

Word Search

Prepared by Barbara Bartsch

Dangerous Animals

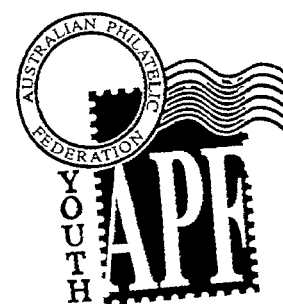
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BEARS
BLACK SNAKE
COBRA
COUGAR
CROCODILE
GORILLA
HIPPOPOTAMUS
JAGUAR

LEOPARD
LION
MORAY EEL
OCTOPUS
PANTHER
PUMA
PYTHON
RATTLER

RED BACK SPIDER
RHINOCEROS
SCORPION
SEA WASP
SHARKS
STINGRAY
TAIPAN
TIGER

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The Young Collector

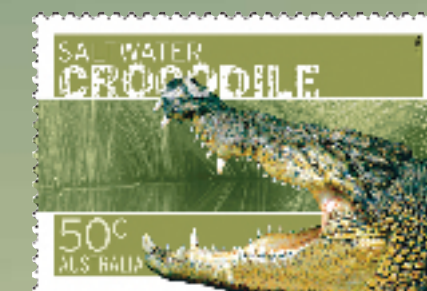
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Dangerous Animals



How to Measure Perforations

YOUTH PHILATELY NEWS

from the Australian Philatelic Federation

Hello everybody!

I have just returned home to Tasmania from Adelaide, South Australia.

Last weekend a National exhibition was held with adult and youth exhibits from all over Australia, United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and Great Britain. Each nation had a team of five adult and one youth exhibit which meant that five young people had the opportunity to represent their country.

The standard of exhibiting was very high with three youth Gold medals awarded, the first time this has happened in Australia.

There were also many fine youth exhibits entered in the national class, including two from the Phillipines.

One young man, Yarek, entered the exhibition held in Canberra last March and showed great improvement in his exhibit of "Lunar New Year" and is to be commended for his efforts. For this he was also awarded a special prize (a brief case).

EXHIBITION RESULTS Five Nations Challenge

Australia

Chris Malam, *Birds and Their Habitats; Australia and Territories* 86 Gold

Great Britain

Jade Needs, *Australia KGV Sideface Heads* 87 Gold

New Zealand

Jurgen Speyer, *Burgen und Schlosser (Castles & Palaces)* 81 L Vermeil

United States of America

D Grinfelds, *Star Coat of Arms Issues of Latvia* 87 Gold

Canada

Amber O'Reilly, *"In Come the Pigs"* 77 Vermeil

EXHIBITION RESULTS National Classes

Andrew Verdich, *Moving Mail* 78 LV
Yarek Andruszko, *Lunar New Year* 70 LS

Alyssah Alcalá, *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II* 70 LS

Alyssah Alcalá, *Soccer* 66 S

Morgan Winterburn, *A Time Journey Through New Zealand* 56 B

As you can see, just like adult exhibitors, the subjects or topics you can exhibit are all different. Every person can collect a very different topic and show it off on pages in a variety of ways.

The most important thing is that they all enjoy putting their pages together by collecting their postal material, finding out about it, and putting it all together in a way that tells a story with a beginning, middle and end. Gaining high points is a means of measuring how much you improved your exhibit from the last time shown, and prizes are awarded for special effort.

Bye for now and enjoy your stamps!

Erica Genge,
APF Youth Development Officer

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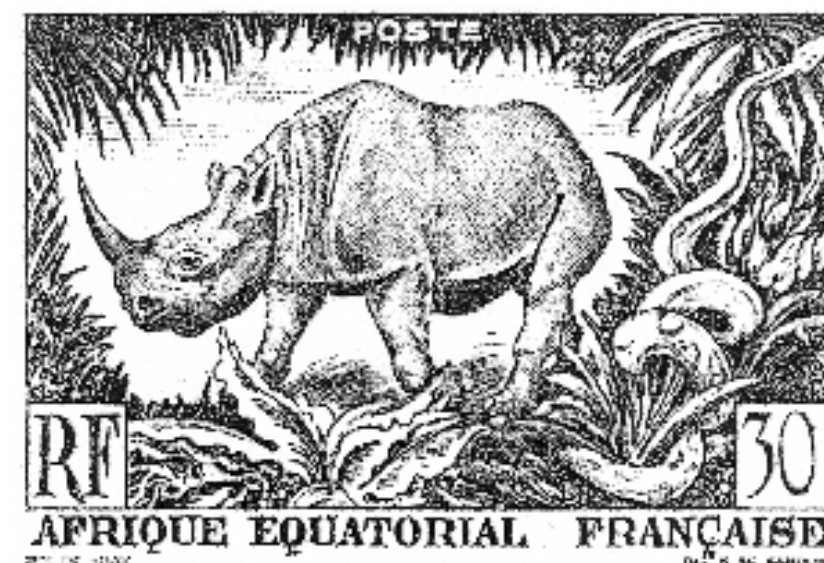
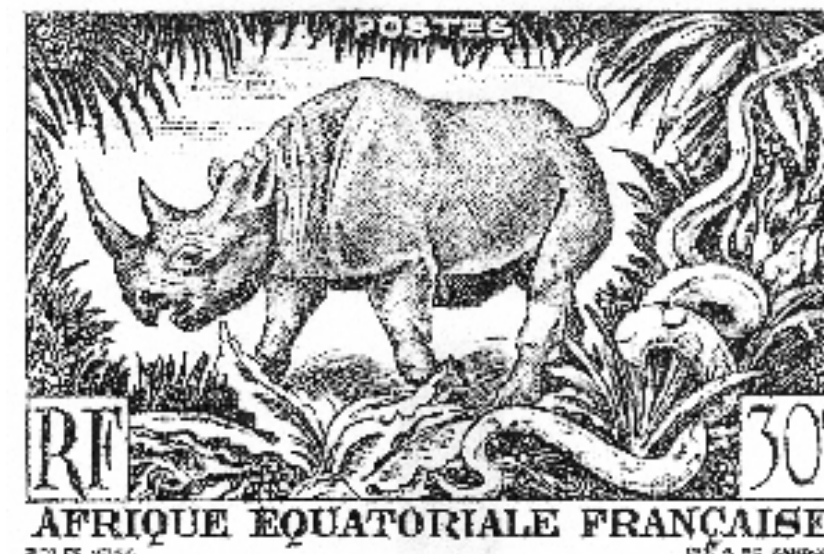
Visit the APF Webpage

<http://www.apf.org.au>

THE JUNIOR PAGE

THE RHINOCEROS

There are 5 different species of 'rhino' in Asia and Africa. Adult rhinos can weigh over a tonne. The Indian 'rhino' is the most dangerous, but this is an African rhino. Can you find 10 differences in the two pictures?



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* For information about junior stamp clubs in your State, please contact your State youth leader.
* Copies of the APF's junior stamp magazine "The Young Collector" can also be obtained from these people.

HOW TO MEASURE PERFORATIONS

In the last issue of the “Young Collector” we learnt why stamp perforations were important.

Although you may have two stamps that appear to be identical, the tiniest differences in the type of perforations a stamp has can lead to big differences in catalogue values. This is because sometimes only a few stamps are created with a specific perforation variety. When collectors learn of the variety and want to add it to their collections, demand may exceed the available supply and cause prices to climb quickly. Fortunately, collectors have a fairly simple method to distinguish different perforation measurements and identify varieties.

To measure perforations, collectors use a tool similar to a ruler called a perforation gauge.

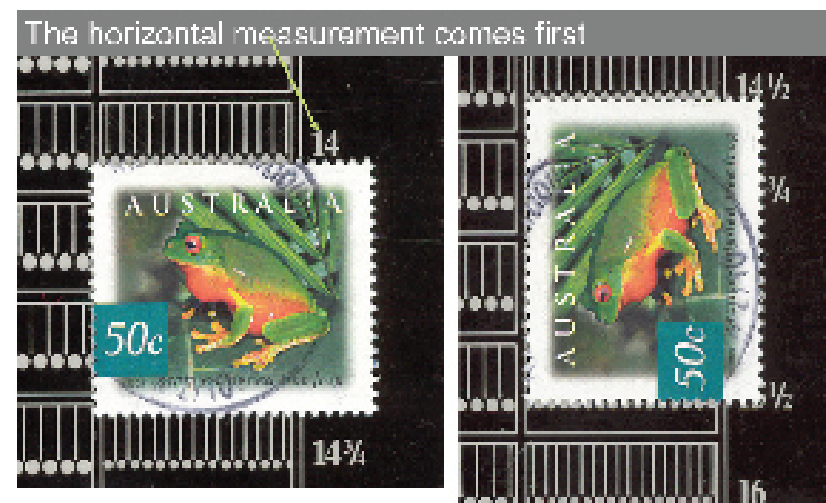
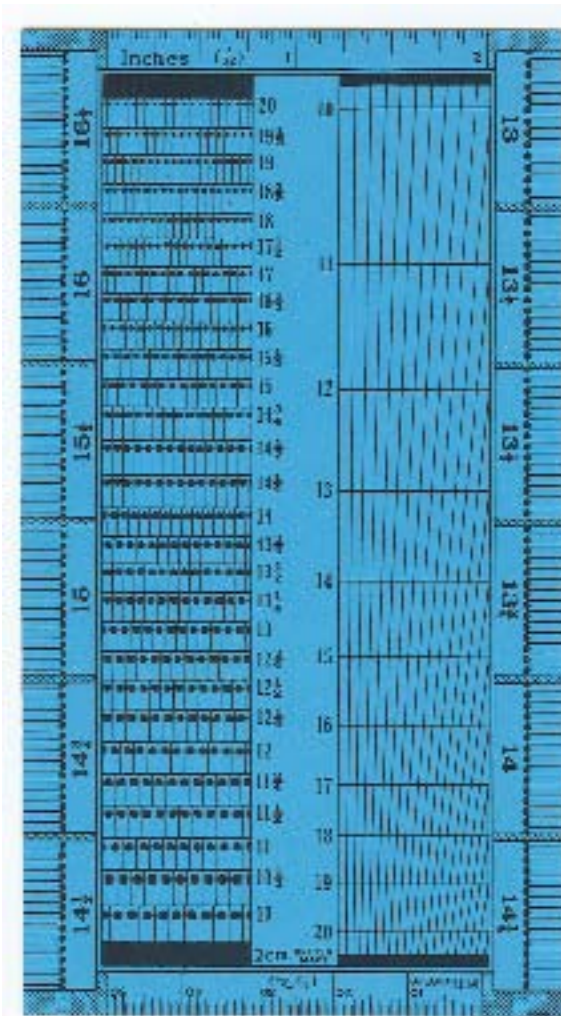
The measurement of a stamp's perforations is described and listed as the number of perforation teeth or holes that are found within the space of two centimeters.

The description “perf 11” means that the perforations on each side of the stamp would measure in such a way that the stamp would have 11 perforation teeth or holes within the space of two centimeters.

But if a stamp is listed as Perf 14 X 14.5 it is called a compound perf. This means that the horizontal measurement is 14 and the vertical measurement is 14.5, because the horizontal measurement always comes first.

To measure the stamp, the collector places it upon the measuring gauge shown on the right, and, slides the stamp up or down until the slanted vertical lines precisely intersect with each perforation hole or tooth on the stamp,

or slides it up and down on the measuring gauge on the left, until the small dots exactly fit each perforation hole as shown in the picture below.

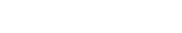
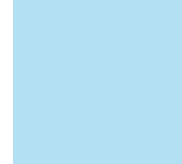


STAMP DETECTIVES

By Barbara Bartsch

Study an Australian Stamp Catalogue to answer these questions.

1. A male animal on the 1937 9d Zoological series has venomous spurs. What is he?
2. In 1948 what was on the 2/- stamp added to the Zoological series?
3. This 1971 animal on the 18c stamp can be very dangerous when scared?
4. What native animal on the 20c 1980 stamp is dangerous to sheep?
5. What snake is shown on the 1982 65c “Australian Animals” stamp?
6. In the 1986 “Marine Life” set, what dangerous fish is on the 10c stamp?
7. What type of wild cat is seen on the 1994 “Zoos” set?
8. Two sharks are shown on a stamp in the 1995 “World Down Under” set. What type of sharks are they?
9. What is seen on the 20c “Wetlands” stamp issued 1997?
10. Another shark is shown in the 1998 “Planet Ocean” set. What is its name?



FINDING THEMES IN Florida Wetlands

This USA Mini Sheet, also called a ‘Stamp Pane’, was issued to promote appreciation of the Florida Wetlands and it is a great source for many themes.

If you are collecting birds, there are seven different birds shown here.

Snail Kite Great Egret
White Ibis Sparrow
Wood Stork Bald Eagle
and Roseate Spoonbill
Can you find them?

There are two insects.

The Zebra winged Butterfly and the Halloween Dragonfly and also two animals, the Everglades mink and the Florida Puma.



Now look carefully and you will see a Mississippi Alligator and an American Crocodile. Do you know how to tell the difference?

The Alligator usually has a wider U shaped head with all the teeth hidden inside its closed mouth. Whereas the crocodile can grow bigger and it has a narrower V shaped head with several upper teeth showing when the mouth is shut which gives it a ‘crocodile smile’.

Can you see them both?

There are also many interesting plants. Two orchids are shown, with water reeds, mangroves, pines and palms. All are good subjects for a ‘Theme’ collection.

There is still one dangerous creature, half hidden in the reeds, I haven’t mentioned. What is it?

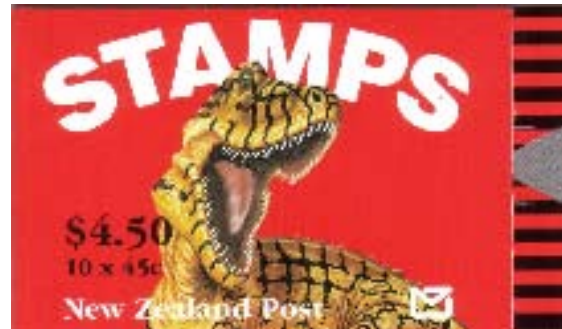
Everyone will receive a small gift if they send the answers with their name, age and address to:

MICK MEYLES
GPO BOX 9800
HOBART TAS 7001

DANGEROUS ANIMALS

by Linda Lee

Dangerous animals have always roamed our planet.



Lions and tigers are well known as dangerous. Attacks on humans by lions, leopards, tigers, and other big cats are increasing, as people intrude on their habitats, but like most animals they avoid people.



The Tiger is revered as one of the Buddhist Zodiac animals.



Australia has some very dangerous creatures. Some like the Platypus don't look harmful. Found mainly along mud banks on waterways, it has greyish, short hair, a beaver-like tail and a duck bill.



However this egg-laying mammal, the only one in the world, is dangerous. The male has a poisonous spur on each hind foot that can inflict very painful wounds.



The Saltwater Crocodile, the world's largest reptile, is one of the most dangerous. Found on the northern coast of Australia and inland for up to 100 kms or more, it can grow to 7 metres. The adult saltwater crocodile will eat anything that comes too close like fish, birds and mammals including humans.



Our coastlines are home to deadly creatures like the Blue Ring Octopus, which inhabits warm waters and shallow reefs.

Bitten by its deadly poison, the victim will immediately feel numb in the mouth and tongue. Vision will blur; there will be difficulty with speech and



swallowing. Paralysis of the legs and nausea will follow. If medical treatment is not given right away, paralysis occurs within minutes, followed by unconsciousness and death due to heart failure and lack of oxygen.



The Stonefish, another of Australia's deadly marine creatures is a brownish colour and often resembles a rock. The thirteen sharp dorsal spines on have extremely toxic venom, which can kill a human in two hours. People swimming in the ocean need to take care as they can unknowingly step on a Stonefish and have venom injected into their foot.

Many Shark Species live in the warm waters around Australia. Sharks look deadly because of their many sharp teeth but not all are dangerous.



Dolphins attack sharks in groups to protect their young but their biggest enemy is humans who attack sharks for food, sports and to protect beaches. Sharks eat other sharks, seals, fish, baby dolphins, and birds. Most sharks will not attack humans unless bothered but the White Pointer will attack anything including humans.



If you want to start a collection of dangerous animals on stamps or add to one you already have, check out the set that Australia Post is releasing for Stamp Month 2006. It includes the most dangerous animals native to Australia!

