Philately’s Implications in Ecological Education Via Romanian Thematic Joint Issues (III) - Regarding the 1st Collaboration with WWF

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Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author BVC designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author ALP managed the analyses of the study and where it was absolutely necessary, managed the literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Continuing the extensive project to promote protected natural heritage and biodiversity, we decided, this time, to emphasize the collaboration of the Romanian postal administration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and its purely philatelic interpretations, introducing in scientific circulation the idea of thematic philately for endangered species protection. In this sense, the first topic addressed is the first issue of Romanian postage stamps dedicated exclusively to protected animals in Romania, published in early 1977. From that date until now, at the end of 2020, Romanian philately has been enriched, on quite rare occasions (3-4 in number), with the most interesting and original issues at the same time. As mentioned, the purpose of this paper is to make known to the public and to widely promote the term of protection and sustainable management of endangered species.
as an alarm signal on the deplorable condition in which various species of fish, birds or even mammals are treated. For some of these species not to disappear, it was decided to pass them under the protection of the law, where the WWF also has a special contribution through its initiatives. The results of the research undertaken underline the mass character of thematic philately and the fundamental role - as an ambassador of knowledge promotion - that it has played over time. Regarding the philatelic issues that address this thematic, we can say that they successfully highlight the implications of WWF along with those of the Romanian postal administration in promoting the natural capital to be protected, but especially the impressive work of collectors of philatelic effects, as well as of those who used the postal service.

Keywords: Biodiversity; endangered species; environmental fund; thematic philately.

1. INTRODUCTION

We are all, more or less, connected to the planet's DNA and aware that nature is our fundamental source for life. But today, it is deteriorated at an accelerated rate, and humans are responsible for this situation: wildlife populations have halved in just 40 years, as has the quality of rivers and forests, as well as the quality of the services provided by them 2. The disastrous effects of climate change are increasingly visible - extreme weather events, which cause natural disasters, leaving entire communities without drinking water, food, and shelter, forcing more and more people, sometimes entire communities, to migrate.

The way we live puts too much pressure on nature: we consume more than the environment can give us in a year, we consume natural resources faster than they can regenerate. Our lives are thus becoming increasingly insecure and unhealthy, and the well-being, health, and development of future generations are endangered 1. That is why we aim to show that we must take measures to protect the environment, implicitly biodiversity, the main element that makes the Earth habitable for humans.

Due to its geographical position, as well as the various landforms and zonal climatic influences, Romania benefits from a rich faunal and floristic biodiversity 3,4. The country's natural habitats have recognized reserves in Europe, housing in considerable densities large and medium-sized predatory species, aquatic species, as well as many species of migratory birds, which elsewhere are rare or threatened with extinction 4. In this context, the conservation of biodiversity and the perpetuation of a healthy balance between different species, as well as between them and the living environment, is the object and purpose of many different professions, specialties, and activities, including those associated with thematic philately. The prerogative of the thematic philately for the protection of various species is also noticed at the national level, where the philatelic issues paid homage to some endangered species and not only.

The recent philatelic history of Romania records the collaboration with various foreign entities, as the interests of the Romanian postal administration have dictated over time. If we wanted to promote various species, some even endangered, then the emphasis was on building special thematic philately, in terms of pieces, with the considerable contribution of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) 5.

In Romania, WWF has been working since 2006 to protect the wild environment in the Carpathian Mountains and along the Danube: protected areas, forests, brown bears, bison, sturgeons 1. To all this is added the stimulation of the transition to the green economy and an environmental education program for young people. Over the years that followed, after 1977, Romanian philately thus managed to manifest itself as a civilized way of respecting long traditions 6,7, as well as as an activity designed to promote among the public the elements that related to maintaining a sustainable agro-forestry-hunting balance, within the limits of population growth. The latter form of philately presupposes, among other things, multiple knowledge about nature, about the species on the Red List, but also qualities of those with occupations in the field, such as reason and inspiration, self-education and self-control in biodiversity management.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The documentation for this paper started, from our concerns for ecology, for the management of protected areas, and because we love
ecosystems, as well as the biodiversity that populates them 8-10. Having at hand a series of extremely relevant studies at international, and less national level 11-13, in terms of both protected area management and biodiversity, we decided to extrapolate these approaches to the space of ecosystems in Romania; especially where the protection of endangered species is a fairly well-defined activity (at least on paper), still in the forefront of various associations and management projects.

Thus, the thematic philately closely aimed at biodiversity reaches the lands of our country, where few studies make direct reference to the management of terrestrial areas, in general, or protected biodiversity, in particular. The collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, mostly postage stamps, "first day of issue" envelopes, illustrated postcards, and other post-philatelic effects were carried out by consulting specialized catalogs 6,7,14,15-18 and philatelic trade sites, such as the platforms Allnumis, Colnect, Delcampe, eBay, Okazzi, Romfilatelia, StampWorld, wopa-plus. Also, for ease of reading, we used a series of abbreviations: WWF - World Wildlife Fund; CMR - Catalog of Romanian postage stamps, 1984 edition; Mi - Michel Philatelic Catalog (Germany); Yv - Yvert Philatelic Catalog (France); G - Gibbons Philatelic Catalog (England); S - Scott Philatelic Catalog (USA); Z - Zumstein Philatelic Catalog (Switzerland); O.S.E.T.C.M. - Special Office for Stamp Editing and Mandate Control; P.O. - Postal Office; () - the county.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our country for certain species not to disappear (as happened with the bison, the ox, the eagle, or the groundhog), the foundations of protective laws have been laid. Among the species protected by law are mammals, as well as fish, turtles, or even birds. In the following, continuing the extensive project of promotion and analysis of postal collaborations with other entities and organizations 19,20, are presented a series of philatelic issues, published in Romania, starting with 1977, as a result of the collaboration of the Romanian postal administration with WWF.

3.1 Protected Animals in Romania, 20.03.1977, Bucharest

The first philatelic issue under the WWF organization appeared on March 20, 1977, and was called "Protected Animals in Romania" (LP #932). The stamps were printed in heliogravure, polychrome, on chrome paper, laced with perforations 13½ units, and have the dimensions of 42 x 54 mm (see Fig. 1) 21,22,23.

Series of six postage stamps (CMR #3598..3603, Mi RO#3417..22, Yv RO#3021..26, G RO#4284..89, S RO#2712..17, Z #3465..3470) modeled by Florin Ivănuş, respectively the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) with a face value of 55 bani (circulation - 3 million copies), white swan (*Cygnus olor*) - 1 lei (3 million copies), Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) - 1.50 lei (2 million copies), European bison (*Bison bonasus*) - 2.15 lei (2 million copies), White-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*) - 3.40 lei (2 million copies) and common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) - 4.80 lei (250,000 copies), was completed by 3 FDCs (first-day covers), as seen in Fig. 2 16,24-26.

In addition to the official FDCs, three other FDCs were also performed privately under the coordination of WWF (see Fig. 3) 27-29. In the semi-illustration of the envelope is reproduced a drawing of the presented species, and inside there is a cardboard with a detailed description of it. The pieces were printed in polychrome in the United States. The envelopes are equipped with the corresponding stamps and canceled with the stamp "first-day of issue". As can be seen, the latter is limited to presenting only 3 of the 6 protected animals, the first 3 in the series, respectively the deer, the white swan, and the white eagle. WWF has customized some of these FDCs (see Appendix section).

The red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), noted for its magnificent antlers, is honored by the World Wildlife Fund First Day Cover, as shown in Fig. 3a. Full growth of the antlers is dependent on the animal’s diet. When the stag is a year or two old, two hair-covered knobs protude from the skull. In succeeding years additional pairs of points form until the sixth year when a royal, which can measure 43 inches long and have 12 points, is attained. The stag is then said to have all his rights. Antlers are shed annually between January and April, after the mating season. Soon the stag begins to show signs of a new set, at first covered with a velvety tissue which eventually falls off after the antlers are fully developed. Up to eight feet long, the stag stands close to four and a half feet high at the shoulder. Its coat is characteristically reddish-brown, occasionally golden red, with light underparts and a white patch under the tail. This patch serves as a kind of signal flag - the animal will
expose it to alert other deer to follow him. This happens whenever he perceives that danger is near. Stags either live a solitary existence or travel in small groups. In October they bellow their mating calls and round up as many females as possible. The stag then stay out an area and patrols constantly to protect his harem. Many battles result when a younger male challenges the master for possession of the females. As most youngsters soon discover, the regal master stag, as a monarch of the European forests, is fully capable of protecting his territory.

The second World Wildlife Fund First Day Cover honors the mute swan (Cygnus olor), a stately, snow-white water bird, as shown in Fig. 3b. The mute swan has been considered the property of royalty in England since 1462, when it was a status symbol as well as an important source of food. The crown granted occasional special ownership rights to a privileged few. Swan-masters were employed to insure that each swan was marked with the owner’s brand, either on the bill or the feet. Today the respective practice, called swan-upping, continues in England. Once almost completely domesticated, the mute swan has now reverted to its wild existence. This beautiful bird, one of the largest of all the species, is approximately five feet long and weighs up to 35 pounds. It has been said that the mute swan utters no sound except the song that heralds its death. Although this legend probably gave rise to the birds’ name, it is greatly exaggerated. The mute swan will hiss in anger and also utter quiet grunting sounds to its mate. Actually, swans belong to the same family as geese but have extraordinarily long necks which enable them to feed in deeper water. Because of its regal beauty, the mute swan has been the subject of some of the most popular fairytales and ancient myths.

The Egyptian vulture (Neophron percnopterus), one of the most striking in appearance of all the scavenger birds, is also honored by the World Wildlife Fund First Day Cover, as shown in Fig. 3c. Differing somewhat from other vultures, this bird of prey is smaller, with a wingspan of five feet. Its white plumage is tipped with contrasting black, and only its yellow face is devoid of feathers. The eggs of the vulture, laid sometime during February or March, are yellowish-white with reddish-brown spots and are considered the most beautiful of all raptor eggs. Found in dry, open country, the vulture soars into the sky on ascending air currents. Easily recognized in flight by its long, pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail, the bird is a majestic sight as it glides in circles on rising thermals. The bird is among the few wild creatures that make use of tools as an aid in securing food. A nest plunderer, it actually throws stones at eggs to smash the shells. If necessary, the determined bird will spend over an hour thrusting the stone at the egg with a violent downward motion of its head, retrieving the stone and the repeating the same action until the shell finally shatters under the pounding. When the vulture is not feasting on stolen eggs, its diet consists primarily of discarded matter. It is also a skillful hunter of small animals and insects. Frequently found in the company of ravens, the bird often will fly for several miles in search of food.

3.2 Errors and Philatelic Varieties

Regarding the philatelic errors, the Romanian researcher Sergiu-Marian Găbureac managed to index two of them with a well-established position in the finished sheet. Both were reported to him for the first time by the Bucharest philatelist Dragoș Savu.

The first of them refers to the postage stamp of 1 leu (white swan printed in a circulation of 3 million copies) shows a dot above A in the word /POSTA/ positioned on the mark located on row 5, column 1 in the finished sheet. The second refers to the postage stamp with the value of 3.40 lei (duck with a tuft printed in a circulation of 1 million copies), where a black dot appears to the left of the duck’s eye positioned on the mark located on row 1, column 3 in the finished sheet 15.

3.3 Maximum Postcards

From a philatelic point of view, the stamps also entered the configuration of several maxims, the identified ones being reproduced in Fig. 4a-p. For example, among the maxima identified for the stamp with a face value of 55 bani, we reproduce as follows:

a) a maximum dated 20.08.1977, bearing the day stamp of P.O. Făgăraș 2 30.
b) a maximum dated 22.10.1980, bearing the advertising stamp with the text “Protected animals in Romania”, having a graphic element a deer on the top of the edge of a coniferous forest, applied P.O. Gura Techii 31.
c) a maximum postcard with the day stamp, 01.07.1978, of P.O. Hațeg 32.
d) a maximum postcard with the day stamp of P.O. Gilău, July 17, 1978, Cluj 33.
e) a maximum postcard with the special stamp from the inter-county philatelic exhibition "Nature protection", 27.11.1982, Alba Iulia 34.
f) a maximum postcard with the special stamp from the Philatelic Symposium and Exhibition “Nature Protection”, A.F.R. Vrancea, 15.11.1978, Soveja 35.
g) another maxim, made with the stamp of the same exhibition, is supported by a view made after a diorama depicting the attack of wolves on a deer 36.
h) a maximum postcard with the day stamp of P.O. Gilău, 14.08.1977, Cluj 37.
i) a maximum postcard made with the advertising stamp with the message “Foresters ready for winter animals” representing a deer and a feeder applied to P.O. Siriu, 02.10.1988, (Buzău) 38.
j) a maximum postcard with the special stamp of the second edition of the Republican Exhibition of Thematic Philately from 18.04.1979 held in Brașov, representing a trophy with deer antlers and a corner flower 39.
k) a maxim with the stamp “International Year of Nature Protection 1995” representing a deer profile and the mention “Carpathian deer - the Carpathian Mountains” 40.
l) a maximum postcard with a collage type view regarding images from Țara Hategului and obliterated with the special stamp “The first exhibition of thematic maximafilia - Moldomax ’77”, 17.07.1977, P.O. Focșani 41.
m) a maximum postcard bearing a special stamp, in the length of which can be seen several profiles of forest animals, applied on 05.07.1987, to P.O. Jina (Sibiu 42.

Fig. 1. Stamps of the "Animals protected in Romania" philatelic issue
Fig. 2. FDCs of the "Protected animals in Romania" issue, March 20, 1977, Bucharest

Fig. 3. FDCs of the "Protected animals in Romania" issue, made in private regime - WWF, March 20, 1977, Bucharest
For the stamp with a face value of 1 leu were identified and reproduced in Fig. 5 as follows:

a) a maximum dated 13.07.1977, bearing the day stamp of P.O. Gilău (Cluj) 46.
b) a maximum dated 07.11.1977, bearing the day stamp of P.O. Pitești 1 47.
c) a maximum dated 01.05.1977, bearing the day stamp of P.O. Sibiu 1 48.
d) a maximum dated 22.06.1978, with the day stamp of P.O. Cluj-Napoca 4 49.
f) a maximum with the special stamp “first day of the issue”, March 20, 1977, P.O. Bucharest 51.
g) a maximum with the occasional stamp “Protect the fauna of the Danube Delta”, applied on 10.07.1984 in P.O.Tulcea 52.
h) a maximum dated 14.09.1979, bearing the day stamp of P.O. Bucharest 45 53.
Fig. 5. Maximums with the stamp of 1 leu from "Protected Animals in Romania"

In the chapter of maximum postcards with the stamp of 1.50 lei, only two copies were found (see Fig. 6), these being obliterated with the same advertising stamp with the text "Monuments of nature, protect them!", Applied to P.O. Craiova-transit in 1988 54,55.
For the postage stamp with a face value of 2.15 lei, with the bison in the foreground, five maximums have been identified until the date of this article (see Fig. 7), as follows:

a) a maximum dated 05.06.1977, with the day stamp of P.O. Hațeg (Hunedoara) 56.

b) a maxim made with the homage stamp “The first exhibition of thematic maximafilia - Moldomax 77”, 17.07.1977, P.O. Focșani 57.

c) a maximum dated 13.??.1984, with the day stamp of P.O. Hațeg (Hunedoara) 58.

d) a maximum dated 01.12.1993, with the day stamp of P.O. Bucharest 1 59.

e) a maximum dated 18.08.1985, with the day stamp of P.O. Hațeg 60.

The tufted duck was also immortalized on maximum postcards, of the ones we managed to identify, we reproduced only three (see Fig. 8):

a) the maximum dated 01.07.1978, with the day stamp of P.O. Sibiu 1 61.

b) the maximum made with the special stamp having the text “125 years since the establishment of the Museum of Banat” made on the occasion of the philatelic Exhibition “Nature 1997”, dated 09.10.1997 and applied to P.O. Timișoara 1 62.

c) the maximum postcard bearing the stamp of the “Natura ‘88” Philatelic Exhibition with the text “Protect the environment”, dated 12.11.1988 and applied to P.O. from Timișoara 63.

And with the last postage stamp of the show, a series of maxims were achieved. For the present study only 3 pieces are reproduced (see Fig. 9), as follows:

a) a maximum dated 18.08.1977, bearing the day stamp of P.O. from St. George 64.

b) a maximum dated 07.09.1977, bearing the day stamp of Zam (Hunedoara) 65.

c) a maximum dated 20.05.1980, with the day stamp of P.O. The Copper Bath 66.

### 3.4 Occasional Envelopes and other Philatelic Effects

Starting from the pieces that make up the issue, they were made by the O.S.E.T.C.M. and a series of 12 postcards (code 0086..0097), six of which faithfully reproduce the illustrations of the stamps. In the uncirculated and unaltered version, they were reproduced in Fig. 10 67-72, in the order of the nominal values of the postage stamps.

The issue of postal items is completed by other living things, most of them on the list of protected animals in Romania (stork, owl, squirrel, pelican, swan, egret). All the envelopes reproduced as a fixed figurative mark (monochrome - blue) the 55 bani stamp of the issue, illustrating the deer, their selling price being 1 leu 17. Along with the postal items, a series of philatelic effects made with part of the issue's stamps were taken into account and implicitly for analysis, some of them being circulated by mail. Thus, in Fig. 11 we gathered the philatelic pieces dedicated to the deer:

a) occasional envelope made by the Tulcea Philatelic Club “Danube Delta” on the occasion of the “Forest Moon ’98” which wants to certify the existence of the Carpathian deer in the forests of North Dobrogea. The stamp was obliterated with the advertising stamp with the text "20
years since the first signal in northern Dobrogea of the Carpathian deer" applied to P.O. Tulcea on March 20, 1998 73.

b) Between July 15-22, 1979, the philatelic circle I.C.P.P.G. organized the philatelic exhibition "Expo-Carpatina" organized in Busteni. On this occasion, the A.F.R. the Prahova branch made an occasional envelope entitled "The Carpathian Ornament Deer", equipped with the afferent stamp that was obliterated with the special stamp. The envelope also has the day stamp 15.7.1979 74.

c) The scientific symposium "Human influence on nature and the need to protect natural ecosystems" held in Soveja on 15 November 1978 allowed the creation of a special envelope and an occasional stamp "Protect forest fauna". In the reproduced image we have such a piece that was circulated on the Soveja - Suceava 75.

d) Envelope (uncirculated) with the advertising banner "Protect the fauna of the forests" affixed to Soveja on 15 November 1978 76.

e) The scientific symposium from 1978 took place in parallel, at a distance of approximately 70 km, in Focșani other sections took place. A special envelope was also made for this location, with similar graphics (the name of the locality and the date of the event also appear). The reproduced envelope was circulated by post and bears the day stamp of the transit office in Focșani 77.

f) The special stamp "1995 - European Year of Nature Protection" applied in Broșteni on the entire postal code 0090/77 78.

g) The image of the 55 bani mark was used to make in bichrome (blue and black) the fixed stamp on the entire postcard "30 years since the establishment of the General Association of Sport Hunters and Fishermen 1948-1972" (code 0117/78). In the reproduced image, the entire postcard is additionally stamped with the stamp of the issue which is obliterated with the stamp of the Philatelic Salon "Expo-Hunting" held in Bucharest on October 5, 1978 79.

h) The 20th anniversary of the MEFMC Bucharest Circle of AFR allowed the creation of a special envelope and an anniversary stamp 80.
Fig. 7. Maximums with the stamp of 2.15 lei from "Protected Animals in Romania"

Fig. 8. Maximums with the stamp of 3.40 lei from "Protected Animals in Romania"

Fig. 9. Maximums with the stamp of 4.80 lei from "Protected Animals in Romania"
Unfortunately, not for all values, came across philatelic pieces made by enthusiasts over the years. It is possible, that their number was so small that they were not made public on the various auction and philatelic trade sites. The next brand that has enjoyed real success in terms of achieving philatelic effects is the bison. In Fig. 12 were reproduced some of the identified pieces:

a) The "European Year of Nature Protection" (1987) inspired Prahova philatelists to model a beautiful occasional stamp illustrating two hands holding in their palms gathered protectively several species of protected flora and fauna. In the reproduced piece, the special stamp, as well as the day stamp (January 28, 1987) of P.O. Câmpina 3, cancels the mark with the bison applied on the postal code 0089/77 81.

b) The special stamp "Protect the bison!" was made by Buzau philatelists on March 27, 1991. The piece is part of the former Luțaș loan collection 82.

c) A beautiful advertising stamp "Protect the fauna of our forests" was applied in Siriu (Buzău) on April 1, 1985. The text is framed by the heads of a wolf and a lynx 83.

d) The philatelic exhibition "Natura '85" allowed the Banat philatelists to make a beautiful special stamp that was applied in Timișoara on October 19, 1985. The model illustrates the profile of a lynx, a deer, and a squirrel 84.

The last piece presented in this section refers to the special stamp of the philatelic exhibition "ExpoFauna '81" from Timișoara, 02.10.1981, applied on the entire postal code 0087/77 (see Fig. 13). The envelope is also obliterated with the day stamp (03.11.1991) of P.O. Timișoara 1 85.

The occasional stamp itself is one of special beauty, and comes to attest through its symbolism - the haughty head of the bison, the horned head of the deer, and the profile of the chamois - the idea of promoting a sustainable regime in the hunting act itself, the main responsible element for the endangerment of those species.

### 3.5 The Postal Role of the Pieces of "Protected Animals in Romania" Issue

At the time of issuance of this issue, the face values of the stamps corresponded to the following categories of services and postage 18:

- 55 bani - letter "other localities" weighing up to 20 grams;
- 1 leu - the recommendation fee charged to the state institutions and the receipt certificate;
- 1.50 lei - express fee;
- 2.15 lei and 3.40 lei - for various tariff combinations, and 4.80 lei - external letter weighing up to 20 grams.
Fig. 11. Various philatelic effects with the theme "Red Deer"
Fig. 12. Various philatelic effects with the theme "European bison"

Fig. 13. Philatelic effect with the theme "Blue seagull"

Fig. 14. Circulations with the stamps of "Protected Animals in Romania" issue
In Fig. 14 some circulations were reproduced, with the stamps of the issue, other than those presented in the previous sections:

a) Simple letter, circulated on the relation Baia Mare - Baia Sprie, sent on December 17, 1977. From our point of view, we are dealing with an overprinted letter, because the nominal on the fixed mark covered this postal service. The letter does not show that he received additional postal services, in other words, the letter is postage to the detriment of the sender 86.

Unfortunately, in the black history of postal services in Romania, there are long periods in which some officers (probably due to excessive zeal or ignorance) did not take into account the nominal on all postal items - the value of the service on this nominal was paid automatically at the time of purchase of these envelopes).

b) External registered letter, by plane, circulated on the relationship Romania - France, sent from Ploiești on October 29, 1978. The envelope is stamped with the stamps of 1.50 and 3.40 lei from the studied issue to which is added a stamp of 40 bani (Romanesque church from Denuș) from the usual show “Monuments” (December 15, 1973); one of 10 lei (Brașov City Hall Tower) from the usual “Monuments” issue (September 15, 1972) and the 2 lei stamp (postal truck) from 1971 87.

Other pieces of interest for the present study are also mentioned in the circulation category. The first of these mainly concerns a series of "first-day of issue" envelopes (reproduced in the images in the Appendix) 88-90, made and issued in private, which enjoyed free internationally movement, in locations on the American continent and not only. As can be seen, the philatelic effects had a good transition to the community. This means that at least conceptually, philately can serve the interests of administrations that deal with the protection of areas. We therefore believe that philately can improve, through adequate information to the public, initiatives aimed at promoting and conserving natural heritage. Stamps and dedicated postcards, as unexceptional objects for common people, can not only promote the values of biodiversity, but also save them.

4. CONCLUSION

From the rich philatelic material (postage stamps, blocks, FDCs, maxima, and postal integers) that was, in turn, identified, reproduced, and analyzed, it was possible to highlight the existing collaboration at the level of the postal administration between Romania and WWF. Moreover, it could be shown that such a collaboration is auspicious, especially given that the thematic philately has suffered somewhat lately, due to the few external contributions. At the same time, in addition to the beauty of the material itself, we can notice the double ability to enter the market of the philatelic materials, nationally and especially internationally (by reference to some of the FDCs and maximums), which would not have enjoyed philatelic issues without the support entities such as WWF, UNESCO, UNEP, IUCN, and others.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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APPENDIX

Fig. 15. FDCs of "Protected Animals in Romania" issue (those that immortalize the deer), made in private - WWF, March 20, 1977, Bucharest, and circulated internationally
(a) Massachusetts; (b) Buffalo; (c) Oklahoma; (d) Edina; (e) Washington; (f) Dallas, (g) England
Fig. 16. FDCs of "Protected Animals in Romania" issue (those that immortalize the swan), made in private - WWF, March 20, 1977, Bucharest, and circulated internationally

(a) Massachusetts; (b) Buffalo; (c) Oklahoma; (d) Edina; (e) Washington
Fig. 17. FDCs of "Protected Animals in Romania" issue (those that immortalize the Egyptian eagle), made in private - WWF, March 20, 1977, Bucharest, and circulated internationally
(a) Massachusetts; (b) Buffalo; (c) Oklahoma; (d) Edina; (e) Washington

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