



QR AND AUGMENTED PHILATELY (INDIA) TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT IN PHILATELY

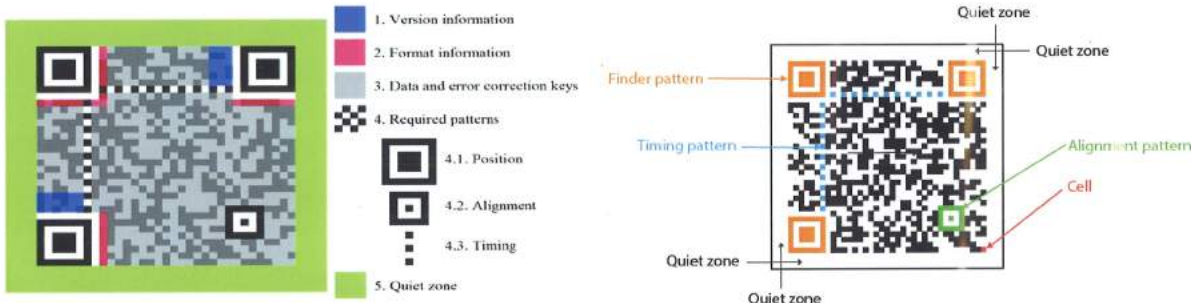


A QR code (an initialism for quick response code) is a type of matrix barcode (or two-dimensional barcode) invented in 1994 by the Japanese company Denso Wave. A barcode is a machine-readable optical label that can contain information about the item to which it is attached. In practice, QR codes often contain data for a locator, identifier, or tracker that points to a website or application.

An Augmented Reality QR code is a type of QR code that you can use to trigger a digital augmentation of reality. When scanned by a device, an AR QR code can be used to display digital content on top of the real-world environment. It can include 3D models, video, and other types of digital content.

In some sense, QR codes act as a trigger for activating Web-Based AR (WebAR) experiences. With the introduction of QR content to AR content on a larger scale, you can also see that some people call them AR codes. Let's find out more about AR codes, their differences from ordinary QR codes, and the benefits of using them for triggering AR experiences.

When you see two terms, such as AR and QR codes, you'd think that these two are alike. Although AR and QR codes have many similarities regarding how they engage and reach users, their functionality has a range of discrepancies. Take QR codes, for instance. These 2D barcodes are squared and pixelated and can be scanned from your phone's device to trigger a specific type of content. QR codes usually deliver a website, text, image, or similar information.



PLAN		
SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF PAGES
1	Introduction, Plan & Bibliography	01
2	QR Code	13
3	Augmented Code	10

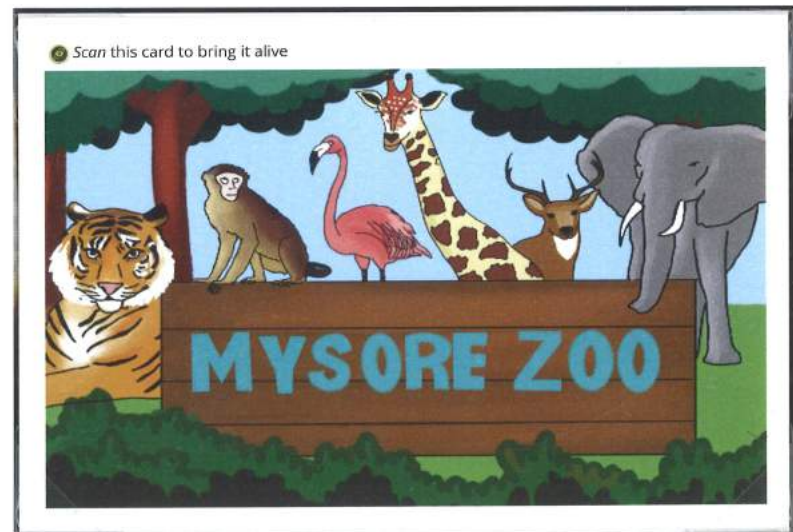
Reference:

<https://www.google.com/>

Material resources



India France 50 years of space cooperation: Miniature sheet of 2 stamps commemorating 50-years of cooperation between India and France in space exploration. Cooperation in space was one of the highlights of the visit of the Prime Minister of India to France in April 2015 with the following events. The above MS containing the "QR CODE".



Mysore Zoo: Mysore Zoo is a 157-acre zoo located near the palace in Mysore, India. It is one of the oldest and most popular zoos in India, and is home to a wide range of species. Mysore Zoo is one of the city's most popular attractions. The above card containing the "AUGMENTED CODE".



Special Cover on LATA MANGESHKAR:

Lata Mangeshkar (28.09.1929 - 06.02.2022): Over 30,000 songs in 36 languages bear testimony to the greatness of Bharat Ratna, who has mesmerized millions through her enthralling renditions of songs.

She was conferred with the DADA SAHEB PHALKE award for her outstanding contribution to Indian Cinema. India post is proud to commemorate the **"NIGHTINGALE OF INDIA"** through release of this special cover.

Special cover no = KTK/22/2022 and was released on 08.03.2022 @ Bengaluru.

(Note : Sponsor of the cover are LADIES CIRCLE INDIA and their logo is below.)

When you scan the QR code you will listen to the song **"MERA SAAYA SAATH HOGA"** from the film **"MERA SAAYA"** which was released in 1966 and directed by **Mr. RAJ KHOSLA**, music by **Mr. MADAN MOHAN** and lyrics by **Mr. RAJA MEHDI ALI KHAN**. The film was starred by **Mr. SUNIL DUTT** and **Mrs. SADHANA SHIVDASANI**.



1: Description of the Products on which cover is released

2: 75 Years ; Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

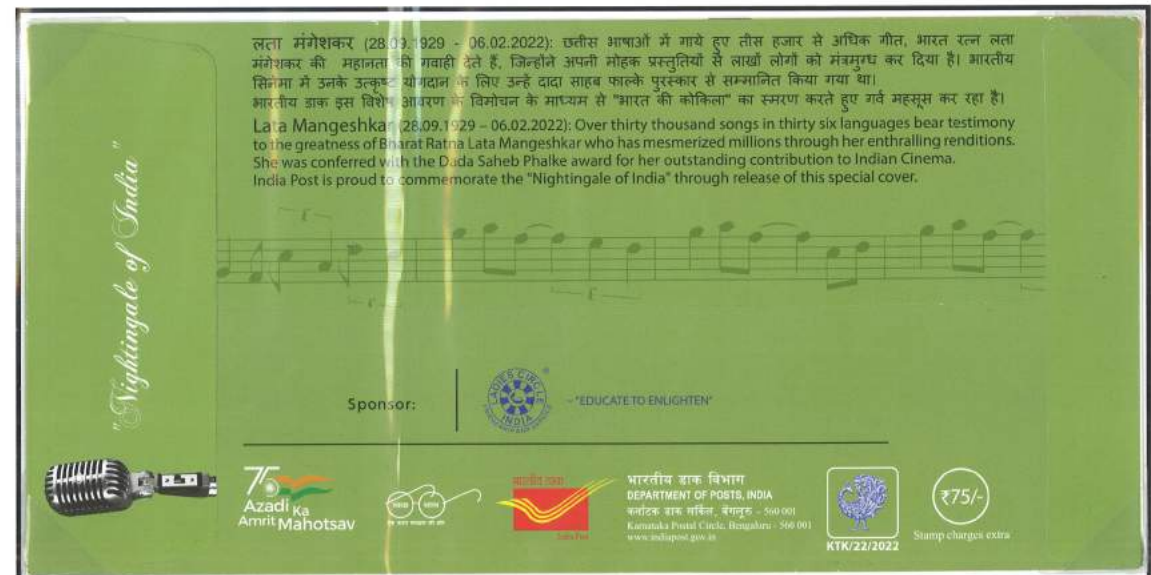
3: Logo of Swachh Bharat

4: Logo of the Indian Postal Department

5: Details of Department of Posts, INDIA

6: Logo of the Philately & Serial number of the Special cover

7: Amount of the Special cover





Chennabhairadevi - The Pepper Queen of India:

She was a Jain queen who ruled in the costal Karnataka - Karavali during 16th century AD. She being part of the Saluva dynasty ruled over the "Nagire rajjya" that was speard across the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka for 54 years (1552-1606). This probably the longest tenure ruled by any queen in Indian history.



The postcard are mint and travelled.

Meter cancellation of Rs. 6.00

PIN CODE = 575001.

DATE = 01.11.2022

The card was sent on 01.11.2022 and was delivered on 04.11.2022 @ Shivamogga - 577436.



Danachintamani Attimabbe:

Attimabbe was a Jaina philanthropic lady who lived during the later half of 10th century and 1st half of 11th century during the reign of Chalukya emperor Ahavamalla Tailapa (973-997) and his son Iriva Bedanga Satyashraya (997-1008). She lived at Lakkundi in the present Gadag district of Karnataka state, INDIA.



The postcard are mint and travelled.

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Natyarani Shantala:

Natyarani Shantala / Shantala Devi was the queen of Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana / Bittideva who lived during 12th century. She was a daughter of Machikabbe and General Marasingamayya and hailed from Balligavi, a town in Shikaripura taluk of Shivamogga district, Karnataka. INDIA.

The postcard are mint and travelled.

Meter cancellation of Rs. 6.00

PIN CODE = 575001.

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Rani Abbakka Chowta:

Rani Abbakka Chowta / Rani Abbakka was the queen of Tulu Nadu who fought the Portuguese in the later half of the 16th century. She ruled over the region from the temple of Moodabidri. The port town of Ullal served as their subsidiary capital. She made 6 attack against Portuguese but lost @ 6th attack and was jailed.



The postcard are mint and travelled.

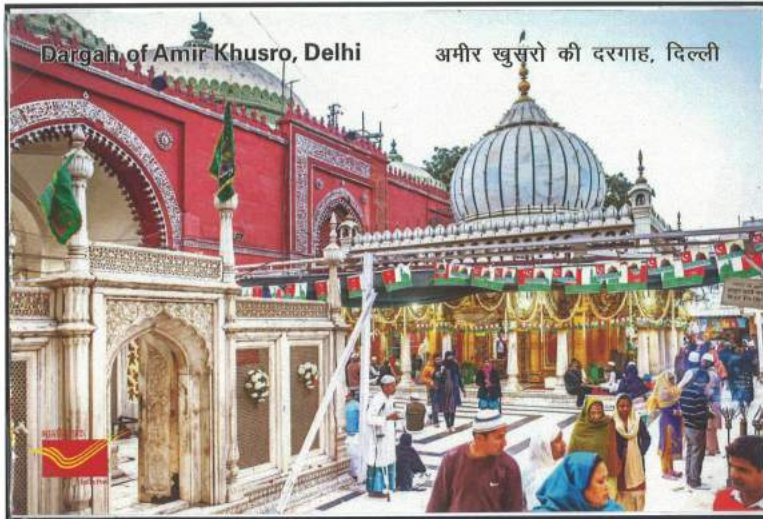
Meter cancellation of Rs. 6.00

PIN CODE = 575001.

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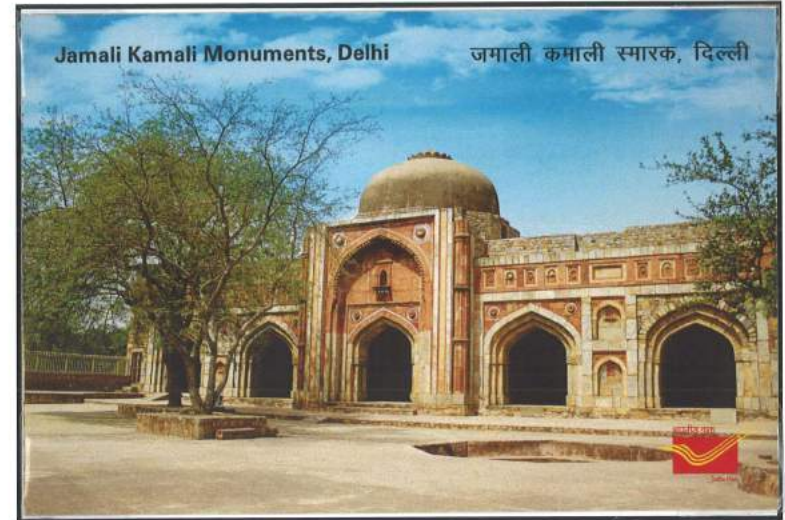
Dargah of Amir Khusro:

Amir Khusrau(1253-1325), was a Sufi musician and poet whose Persian and Hindi composition are popular even today. He has come to be remembered as the founder of the “Ganga-Jamni” culture a synthesis of Muslim and Hindu elements, especially in the arts.



Jamali Kamali Monuments:

It was built in 1528-1529, comprises 02 monuments, a mosque and 02 tombs adjacents to each other. They actually share the boundary with Qutub Minar premises, yet are part of a separate archeological site that few people know about.



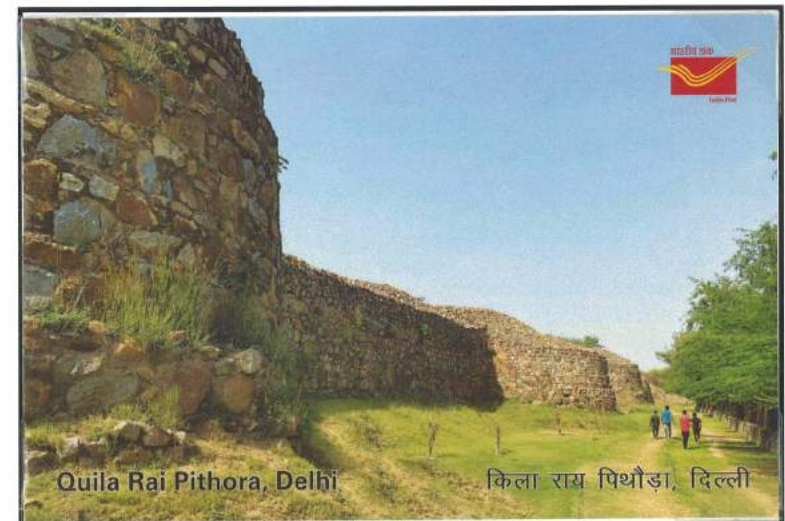
Quila Rai Pithora:

Built by the greatest ruler Prithviraj Chauhan-III. This landmark is know as the 1st Red fort of Delhi & one of the 07 ancient cities of Delhi. The city derived its name from the title Prithviraj Chauhan himself and thus came to be know as **QILA RAI PITHORA**.



Satpula Bridge:

Satpula, the seven arched bridge was built by Md. Shah Tughalq to tap the local stream feeding the Yamuna river to irrigate the crops in the vicinity and act as a line of defence for the new city of Jahanpanah. Built in stone masonry, it also has 02 identical towers on either ends.





Jerdon's Courser:

It is endemic to southern India, where it is principally from Andhra Pradesh. It has an extremely limited geographical range being known from the Godaverri river valley near Sironcha and Bhadrachalam, and from the Cuddapah and Anantpur areas in the valley of the Pennar River.



Indian Pitta:

It breed mainly in the Himalayan foothills from northern Pakistan in the west to at last Nepal and possibly upto Sikkim in the east. They migrate to all parts of peninsular India & Srilanka in water. They feed on insects other small invertebrates that are usually picked up from the ground / leaf litter.



Manipur Bush Quail:

It is a species of quail found in India, inhabiting damp grassland, particularly stands of tall grass, in West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, & Meghalaya. There was no confirmed sighting of the bird from 1932 untill June 2006, when Anwaruddin Choudhury reported spotting the quail in ASSAM.



Black Headed Oriole:

It is an African passerine. It has a very striking appearance with a bright yellow body, contrasting black head and flesh-coloured beak. The voice is a liquid-sounding warble, accompanied by imitations and whistles. It forages in the canopy, feeding on small fruit as well as large insects.





Nilgiri Laughingthrush

Nilgiri Laughingthrush:

The Black-chinned laughingthrush is a species of laughingthrush endemic to the high elevation areas of the Nilgiris and adjoining hill ranges in Peninsular India. There are 2 subspecies, the Nilgiris & Jerdoni. They are omnivorous, feeding on a range of insects, berries and nectar.



Sunbird

Sunbird:

The Sunbird & Spiderhunters make up a family, Nectariniidae, of very small passerine birds. The family is distributed throughout Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and just reaches Northern Australia. Most Sunbirds feed largely on nectar, but also insects and spiders, especially when feeding young.



Hornbill:

The Hornbills (Bucerotidae) are a family of bird found in tropical and subtropical Africa, Asia and Melanesia. The family is omnivorous, feeding on fruit and small animals. They are monogamous breeders nesting in natural cavities in trees and sometimes cliffs.



Hornbill

Greater Adjutant Stork:

It is a member of the stork family. Its genus includes the lesser adjutant of Asia and the marabou stork of Africa. They feed mainly on carrion and offal; however they are opportunistic and will sometimes prey on vertebrates.

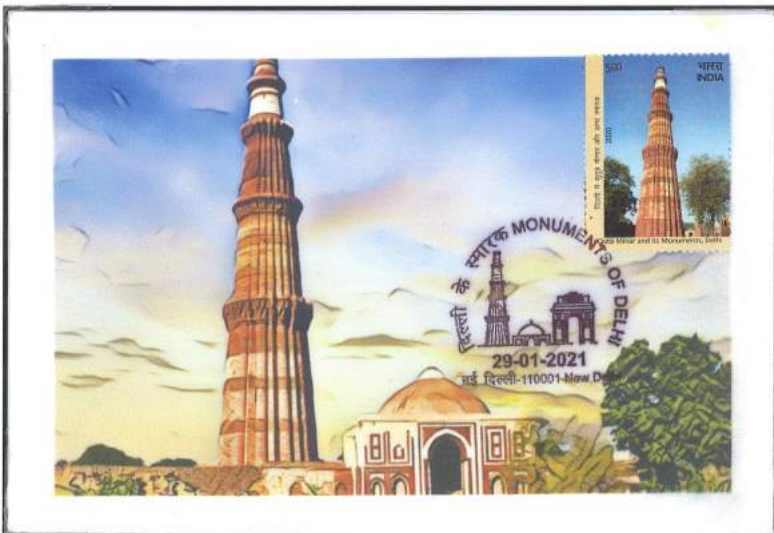


Greater Adjutant Stork



Gurdwara Bangla Sahib:

It is one of the most prominent Sikh Gurdwaras, in Delhi, India, and known for its association with the 8th Sikh, Guru Har Krishan. It was first built as a small shrine by Sikh General Sardar Baghel Singh in 1783, on the bungalow donated by king Raja Jai Singh of Amer, who supervised the construction of nine Sikh shrines in Delhi in the same year, during the reign of Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.



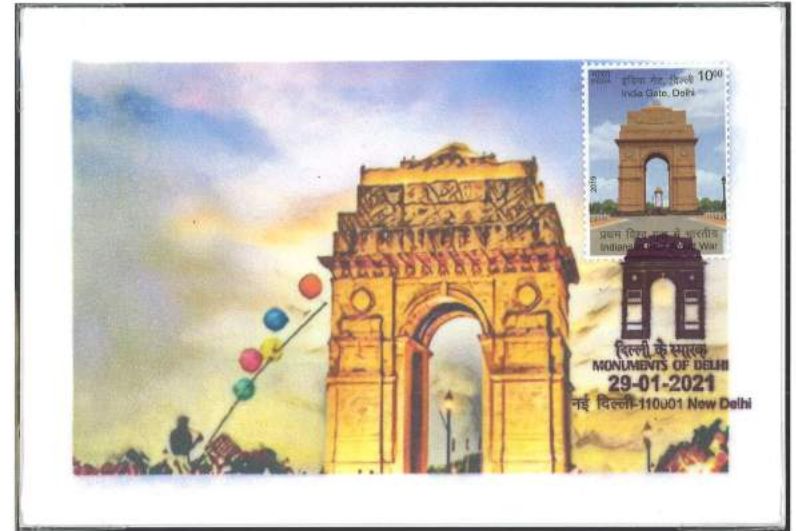
India Gate:

Delhi Gate of Naman is the southern gate in the historic walled city of Delhi, or Shahjahanabad in 1638 AD. The gate links the New Delhi city with the old walled city of Delhi. It stands in the middle of the road, at the end of Netaji Subhash Chandra Road (or Netaji Subhash Marg), at the edge of Daryaganj.



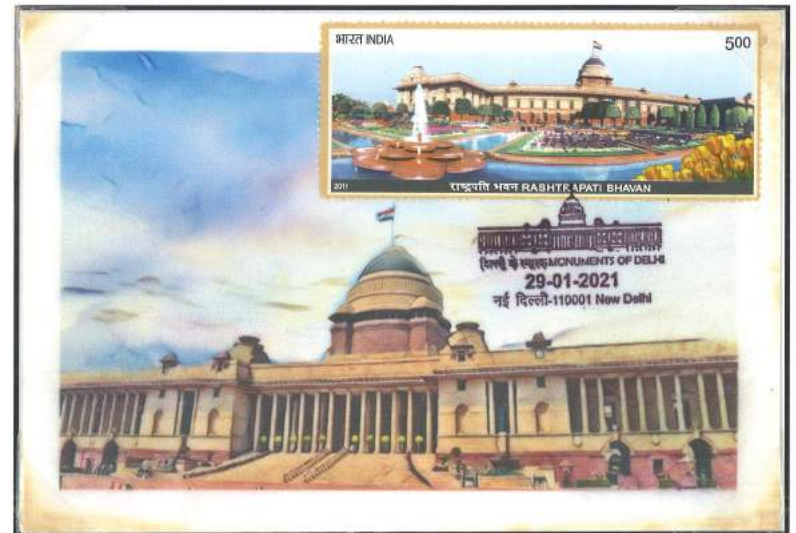
Qutub Minar:

The Qutb Minar, also spelled Qutub Minar and Qutab Minar, is a minaret and "victory tower" that forms part of the Qutb complex, which lies at the site of Delhi's oldest fortified city, Lal Kot, founded by the Tomar Rajputs. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of South Delhi, India.



Rashtrapati Bhavan:

It is a is the official residence of the President of India at the western end of Rajpath, Raisina Hill, New Delhi, India. Rashtrapati Bhavan may refer to only the 340-room main building that has the president's official residence, including reception halls, guest rooms and offices, also called the mansion.





Ashoka Pillar, Delhi

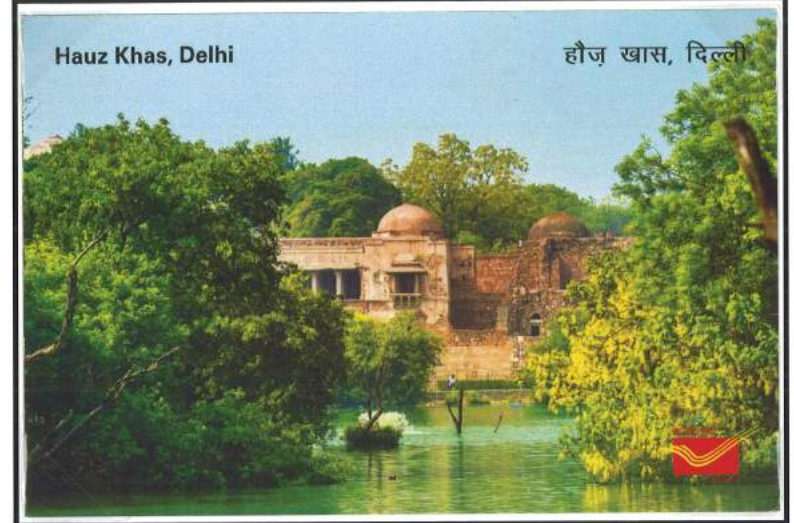
अशोक स्तंभ, दिल्ली

Ashoka Pillar, Delhi:

The well preserved sandstone pillar dating back to the 3rd century BC regin of the Buddhist emperor Ashoka, was brought from Meerut to Delhi by Feroz Shah. The pillar is located on the Delhi ridge opposite the entrance of Bara Hindu Rao Hospital.

Hauz Khas, Delhi:

Built by Ala-ud-din Khilji in the 13th century, once covered in 28 hectares. It collected enough water during the monsoon to last the nearby Siri Fort throughout the dry season. Much smaller today, it is a beautiful place to be, thronged birds and surrounded by parkland.

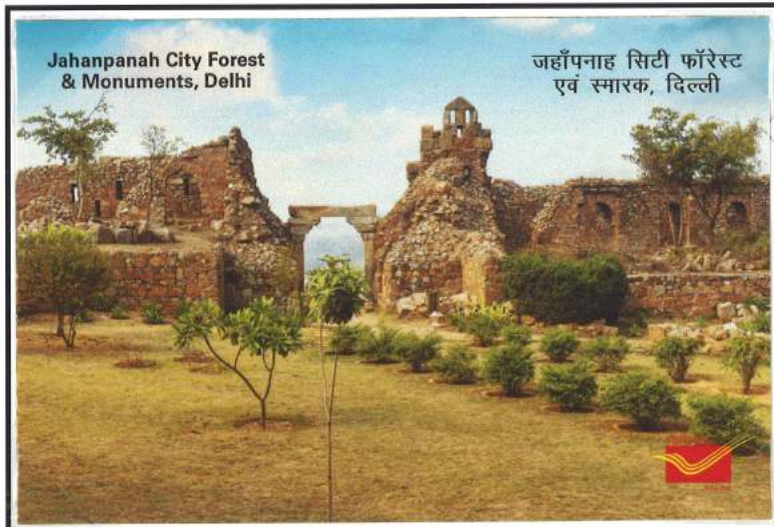


Hauz Khas, Delhi

हौज खास, दिल्ली

Agrasen Ki Baoli, Delhi:

The hauntingly beautiful baoli is a 14th century step well which is 60 meter long and 15 meter wide with 108 steps going down to the well on the bustling Hailey Road near Connaught Place. It is believed to have been built by the legendary king Agrasen.

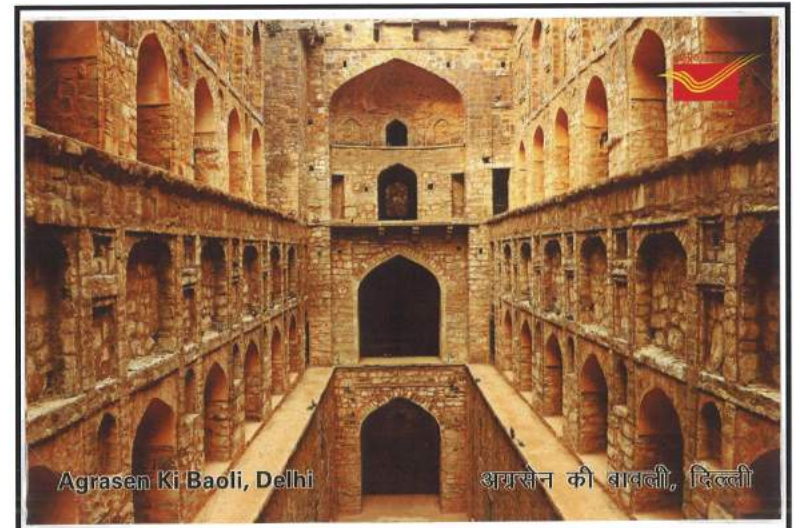


Jahanpanah City Forest & Monuments, Delhi

जहाँपनाह सिटी फॉरेस्ट एवं स्मारक, दिल्ली

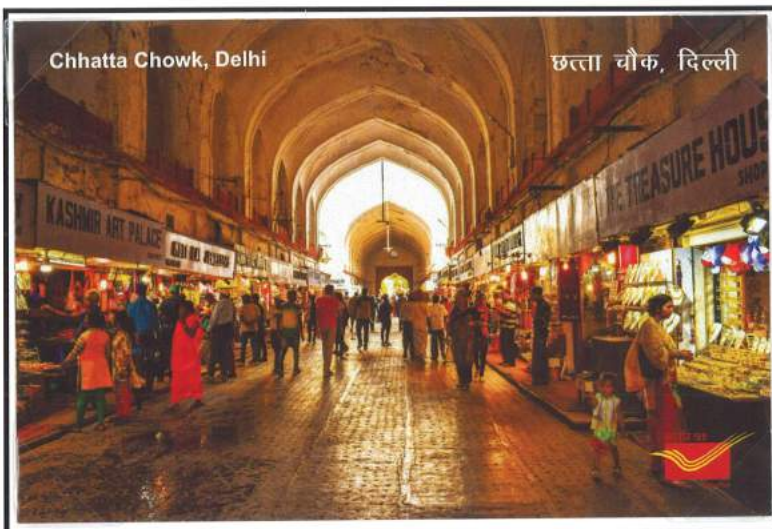
Jahanpansh City Forest & Monuments, Delhi:

Jahanpanah / refuge of the world, was the 4th city of Delhi, founded in the 14th century by Muhammad. Bin Tughlaq, who thought his father's city Tughlaqabad was unliveable. This 435 hectare, forested site has a dusty track and a few scant ruins.



Agrasen Ki Baoli, Delhi

अग्रसेन की बावली, दिल्ली



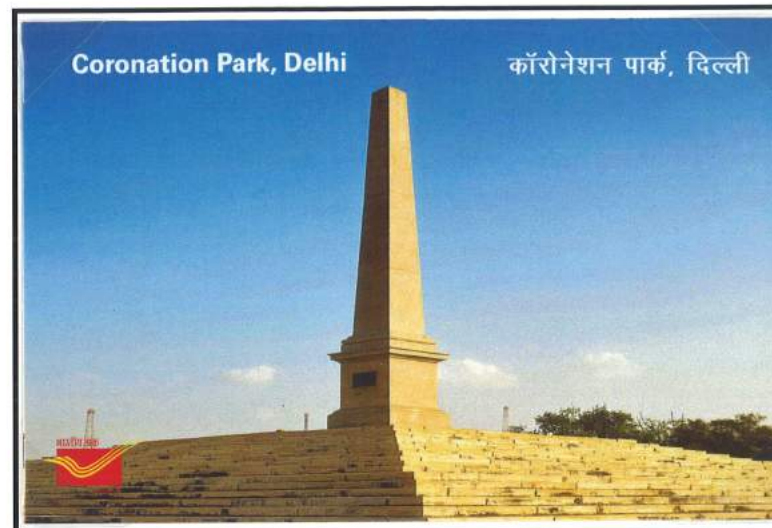
Chhatta Chowk, Delhi:

“Chhatta Chowk” or covered bazaar earlier know as “Bazaar-e-Musaqqaf” is unique to Mughal aechitecture. Located within the Red Fort, the Chhatta Chowk can be approached through the Lahori Gate. The Bazaar-e-Musaqqaf is a 2 storeyed passage flanked by 32 arched bays that serve as shops, as they did in Shah Jahan’s time.



Coronation Park, Delhi:

The Delhi Durbar of 1911 the coronation of King George V & Queen Mary as the Emperor and Empress of India. The lone obelisk marks the site of the coronation. A few marble busts of British officials and a statue of George V also lie in the neighbouring park.



Lodhi Garden, Delhi:

The lush, tree-shaded garden in the heart of Delhi, is a favoured getaway for joggers, morning walkers and picnicking families and helps protect more than 100 species of trees and 50 species of birds and butterflies, as well as some fabulous Mughal monuments including the ‘Athpula’ bridge.



Connaught Place, Delhi:

The circular shopping district was named after Duke of Connaught and is fashioned after the Palladian colonnades of Bath. 7 colonnaded streets radiate between 2 concentric circles. CP as it is know in common parlance is one of the largest commercial and shopping centres in the country.





Lonar Lake:

Lake in Buldhana District, Maharashtra. It has a mean diameter of 3,900 meters (12,795 feet) and is about 137 meters (449 feet) below the rim. The meteor crater rim is about 1.80 kilometres (5,900 feet) in diameter.



Lonar Lake:

Temple Complex Around Lonar Lake.

It is a Notified national Geo-heritage Monument.

Issued by: Chief Postmaster General, Maharashtra Circle.



Lonar Lake:

A color shift occurred over the span of few days. The change is visible in this pair, acquired on May 25 and June 10 with the Operational Land Imager (OLI). The color could be a result of microscopic life that thrives in water with high salt concentrations.

Lonar Lake:

Notified National Geo-heritage Monument. The lake is declared in protected Ramsar site 2022 - NOVEMBER.

The water in the lake is both saline and alkaline.

Issued by: Chief Postmaster General, Maharashtra Circle.



**Presentation Pack Hand
Fan:**

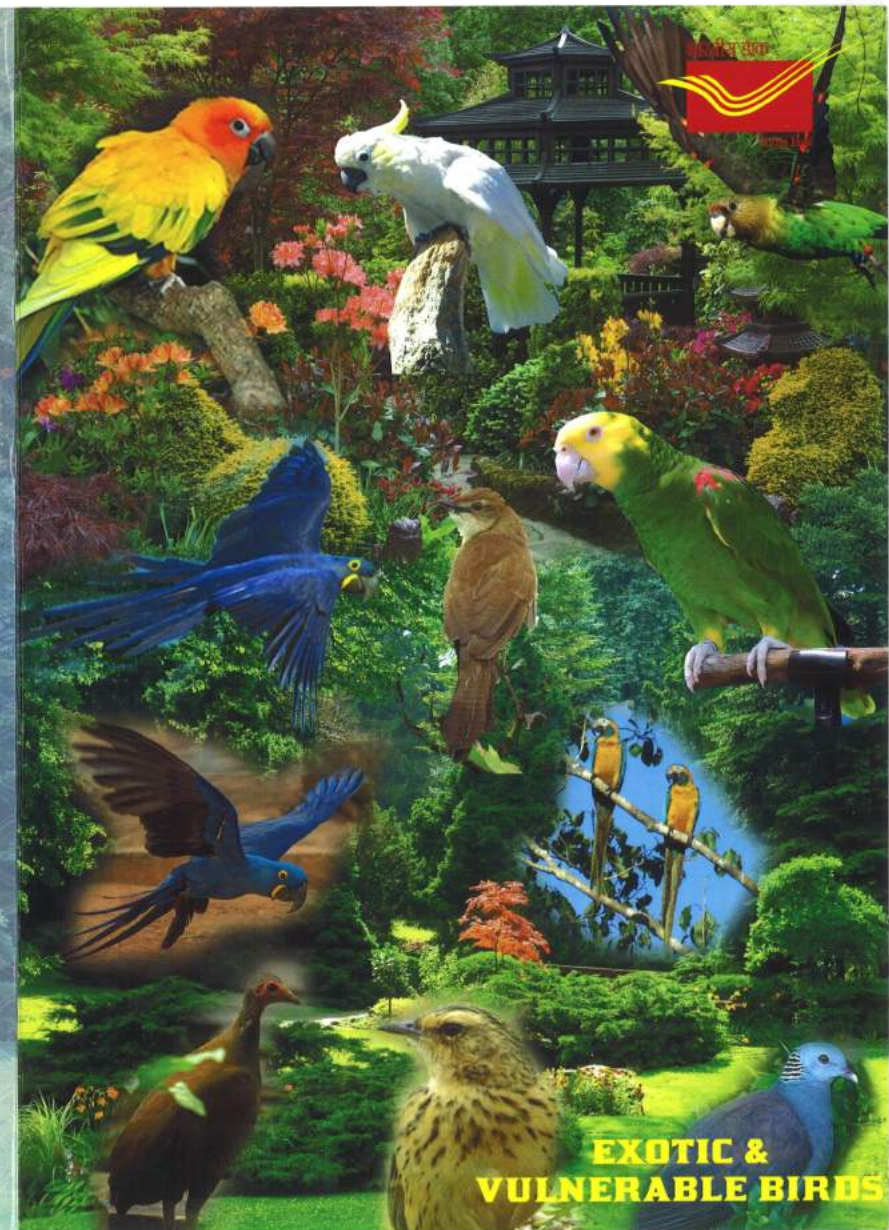
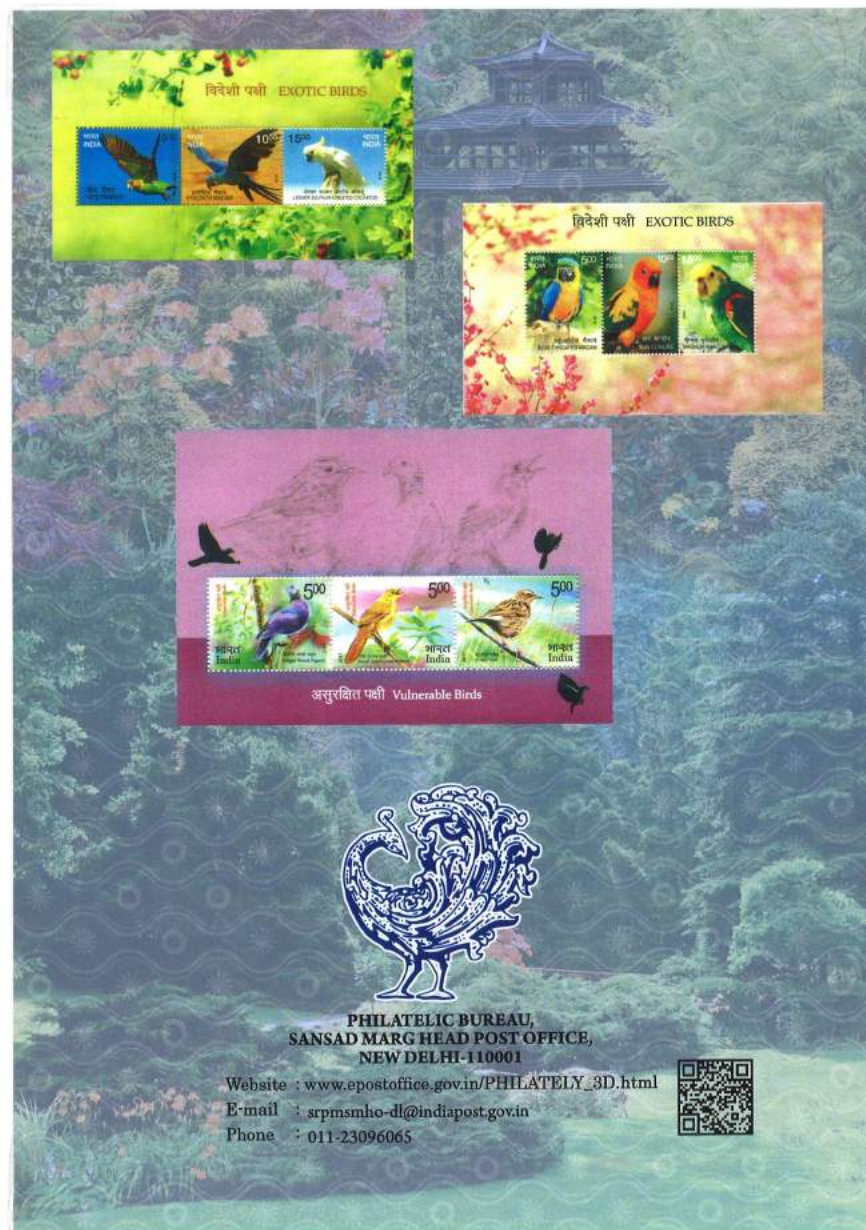
The pack contains sheetlet
and please scan QU Code
for details released on
30.12.2017 set of 16
stamps.

**भारतीय हाथ पंखा
INDIAN HAND FAN**



Presentation Pack on Exotic and Vulnerable birds:

Released on Dec 5 2916 6 stamps exotic birds and vulnerable birds released on Sept 18 2017 three stamps.



Presentation Sports & Games:

The pack contains Miniature sheets of the following was realised on 27th Nov 2018:

1. Odisha Hockey - 2018
2. London 2012 Olympic games
3. Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games
4. Olympic Games RIO - 2016

भारतीय डाक



India Post

SPORTS & GAMES



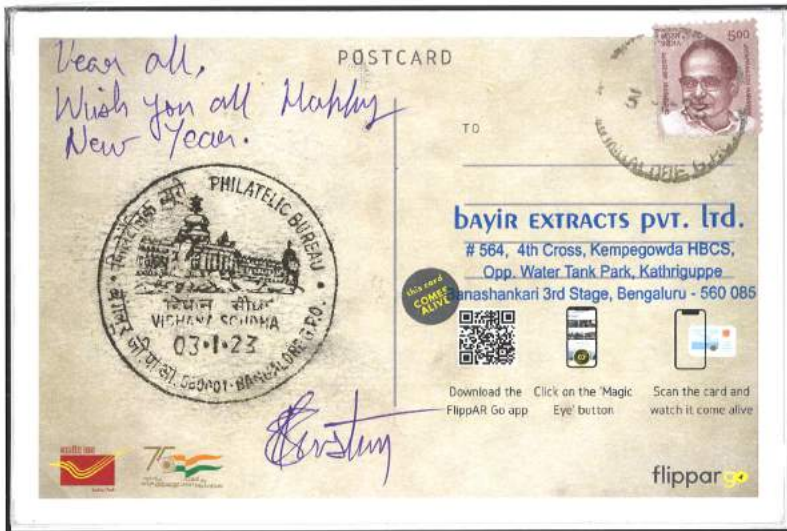
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NEW DELHI-110001

Website : www.epostoffice.gov.in/PHILATELY_3D.html

E-mail : srpmsmho-dl@indiapost.gov.in

Phone : 011-23096065





Srirangapatna, Karnataka, INDIA:

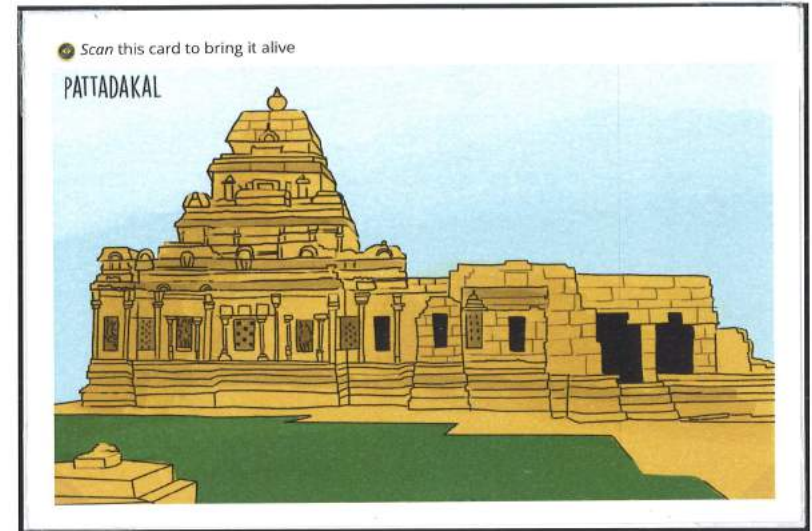
Srirangapatna is a town and headquarters of one of the seven Taluks of Mandya district, in the Indian State of Karnataka. Srirangapatna became the capital of Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. The town takes its name from the celebrated Ranganathaswamy temple which dominates the town, making Srirangapatna one of the most important Vaishnavite centers of pilgrimage in South India.

The postcard are mint and travelled.

Normal & Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Philatelic Bureau, Vidhana Soudha" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

PIN CODE = 560001.

DATE = 03.01.2023



Pattadakal, Karnataka, INDIA:

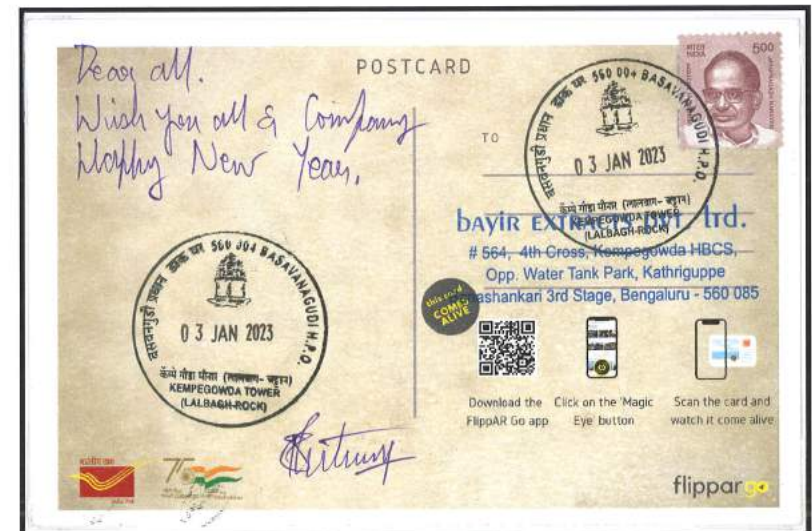
Pattadakal, also called Raktapura, is a complex of 7th and 8th century CE Hindu and Jain temples in northern Karnataka. UNESCO has described Pattadakal as "a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India". Among the sculptures at Pattadakal is one of a long neck lute (Sitar-like) dated to the 10th century.

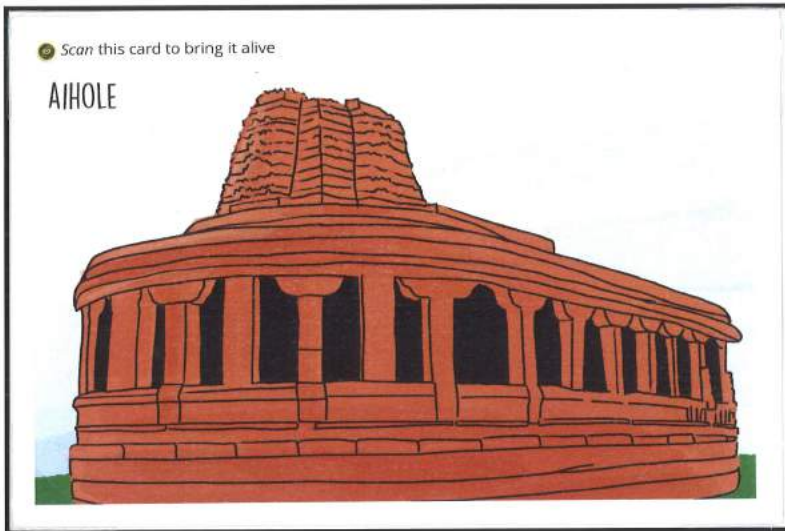
The postcard are mint and travelled.

Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Basavanagudi HPO (Kempegowda Tower (Lalbagh - Rock))" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

PIN CODE = 560004.

DATE = 03.01.2023





Scan this card to bring it alive

AIHOLE

Aihole, Karnataka, INDIA:

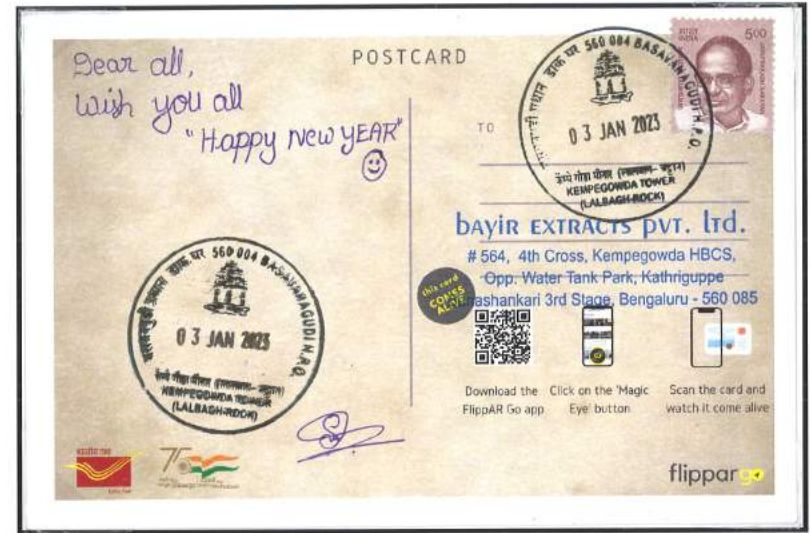
Aihole, also referred to as Aivalli, Ahivola or Aryapura, is a historic site of ancient and medieval era Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments in Karnataka, India. The Hindu temples at Aihole reflect a "meeting and fragmentation of styles", one that became a creative cradle for new experiments in construction and architecture yielding their local variants, states George Michell.

The postcard are mint and travelled.

Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Basavanagudi HPO (Kempegowda Tower (Lalbagh - Rock))" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

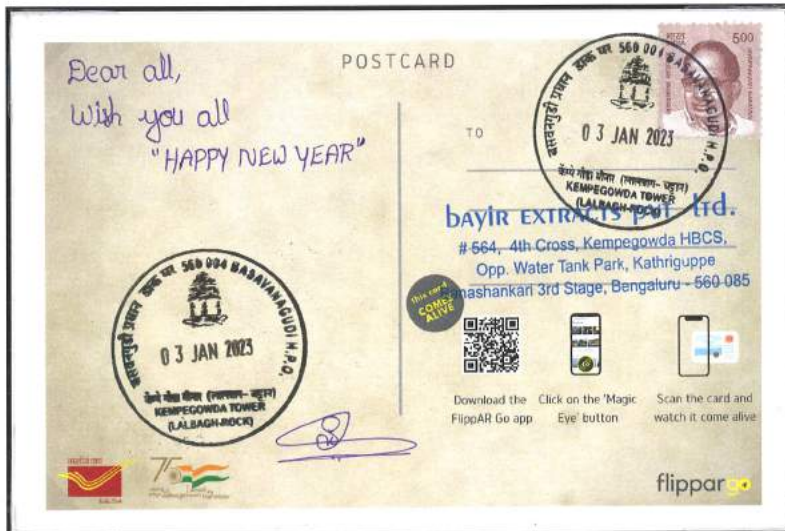
PIN CODE = 560004.

DATE = 03.01.2023



Stone Chariot, Hampi, Karnataka, INDIA:

Stone Chariot is an iconic monument located in front of Vijaya Vittala Temple in Hampi, central Karnataka. Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Built in Dravidian style, chariot has carvings depicting mythical battle scenes. Standing on two giant wheels, two elephants are seen pulling the chariot. Stone Chariot is made of multiple smaller stones assembled to perfection. Stone Chariot was partially damaged by invading army towards the end of Vijayanagara Empire.

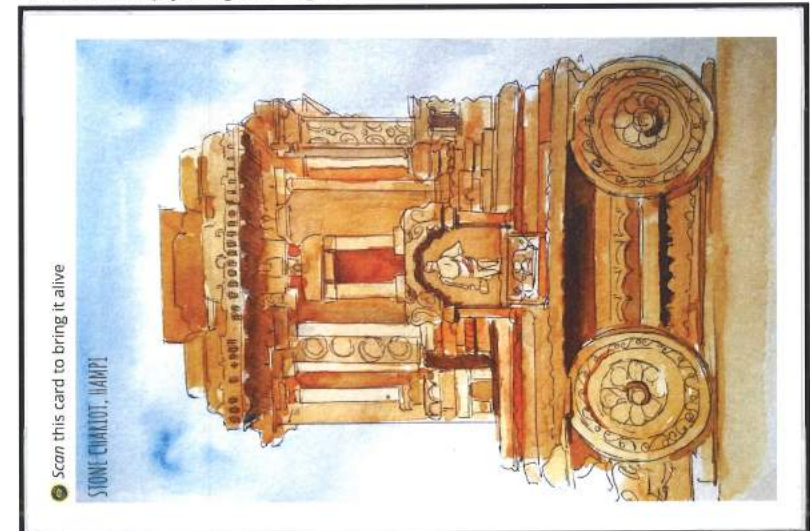


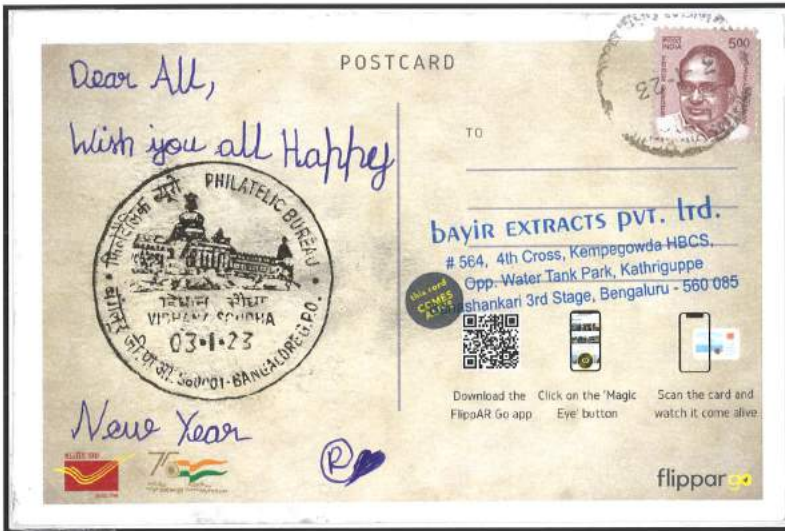
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PIN CODE = 560004.

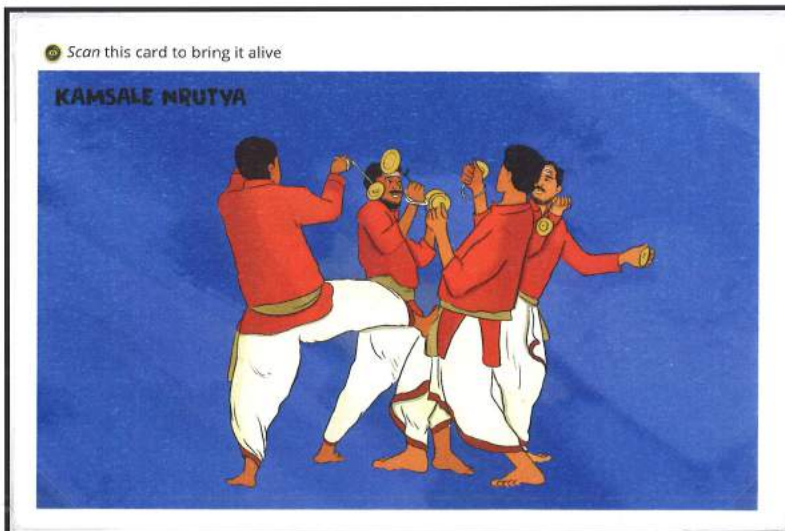
DATE = 03.01.2023





Kamsale Nrutya, Karnataka, INDIA:

Kamsale (Kannada: ಕಂಸಾಳೆ) is a unique folk art performed by the devotees of God Mahadeshwara. Kamsale is a brass made musical instrument. Its origin is traced to the Mythological period. Kamsale (Kannada: ಕಂಸಾಳೆ) is a unique folk art performed by the devotees of God Mahadeshwara. Kamsale is a brass made musical instrument. Its origin is traced to the Mythological period.

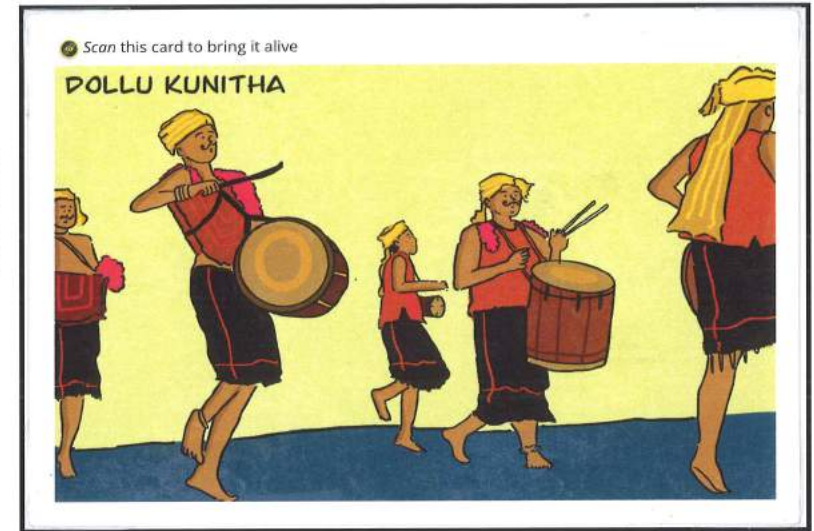


The postcard are mint and travelled.

Normal & Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Philatelic Bureau, Vidhana Soudha" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

PIN CODE = 560001.

DATE = 03.01.2023



Dollu Kunitha, Karnataka, INDIA:

Dollu Kunitha (ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಕುಣಿತ), is a major popular drum dance of Karnataka. In all temples of Beereshwara, the major instrument Dollu is hung by means of a thick thread tied to hooks in the ceiling. Every time worship is offered to Beereshwara, there should be an instantaneous beating of the dollu. The troupe consists of about a dozen artistes as dancing partners.

The postcard are mint and travelled.

Normal cancellation of "Kathriguppa Sub Post Office" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

The writing / wishes is in local language KANNADA.

PIN CODE = 560085.

DATE = 03.01.2023





Kambala, Karnataka, INDIA:

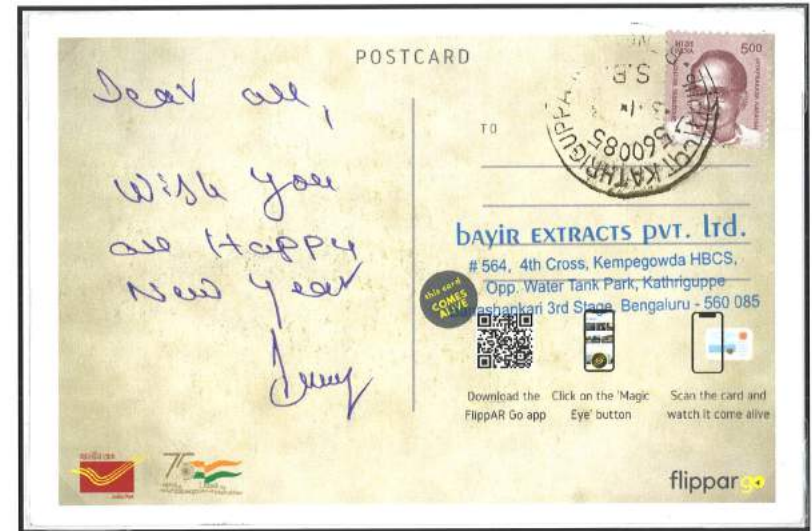
Kambala is an annual buffalo race held in the southwestern Indian state of Karnataka. Traditionally, it is sponsored by local Tuluva landlords and households in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi of Karnataka and Kasaragod of Kerala, a region collectively known as Tulu Nadu. The buffaloes are decorated with coloured jhūls and head-pieces made of brass and silver and ropes which make a sort of bridle.

The postcard are mint and travelled.

Normal & Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Philatelic Bureau, Vidhana Soudha" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

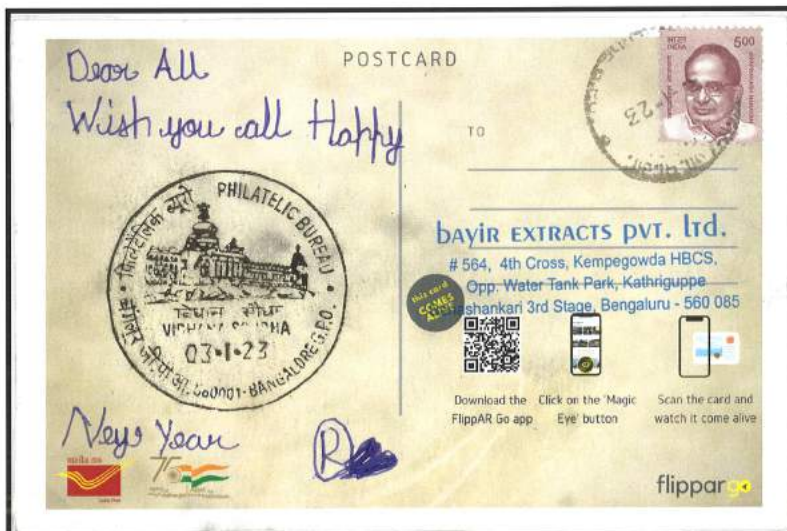
PIN CODE = 560001.

DATE = 03.01.2023



Pattadakal Dance Festival, Karnataka, INDIA:

This festival is a three-day affair and a celebration of the temples. Intending to keep the cultural history of the place from perishing, this festival encourages various traditional dance and music forms of India including Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Yakshagana, and many others. Along with being an excellent opportunity to familiarize oneself with various traditional dance forms of India.



The postcard are mint and travelled.

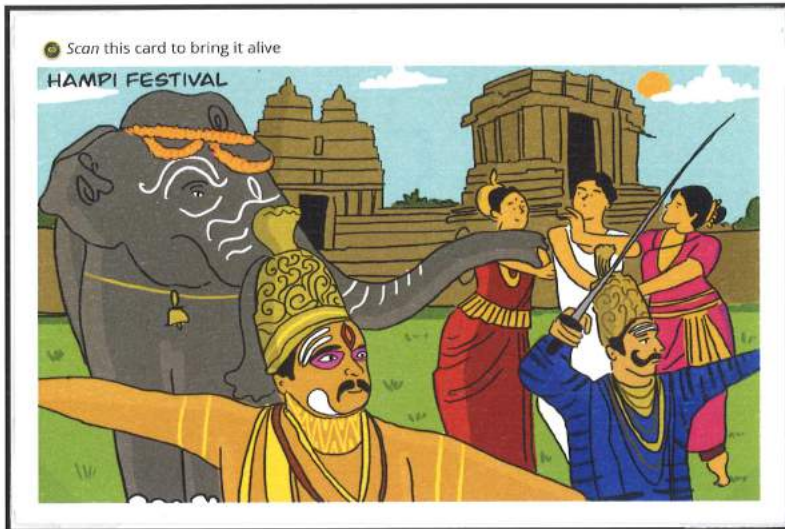
Normal cancellation of "Kathriguppa Sub Post Office" duly cancelled with Rs. 5.00 definitive stamp.

The writing / wishes is in English.

PIN CODE = 560085.

DATE = 03.01.2023





Hampi Festival, Karnataka, INDIA:

Hampi Utsav, also known as the Vijaya Utsav, Festival of Hampi has been celebrated from the times of the Vijayanagar reign. This event has been reiterated as the “Nada Utsava “ by the Government of Karnataka. Hampi being a World Heritage Site is a international tourist spot. This festival is attributes to the mega cultural extravaganza.



Hampi Festival, Karnataka, INDIA:

Renowned artistes all over India come forward in bringing the grandiose days of the Vijayanagar Period to the present day. The rich culture of Kannadigas in the fields of dance, music and art thus showcased complement the beautifully carved ruins of Hampi. extravaganza.

Bright colored handicrafts, leather puppets done by the traditional craftsmen of the past are reproduced with the same skill by their present generation. Musical instruments such as pipes and drums traditionally played vibrate the air with past grandeur. The Government of Karnataka promotes this festival every year to attract people all over the world to this magnificent land.

“Janapada Kalavahini” a concert of folk songs is a special attraction introduced this year festival.

Karaga, Karnataka, INDIA:

Karaga famous know as “Bengaluru Karaga”. Discover the 9-day Karaga, a tradition started and sustained by a Tamil speaking community of gardeners called Thigalars. The Karaga festival is held at the Dharmaraya Swamy Temple in Bangalore.

March and April, a priest dressed in female attire leads a spectacular procession, to the accompaniment of dazzling swordplay by a number of dhoti-clad, bare-chested Thigalars. On his head, he carries a flower-bedecked pyramid. A unique feature of the Karaga is the unbroken tradition of visiting the tomb of an 18th-century Muslim saint.

Every year – this custom has become a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. Devotees take out a large procession as part of Karaga celebrations, carrying earthen pots on their heads.



Shri Dharama Raya Swamy temple in Nagarathpete, Bengaluru is the starting point for the Karaga procession and main temple associated with the Karaga festival. Nagarathpete is 37 kms from Bengaluru airport and 5 kms from city centre (majestic).

The 2020 edition of Bengaluru Karaga will begin on 8th April, 2020. Karaga begins on a full moon day of the Chaitra Masa according to Hindu Calendar. Exact date varies each year based on Hindu calendars but usually falls in March/April.

Lots of stay options are available in Bengaluru in KR Market and Gandhi Nagara area, very close to Sri Dharmaraya Swamy temple.



ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಗೊಂಬೆ
Channapatna Toys



ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಗೊಂಬೆ
Channapatna Toys



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Channapatna Toys, Karnataka, INDIA:

Channapatna toys are a particular form of wooden toys and dolls that are manufactured in the town of Channapatna in the Ramanagara district of Karnataka state, India. This traditional craft is protected as a geographical indication (GI) under the World Trade Organization, administered by the Government of Karnataka.

As a result of the popularity of these toys, Channapatna is known as the Gombegala Ooru (toy-town) of Karnataka. Traditionally, the work involved lacquering the wood of the Wrightia tinctoria tree, colloquially called Aale mara (ivory-wood). Many new companies and social enterprises have been reviving the Channapatna craft to suit modern tastes.



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Mysore Palace, Karnataka, INDIA:

Mysore Palace, also known as Amba Vilas Palace, is a historical palace and a royal residence (house). It is located in Mysore, Karnataka. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore.

The last palace, now known as the Old Palace or the Wooden Palace, burned to ashes during a wedding in 1896. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and his mother Maharani Kempananjammanni Devi commissioned the British architect Henry Irwin to build a new palace. E.W. Fritchley worked as a consulting Engineer. The palace was further expanded in around 1930 (including the addition of the present Public Durbar Hall wing) during the reign of Maharaja Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar.



ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆ
Mysore Palace



ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆ
Mysore Palace



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The Indian leopard is one of the big cats occurring on the Indian subcontinent, along with the Asiatic lion, Bengal tiger, snow leopard and clouded leopard. In 2014, a national census of leopards around tiger habitats was carried out in India except the northeast. 7,910 individuals were estimated in surveyed areas and a national total of 12,000–14,000 speculated.



Indian Leopard:

The Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*) is a leopard subspecies widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent. The species *Panthera pardus* is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List because populations have declined following habitat loss and fragmentation, poaching for the illegal trade of skins and body parts, and persecution due to conflict situations.

The Indian leopard has strong legs and a long well-formed tail, broad muzzle, short ears and small, yellowish grey eyes, light grey ocular bulbs.

The largest skull recorded for an Indian leopard belonged to a large black panther in the area of Ootacamund, which was recorded in 1920. The panther was said to have bigger forelimbs and forequarters than hind-limbs and hind-quarters, and a skull and claws about as large as those of a tigris.



Felis fusca was the scientific name proposed by Friedrich Albrecht Anton Meyer in 1794 who described a black leopard from Bengal that was on display at the Tower of London. *Leopardus perniger* proposed by Brian Houghton Hodgson in 1863 were five leopard skins from Nepal, out of which three were black. He mentioned Sikkim and Nepal as habitat. *Panthera pardus millardi* proposed by Reginald Innes Pocock in 1930 was a single leopard skin and skull from Kashmir. It differed from typical *P. p. fusca* skins by longer hair and a more greyish colour.

Indian Leopard

Scientific Name:
Panthera pardus fusca

Habitat:
Forest, Shrubland, Desert Savanna, Grassland, Rocky Areas, Mountains

Weight:
50-77 Kg (males)
29-34 Kg (females)

Each coat pattern is unique and makes individuals identifiable

Mostly solitary, Nocturnal creatures

According to 2014 Census report, Leopard population is around 12,000 - 14,000 across India

Threats:

- * Hunting
- * Conflict with livestock herders
- * Poaching for pelts & body parts

Eats:

Feed on anything they can overpower from mid-size ungulates, to domestic livestock, dogs, birds and rodents.

Protection status

Vulnerable on the IUNC Red list



The postcard is the 1st day cancellation.

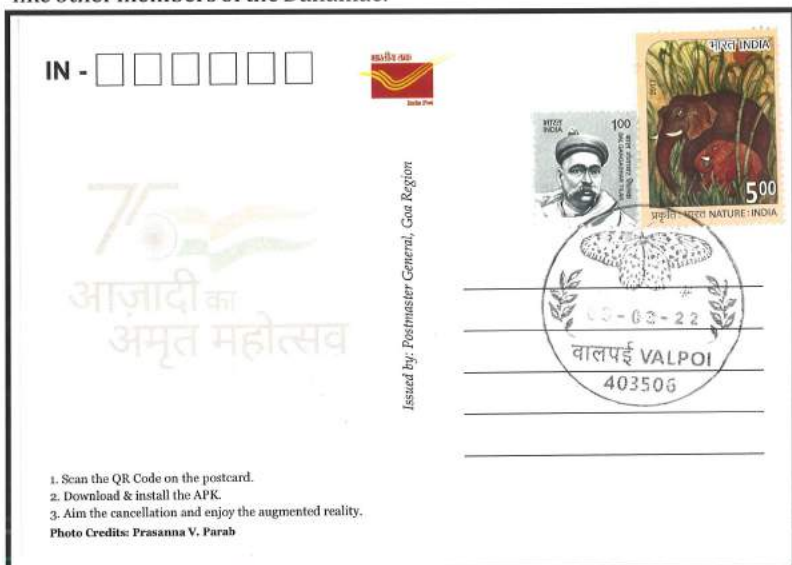
Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Valpoi" duly cancelled with Rs. 1.00 definitive stamp and Rs. 5.00 commemorative stamp.

PIN CODE = 403506.

DATE = 03.03.2022

Malabar Tree Nymph, State Butterfly of Goa, INDIA:

It is a large butterfly found in peninsular India, which belongs to the danaid group of the family Nymphalidae. It is found in forest clearings and above the forest canopy. The Malabar tree nymph has a wingspan of 120-154 mm. Their flight is slow, weak and fluttery. They glide a lot, giving members of this genus the other name of paperkite. They are unpalatable like other members of the Danainae.

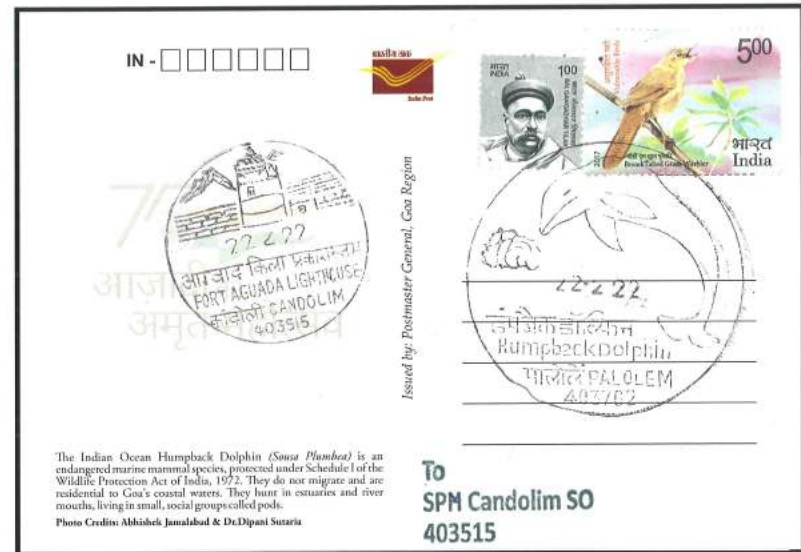


The postcard is the 1st day cancellation.

Permanent Pictorial cancellation of "Humpback Dolphin" and " Fort Auuada Lighthouse, Candolim" duly cancelled with Rs. 1.00 definitive stamp and Rs. 5.00 commemorative stamp.

PIN CODE = 403515.

DATE = 22.2.22 (Which is Palindrome date).



Humpback Dolphin, Goa, INDIA:

The Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (Sousa plumbea) is a member of the Delphinidae family occupying coastal areas ranging from Southern Africa to Western Indochina. The Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (Sousa chinensis) was formerly included within the same species, but a 2014 study revealed them to be a separate species.

