen
Private edition

The white-tailed jay (*Uratelornis chimaera* ROTHSCCHILD, 1895) is a bird of the family Brachypteraciidae, endemic to Madagascar. It is the only species of the genus *Uratelornis*. They are medium-sized birds, with a long tail, with relatively long legs and poorly developed wings. They are mainly terricolous birds, little able in

Ectemnorhinus vanhoeffenianus Crozet)Familia:Curculionidae

Issue 1.1.2015
Cancell. FD
Alfred Faure
Crozet
Private edition



Amalopteryx maritima EATON, 1875 is an insect of the Ephydriidae family (Diptera: Schizophora). This species is historically known as one of the rare examples of meiotterism in the Dipteran order. The habitat of this species is represented by the rocky coasts of some subantarctic islands of the Indian Ocean. The range is circumscribed to a belt of the Australasian region, between 45 and 54 degrees of south latitude.

• Kerguelen and Crozet Islands (France),

Issue 2.1.2015 TAAF

Cancell. FD Dumont d'Urville

Private edition

Insects

Familia:Curculionidae Sottofamilia:Entiminae Tribes: Ectemnorhinini Genre:Ectemnorhinus Subgenus: Ectemnorhinus (Ectemnorhinus) Species: Ectemnorhinus viridis First name• **Ectemnorhinus viridis**
WATERHOUSE, 1853 o Original State: Valid species [source:WATERHOUSE(1853: 185)] or type location: 'Patria, terra Kerguelen' [source:WATERHOUSE

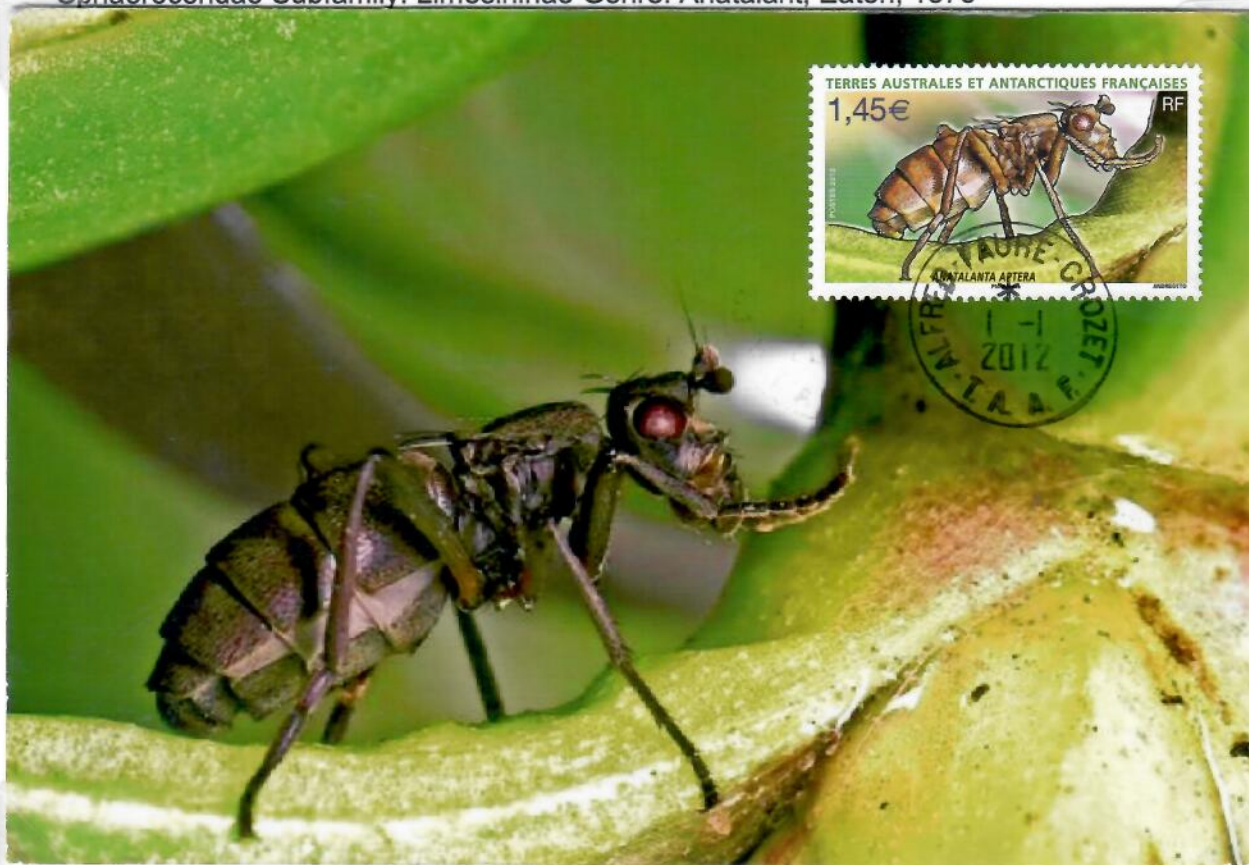
Ectemnorhinus viridis

Issue 2018 TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2018
Kerguelen
Private Edition



Anatalant aptera

Anatalanta is a genus of subantarctic mosquitoes belonging to the family of minor dung flies. Anatalant
Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Arthropods Class: Insect Order: Diptera Family:
Sphaeroceridae Subfamily: Limosiniinae Genre: Anatalant, Eaton, 1875



Anatalant aptera

Issue 2012
TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2012
Crozet
Private Edition

Minerals

A small number of States have implemented in Antarctica, in the name of science, a kind of colonialism. Mining activities were regulated in June 1988, from an economic and social point of view, even if a real exploitation was not started. Pyrite (abbreviation Py) is a very common mineral composed of iron sulfide (FeS_2), such as marcasite, which takes its name from the Greek term $\pi\upsilon\rho$ Pyr (fire) because it produces sparks when struck with a piece of metal. Because of its golden color, it was known in the past as the gold of fools; when heated to the flame, it emits a mixture of sulfides with the classic smell of rotten eggs.



Pyrite
Issue 2009
TAAF
Cancell. FD
1.1.2009
Crozet
Private
Edition

Beryllium is a mineral of formula Be_3Al_2 belonging to the group of the same name. It is not to be confused with the chrysoberl, so called for its golden yellow colour (from the Greek χρυσός, gold), which is an aluminate of the beryllium but belongs to the group of the Spinelli and its most known varieties are the Alexandrite and the cimophe.

Beryllium
Issue 2015 TAA
Cancell. FD
1.1.2015 St. Paul
Private Edition



Sled dogs Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who became famous for being the first to reach the South Pole, used dog sleds during his trip. The first or first two dogs in the row are leaders, or guide dogs. They obey the commands of the musher and guide the rest of the team by setting the pace. The skills needed to be a leading dog are intelligence, initiative and excellent ability to find the track even during bad weather conditions.



Sled dogs

Issue 1997

TAAF

Spec. Cancell.

FD 28.2.1997

Dumont d'Urville

Production: French

Polar Philately

Association

The Canadian Eskimo Dog (Qimmiq in the Inuit language), a sled dog of very ancient origin descended from the Arctic wolf and closely related to the Greenland Dog, is used by the Inuit people of the Canadian and Greenland Arctic. The Canadian Eskimo Dogs also participated in the most famous expeditions to both the North Pole and the South Pole (Antarctica).



Canadian Eskimo Dog Attempts to socialize
 Issue 2015
 AAT
 Spec. cancell.
 FD 8.8.2015
 Kingston
 Edition
 Australia Post