

JURASSIC WORLD - THE AGE OF DINOSAURS

BACKGROUND

This exhibit offers a view of a period in Earth's history that saw the rise of reptiles, including dinosaurs, and the evolution of many new species. The exhibit showcases fossil specimens and information about the flora and fauna of the time, as well as geological events that shaped the Earth during this period.

As a philatelic exhibit, it offers a good opportunity on the Jurassic period by showcasing stamps and postal materials from around the world that feature images and depictions of dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures. The story of the Jurassic period has captured the imagination of people for centuries, and the use of stamps and postal materials in this exhibit helps to illustrate how this story has been depicted and celebrated throughout history.

Jurassic period: The Jurassic period was a geological period that lasted from approximately 201 million to 145 million years ago. It is known as the Age of Dinosaurs, as it was during this time that dinosaurs dominated the Earth. The Jurassic period was the second period of the Mesozoic Era, which is also known as the Age of Reptiles.

Pangaea: During the Jurassic period, the Earth's continents were still connected as the supercontinent Pangaea began to break up. This led to the formation of several smaller continents, including Laurasia in the north and Gondwana in the south. The climate was generally warm and humid, and there were abundant forests and swamps.

Dinosaurs: Was a diverse group of reptiles that lived on Earth millions of years ago. They first appeared during the Mesozoic Era, which lasted from about 252 to 66 million years ago and dominated the planet for more than 150 million years.

Dinosaurs came in many shapes and sizes, from the small, feathered theropods like Velociraptors to the massive sauropods like Brachiosaurus. Some dinosaurs were herbivorous, while others were carnivorous and occupied a wide range of ecological niches.

Rise of dinosaurs: The Jurassic period saw the evolution of many new species of dinosaurs, including some of the most famous dinosaurs such as the Stegosaurus, Brachiosaurus, and Allosaurus. Other notable species that lived during this time include marine reptiles such as Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, and early birds.

Discovery of oil: Another significant impact of the Jurassic period on our world today is the discovery of oil. The sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic period are some of the most prolific oil-bearing formations in the world. Over millions of years, the organic material from the remains of plants and animals that lived during the Jurassic period was transformed into oil and gas deposits that are now extracted and used as energy sources.



*The first and the last issue
Dinosaurs, prehistoric on imperforated stamps of Qu'aiti State in
Hadhramaut 1968. MiNr.: 177B-190B*

Exhibit Plan

1. Background	5. Early Jurassic Period	9. Sky masters
2. Pangaea	6. Middle Jurassic Period	10. Oil discovery
3. Dinosaur explorers	7. Late Jurassic Period	
4. Dinosaurs Family	8. Marine life	

Special items are matted on red

References:

- 1 Brusatte, S. L. (2012). *Dinosaur paleobiology*. John Wiley & Sons.
- 2 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinosaur>

Pangaea or Pangea was a supercontinent that formed around 335 million years ago from the continental units of Gondwana, Euramerica, and Siberia during the Carboniferous period. It began to break apart approximately 200 million years ago, during the Triassic and Jurassic eras and was surrounded by the superocean Panthalassa and the Paleo-Tethys and subsequent Tethys Oceans. Pangaea is the most recent and the first supercontinent to be reconstructed by geologists.

The Early Jurassic period saw the breakup of Pangaea into Laurasia and Gondwana due to the Tethys Sea widening and deepening, resulting in changes in climate. This separation allowed for the evolution of diverse animals and plants, including the development of different dinosaur groups and the first true crocodiles.

Sinclair Oil "Dino the Dinosaur" first appeared in marketing material in 1930 and served



Meter franking Diff: New York, USA, 10. Sep. 1937, 3 cents domestic letter rate, Type 1-0, First and last used, 14. Nov. 1936 to 3. Oct. 1939, Color in Blue. as the company's gas station logo.

Stamp Diff. Cambodia, set from 3 Sheet with four values each, Jurassic period. 08.Aug.1996, SG#1549 a-d.

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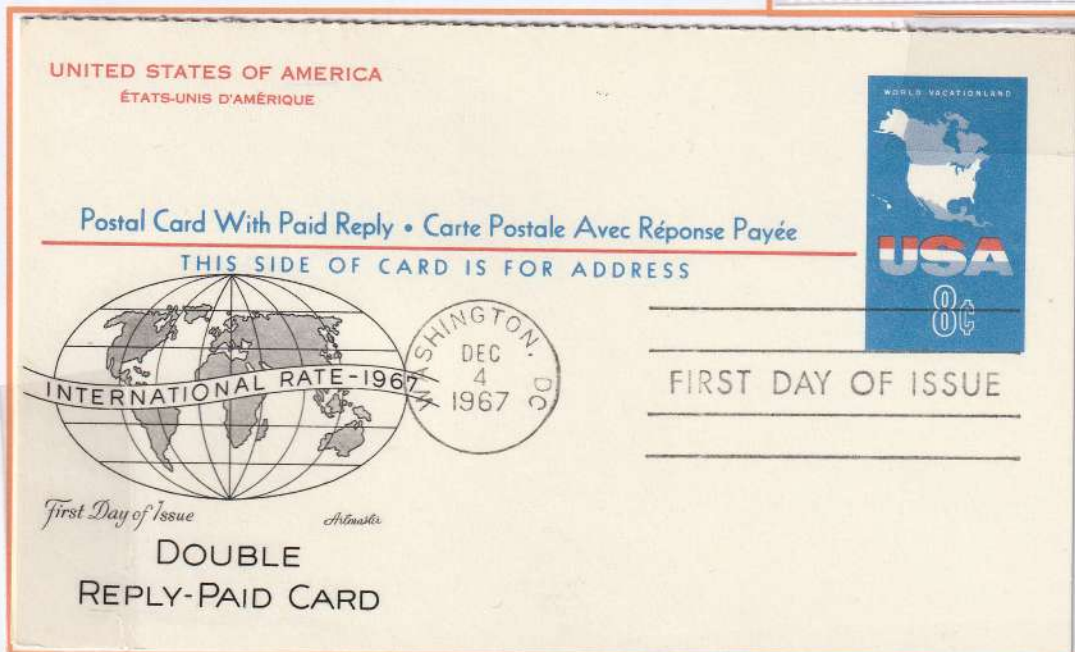
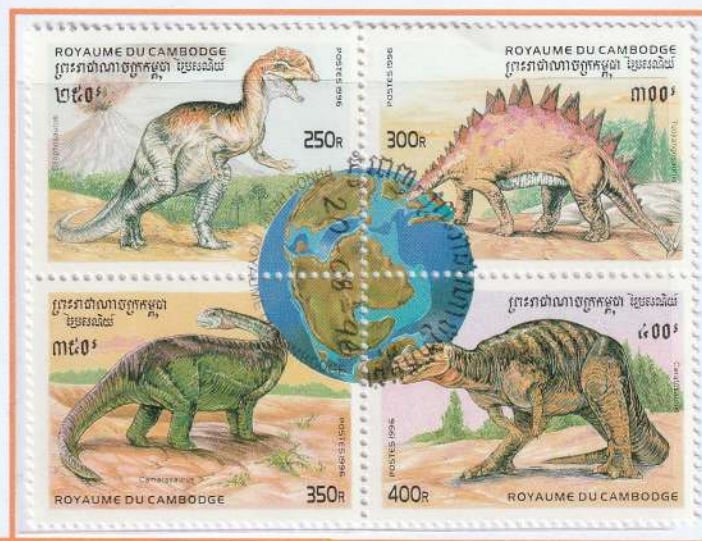
In the Late Jurassic period, Pangaea continued to break up, also characterized by significant biological evolution, including the emergence of new species of dinosaurs and marine reptiles.

Messel Quarry declared UNESCO World Heritage Site. Crocodile fossil.



Stamp Diff: German Federal Republic, *Diplocynodon darwin*, 20. Aug. 1998, SG#2011

In the Middle Jurassic period, the breakup of Pangaea continued causing Laurasia and Gondwana to separate and new seas and rifts to form.



The US 1967 Reply Postcard is a type of postcard that was issued by the United States Postal Service in 04 Dec. 1967.

This postcard featured a pre-printed "reply" message on one side, allowing the recipient to easily respond to the sender.

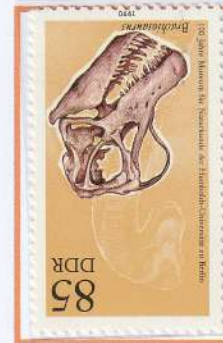
One of the most famous dinosaur explorers in history is Georges Cuvier, a French naturalist and zoologist who lived from 1769 to 1832. Cuvier is often called the father of palaeontology because of his groundbreaking work. He was the first to recognize that fossils were the remains of ancient organisms and not just geologic oddities

The discovery of dinosaur bones is highly significant in the field of science as it enhances our knowledge about the history and evolution of life on Earth.

... The first dinosaur fossils recognized in the early 19th century,



Commemorative postmark used on FDC, "02-06.10.1989 "National Stamp Collecting Month, Dinosaur station, Mobile AL"



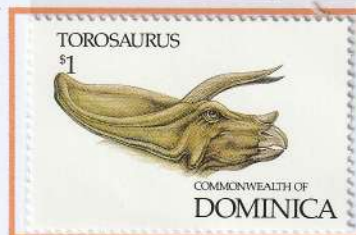
Stamp Diff: German Federal Republic, Crocodile fossil, *Diplocynodon darwin*, 20. Aug. 1998, SG#2011

'Pro Patria', minerals and fossils.

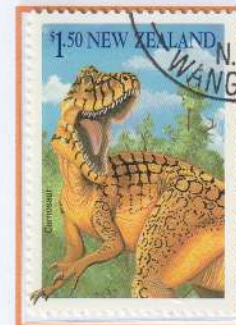


Stamp Diff: Switzerland, Set of 5 stamps 01. Jun. 1959, SG#B286

With the name "dinosaur" (meaning "terrible lizard").



Stamp Diff: Dominica, Set of 8 stamps & 2 Svu Sheet, 23. Jun. 1992, SG#1488



Stamp Diff: Newzeland, Set of 6 stamps & 2 Svu Sheet, 01. Oct. 1993, SG#1184

Cuvier also made significant contributions to the understanding of comparative anatomy and the classification of animals.



FDC issued on 12.09-18.09.1976 "IX congress international union prehistoric and protohistoric Sciences in Nice

The Jurassic Period is known for the diversity of dinosaurs that lived during that time, ranging from small, agile predators to massive, long-necked herbivores. Some of the most famous dinosaurs Families from the Jurassic Period include.

THEROPODS



Stamp Diff: USA. Set of 4 stamps, 01. Oct. 1989, SG#2423

PTEROSAURSFEEET.



Stamp Diff: USA. Set of 4 stamps, 01. Oct. 1989, SG#2424

SAUROPODS.



Stamp Diff: USA. Set of 4 stamps, 01. Oct. 1989, SG#2422

ORNITHOPODS



Stamp Diff: Mongolia. Set of 8 stamps, 31. Mar. 1967, SG#451

STEGOSAURS



Stamp Diff: USA. Set of 4 stamps, 01. Oct. 1989, SG#2425

THYREOPHORANS



Stamp Diff: Romania. Set of 1 stamps, 26. Jul. 2001, SG#4467 issued in 1994 by Romania and was reissued in 2001 with an overprint.



Stamp Diff: Australia. Set of 6 stamps, 01. Oct. 1993, SG#1342-1349

Official FDC postmark (Australia Dinosaur Era), where Muttaborra is a town and locality in the Barcaldine Region, Queensland, Australia with population of about 330 people.

Dinosaurs in the Jurassic Period

Early Jurassic Period

Plateosaurus

The Early Jurassic Period is the earliest of three epochs of the Jurassic Period. The Early Jurassic starts immediately after the Triassic-Jurassic extinction event, 201.3 Ma (million years ago), and ends at the start of the Middle Jurassic 174.1 Ma. In addition, was marked by the emergence of the first actual dinosaurs. Some of the most famous early Jurassic dinosaurs include the long-necked Plateosaurus, the herbivorous Scelidosaurus and the carnivorous Coelophysis.

Plateosaurus "broad lizard" is a genus of plateosaurid dinosaurs that lived in Central and Northern Europe during the late Triassic and Early Jurassic period. It is a basal (early) sauropodomorph dinosaur, a so-called "prosauropod".

A long neck, a bulky body, and a long tail.



China issued the first stamp of Dinosaur
Stamp Diff: China. Set of 3 stamps,
15.Apr. 1958, SG#342,

Sharp teeth ideal for cropping vegetation



Stamp Diff: Lesotho. Set of 8 stamps
& 2 minia Sheet .19.Jun. 1992,
SG#912

.. had a relatively small head, beak-like mouths



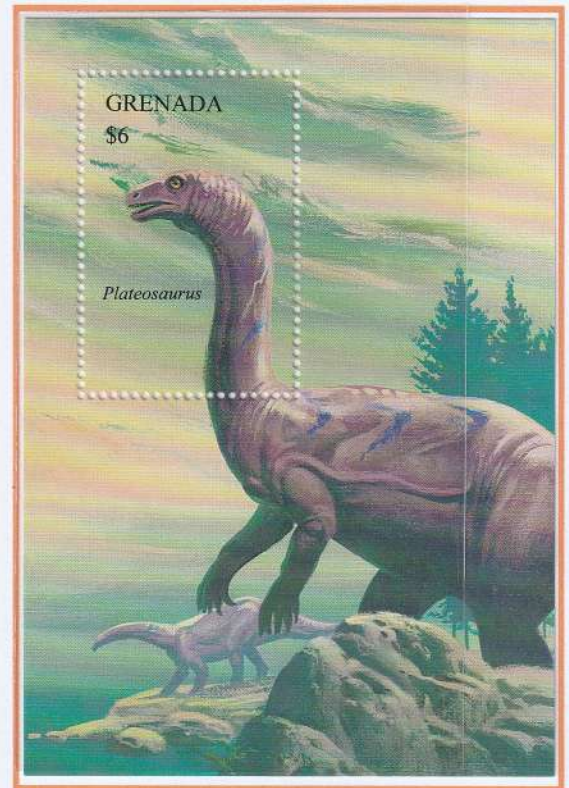
Stamp Diff: Dominica, Set of 8 stamps
& 2 minia Sheet, 23.Jun. 1992,
SG#1474

It was a herbivore and likely ate plants such as ferns and cycads.



Stamp Diff: Turkey, Set of 1 stamps 9.Jul.2015,

They were bipedal, meaning "walked on two legs, and all fours.



Stamp Diff: Grenada, 2 Set of 12
stamps & 2 minia Sheet, 13.Apr. 1994,
SG#2314

They were about 6 m feet long and 800 kg.



Stamp Diff: Tanzania. Set
of 7 stamps & 1 minia
Sheet. 13.Jun. 1991,
SG#762



Stamp Diff: Manama. Set of 8 stamps
& 1 minia Sheet. 1971, Mi#135A

Scelidosaurus

Scelidosaurus "limb lizard", lived during the Early Jurassic Period, around 191 million years ago. Lived on the supercontinent Laurasia. It is the most completely known dinosaur of the British Isles. It was about 4 m long. It was a largely quadrupedal animal, feeding on low scrubby plants, and he was lightly armoured, protected by long horizontal rows of keeled oval scutes that stretched along the neck, back and tail.

It was an herbivorous dinosaur



Variety (imperforate stamp)

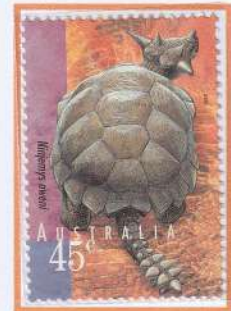
Stamp Diff: Vietnam. Set of 5 stamps, 01.Jun.1990, SG#2116

It had a small head with a toothless beak and cheek teeth.



Stamp Diff: Dominica, Set of 8 stamps & 2 minia Sheet, 23. Jun. 1992, SG#1475

... A heavily armored



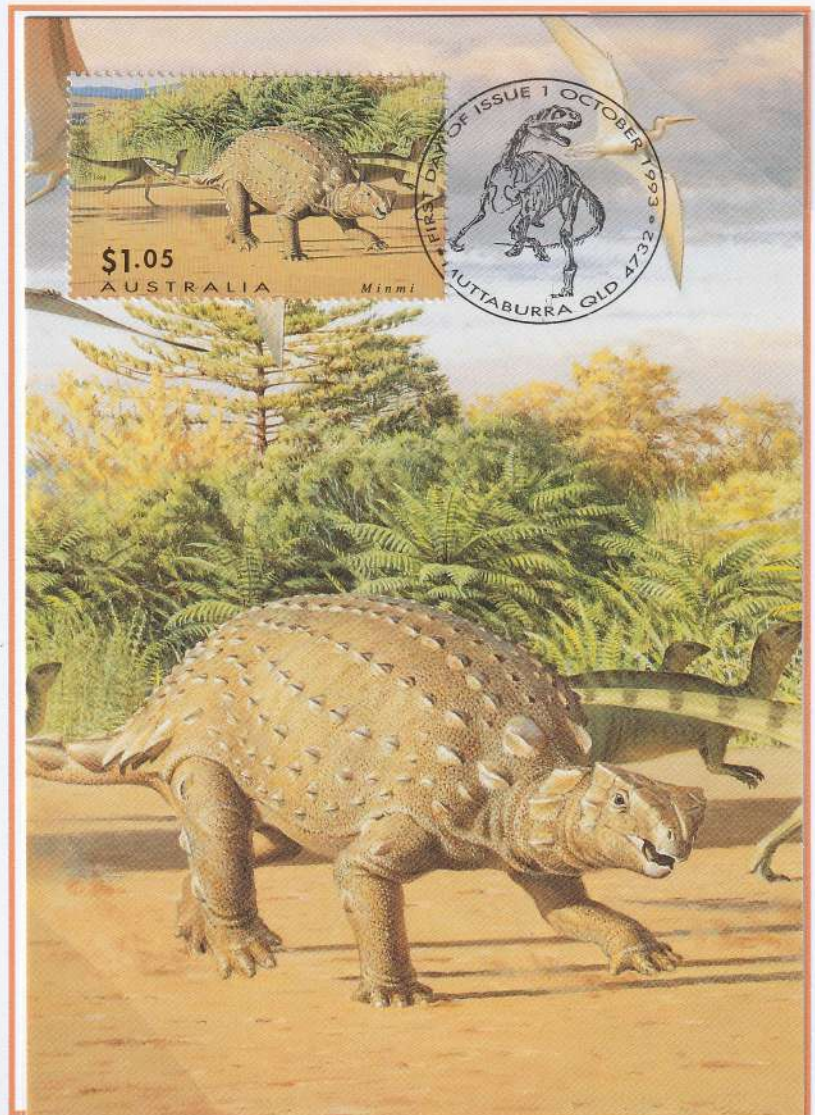
Stamp Diff: Australia Set of 5 stamps. 04.Sep.1997. SG#1614

Feeding on low-growing vegetation.



Stamp Diff: Central African Republic. Set of 8 stamps, 19.Mar.1988, SG#874

And it was an important early dinosaur and evolution of more advanced armored dinosaurs, such as the ankylosaurs.



Maxi Card from Australia issued on 01.10.1993 "Australia's Dinosaur Era"

Sturdy limbs and walked on all fours



Variety (imperforate stamp)



Stamp Diff: Burundi. Set of 4 stamps & 1 minia Sheet .01.Des.2011, SG#913

Coelophysis

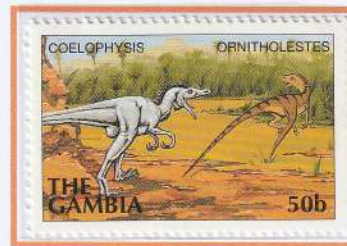
Coelophysis was a small, slenderly-built, ground-dwelling, bipedal carnivore that could grow up to 3m long. It is one of the earliest known dinosaur genera. Scattered material representing similar animals has been found worldwide in some Late Triassic and Early Jurassic formations. Coelophysis is one of the most specimen-rich dinosaur genera.

it was a bipedal dinosaur, meaning that it walked on two legs.

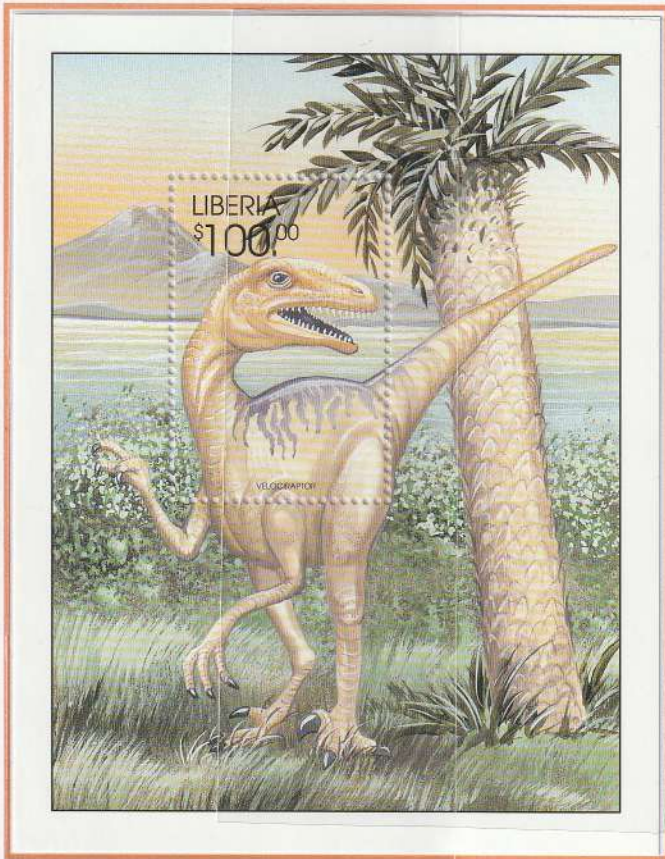


Stamp Diff: Antigua & Barbuda. Set of 5 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 06.Apr.1992, SG#1545

and it is small, growing up to about 3 meters, in length and weighing around 27 kilograms.



Stamp Diff: Gambia. Set of 6 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 23.Jun.1997, SG#1974



Stamp Diff: Liberia. Set of 2 Sheets & 2 minia Sheets. 22.Nov.1999, Mic#235

... It had a long, slender body, a narrow, pointed head, and sharp teeth.



Stamp Diff: Liberia. Set of 12 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 22. Nov. 1999, Mic#2606

And It also had large, grasping hands with three fingers on each hand, which it likely used to catch and hold prey.

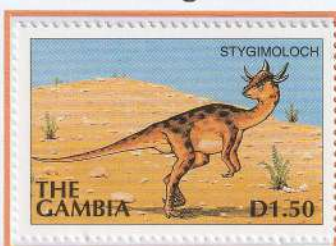


Stamp Diff: Maldives. Set of 4 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 20. Nov. 1997, SG#2275



Stamp Diff: Lesotho. Set of 8 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 19. Jun. 1992, SG#908

One of the earliest known dinosaur genera



Stamp Diff: Gambia. Set of 6 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 23.Jun.1997, SG#1970

They have been social dinosaurs, living in groups or herds.



Stamp Diff: Isreel. Set of 3 stamps .05. Des. 2000. SG#1421-1423

Archaeopteryx

The Middle Jurassic is the second epoch of the Jurassic Period. It lasted from about 174.1 to 163.5 million years ago. Fossils of land-dwelling animals, such as dinosaurs, from the Middle Jurassic are relatively rare.

Some of the most famous early Jurassic dinosaurs include the Archaeopteryx, the long-necked Brachiosaurus and the carnivorous Allosaurus.

Archaeopteryx "old-wing" is a genus of extinct bird-like dinosaurs that lived during the Late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago. It is considered a transitional form between non-avian dinosaurs and modern birds and is one of the world's most famous and well-studied fossil animals. Archaeopteryx had a combination of reptilian and avian features. It had feathered wings and a beak, like a bird, but also had teeth and a long bony tail, like a dinosaur.

Similar in size to a Eurasian magpie



Stamp Diff: Guyana. Set of 6 Stamps. 28.Mar.2000. SG#3664

Growing to about 0.5m in length.



Stamp Diff: Maldives. Set of 4 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 20.Nov.1997, SG#2273

Is one of the world's most famous and well-studied fossil animal



Stamp Diff: German Federal Republic. Set of 2 Stamps. 13.Jul.1978, SG#1275

A long bony tail, hyperextensible second toes feathers.



Stamp Diff: Central African Republic. Set of 8 stamps. 3.Dec.1993, SG#1019d

He has jaws with sharp teeth, three fingers with claws.



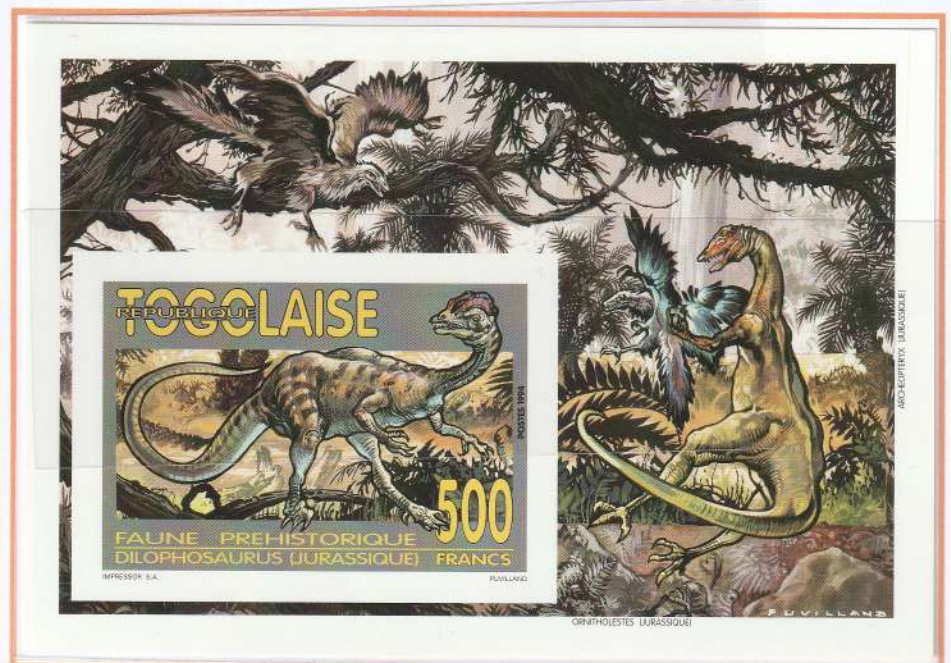
Stamp Diff: Congo (Brazzaville). Set of 6 Stamps. 20.Aug.1993. SG#1044-1045

One of the raptors that has no natural enemies



Togo in 1994 issued a 'de luxe' miniature sheets, with on the margin Archaeopteryx and Ornitholestes fighting

Imperforate miniature sheets Stamp Diff: Togo. Set of 6 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 1994, SG#1633 >>

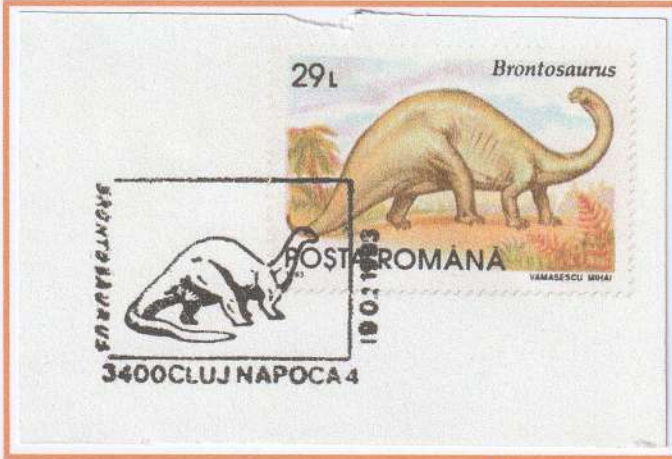


Brachiosaurus

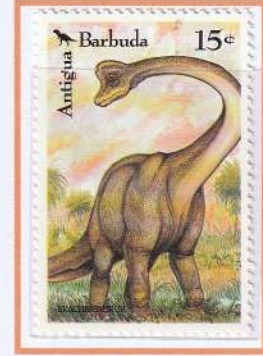
Brachiosaurus "arm lizard" was a genus of large, long-necked, quadrupedal dinosaur that lived during the Middle Jurassic period, approximately 154-153 million years ago. It is known for its immense size and its distinctive long neck, which it used to browse on tall trees and vegetation. Brachiosaurus was one of the largest dinosaurs that ever lived, with estimates of its length ranging from 70 to 85 feet (21 to 26 meters) and its weight from 30 to 80 tons.

Renamed The Grigore Antipa National Museum and a slogan was released on 20, Feb 1993, to commemorate the event, which took place 60 years prior.

Legs were longer than its hind legs, giving it a sloping



Stamp Diff: Romania, Set of 6 stamps 25. Apr. 1993, SG#3845



Stamp Diff: Antigua & Barbuda, Set of 8 stamps & 2 Suv. Sheet. 06. Apr. 1992, SG#1542

Brachiosaurus was herbivorous dinosaur that fed on plants.

It had a small

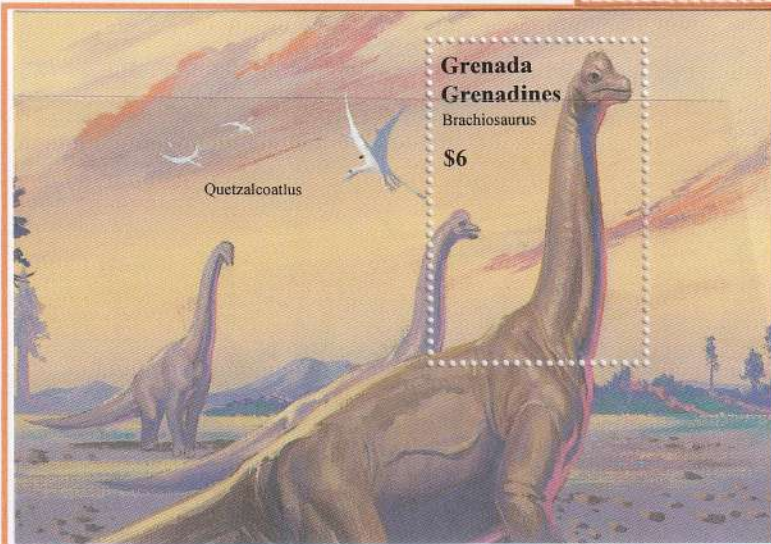


Stamp Diff: Congo (Brazzaville), Set of 5 stamps & 1 Suv Sheet, 20. Agu. 1998, SG#1045

Stamp Diff: Vietnam, Block of 4, Set of 8 stamps, 30. Agu. 1984, SG#1435

>>

Its neck was also very long, making up about half of its total body length,



Stamp Diff: Grenada, Set of 2 mini sheets & 2 Minia. Sheet, 20. Agu. 1994, SG#2314

<<

Its neck was also very long, making up about half of its total body length

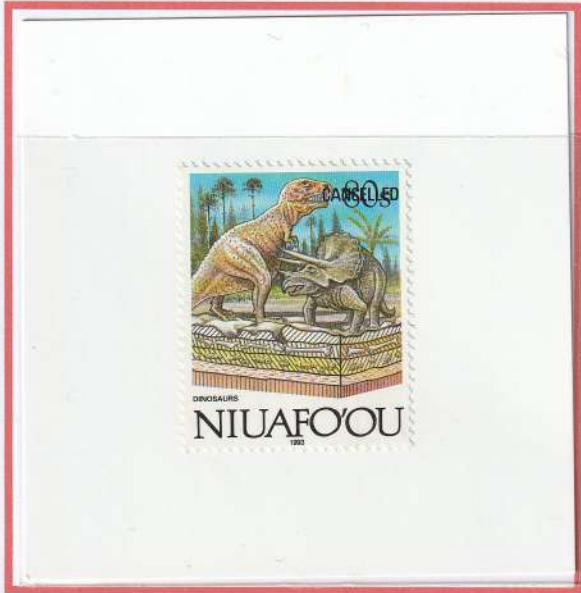


Stamp Diff: Morocco .Set of 1 stamp . 18. January. 1988, SG#655

Allosaurus

Allosaurus "different lizard" was a large bipedal carnivorous dinosaur that lived during the Middle Jurassic period, around 155 to 145 million years ago. It was a common predator of its time, with sharp teeth and powerful jaws, and could hunt and kill various prey, including large sauropod dinosaurs.

Allosaurus varied in size, with some species reaching up to 12 meters in length and weighing up to 2,000 kg.



CANCELS STAMP

Stamp Diff: Tonga Niuafo ou, Set of 2 stamps & 1 minia. Sheet, 01.Sep. 1995, SG#181b

Its bipedal carnivorous dinosaur



Stamp Diff: Fujeira, Set of 8 stamps. 16. Sep. 1968, Mic#256A

That it likely hunted in packs and used cooperative strategies to take down larger prey.



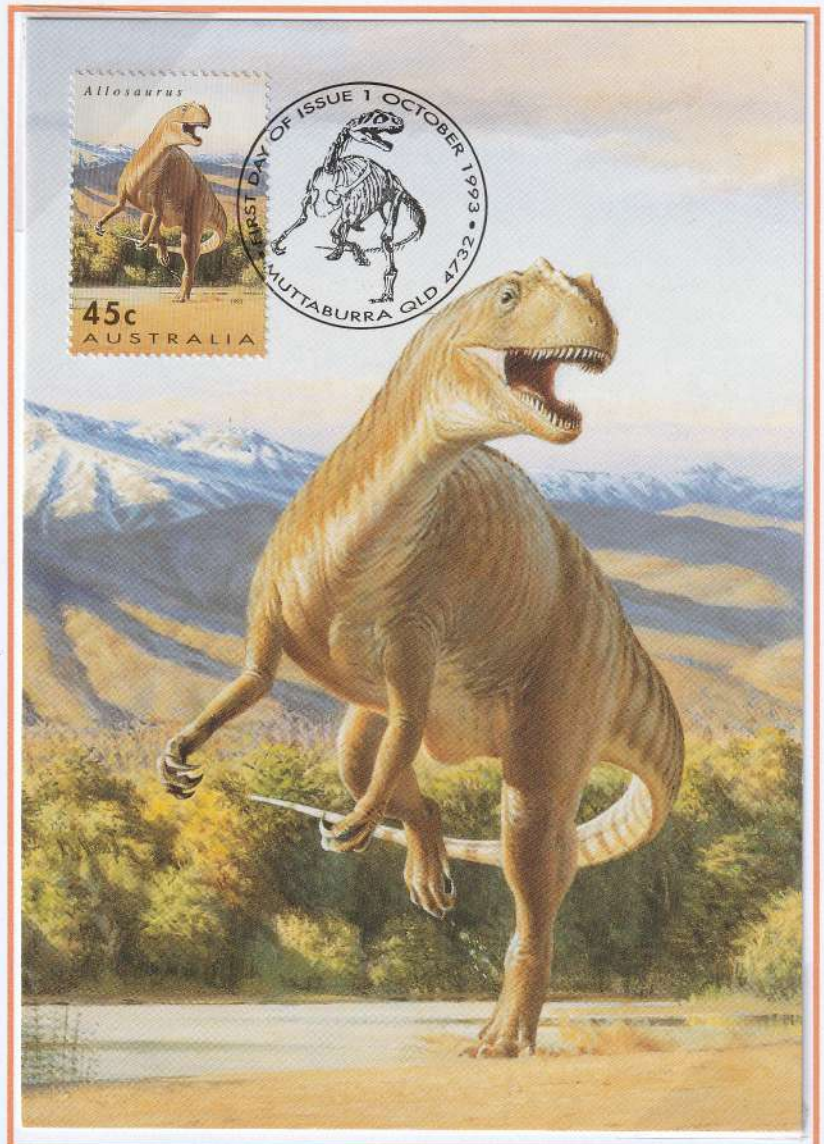
Stamp Diff: Libya Set of mini sheet with 6 stamps, 11.Des.2013, Mic#3050



Variety (imperforate stamp)
Stamp Diff: Burundi. Set of 4 stamps & 1 minia Sheet .01.Des.2011, SG#912



Stamp Diff: Central African Republic. Set of 8 stamps, 19.Mar. 1988, SG#878

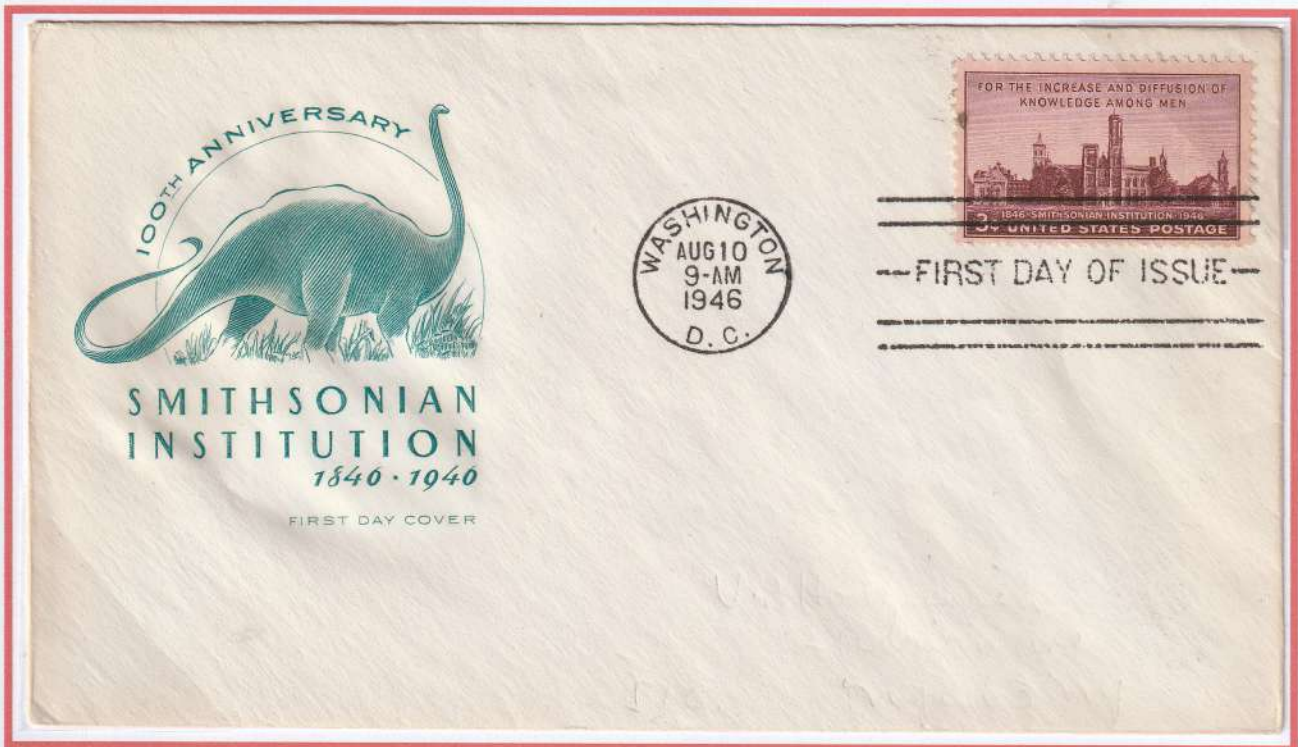


Maxi Card ALLOSAURUS issued by the Australian post office on August 1st. 1993; the stamp is located on a postcard with a first-day postmark,

Late Jurassic Period

The Late Jurassic, which lasted from 163 to 145 million years ago, was a time of dominance for the dinosaurs. This period is often referred to as the "Golden Age of Dinosaurs," as it saw the emergence of some of the largest and most impressive dinosaurs to ever walk the earth. Some of the most famous Late Jurassic dinosaurs include the long-necked, herbivorous Diplodocus, the armored Stegosaurus, and the massive, carnivorous Tyrannosaurus Rex.

Diplodocus "beam" is a genus of sauropod dinosaur that lived during the Late Jurassic period, about 156 to 145 million years ago. It is one of the most well known and iconic dinosaurs, characterized by a herbivorous dinosaur and its long neck and whip-like tail.



The first FDC was issued with a dinosaur, *DIPLODOCUS*. It was promulgated by the USA in 1946, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Its long neck comprised 15 vertebrae, each of which was longer than the length of its skull, had a relatively small head

and weigh up to 16,000 kg, Up to 27m in length.



Stamp Diff: Tanzania. Set of 7 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 13. Jun. 1991, SG#763



Stamp Diff: German Democratic Republic. Set of 4 stamps & 1 Suv. Sheet, 17. Apr. 1989, SG#2815



Stamp Diff: Fujeira. Set of 10 stamps & 1 minia Sheet. 23. Apr. 1972, Mic#1219A



Stamp Diff: Liberia. Set of 12 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 22. Nov. 1999, Mic#2595

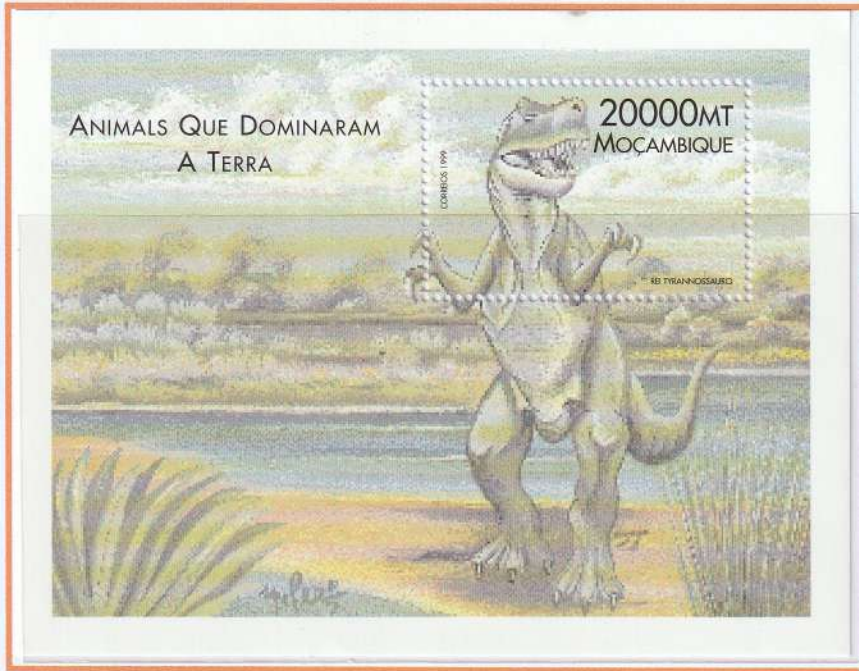
To allowing it to reach vegetation high off the ground

Tyrannosaurus Rex (T. Rex)

T. Rex "king", is a genus of large theropod dinosaurs living approximately 145 to 66 million years ago during the Late Jurassic period. It is one of the most famous dinosaurs, known for its large size, powerful jaws, and fierce appearance.

T. Rex was one of the largest land predators ever to exist

Its skull was large and heavy



Stamp Diff: Central African Republic. Set of 8 stamps, 19.Mar. 1988, SG#876

Stamp Diff: Mozambique. Set of 9 stamps & 1 mina Sheet. 28. Apr. 2000. SG#1355

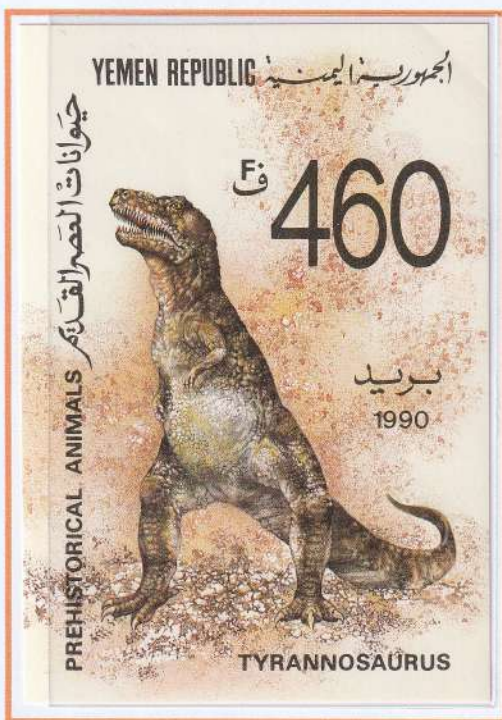
T. Rex had small, two-fingered forelimbs



Stamp Diff: Libya Set of 6 stamps, Agu. 1994, SG#2314

A carnivore, feeding on other dinosaurs

...Its hind legs were long and powerful



Stamp Diff: Yemen, Set of 7 stamps & 1 mina sheet, 27. Nov. 1990, SG#556



Stamp Diff: Vietnam, Set of 8 stamps, 1. Jan. 1979, SG#975

T. Rex had forward-facing eyes, giving it stereoscopic vision and depth perception, which would have been useful for hunting >>



Variety (imperforate stamp) Stamp Diff: Vietnam, Set of 8 stamps, 1. Jan. 1979, SG#975

Stegosaurus

Stegosaurus "roof-lizard" is an extinct genus of herbivorous dinosaurs that lived during the Late Jurassic period, approximately 155 to 150 million years ago. Its fossils have been found in North America, Europe, and Asia.

Stegosaurus was a large dinosaur, reaching up to 9m in length

Stegosaurus was a large dinosaur, reaching up to 9m in length



Stamp Diff: Libya Set of 6 stamps, Agu. 1994, Sg#2314

Variety (imperforate stamp)
Stamp Diff: Vietnam, Set of 8 stamps, 1. Jan. 1979, SG#976

and weighing up to 2.3 metric tons.

It had two rows of bony plates running along its back,



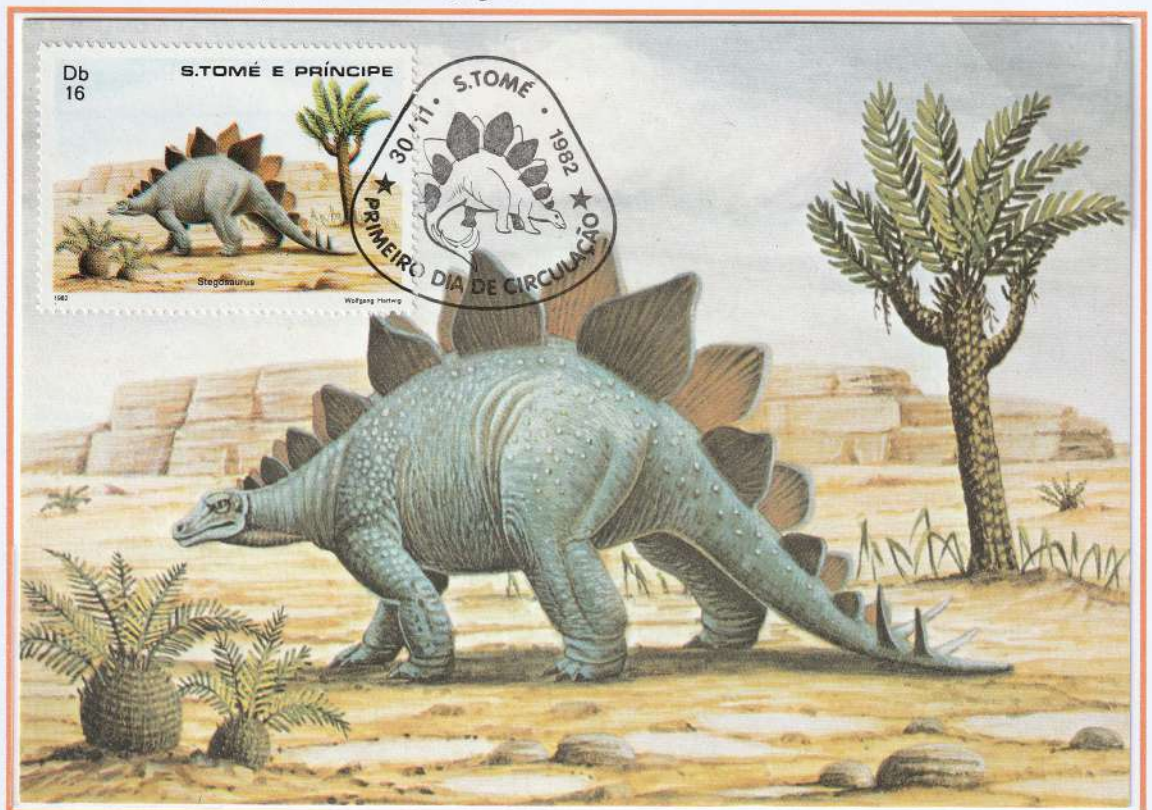
Stamp Diff: Liberia. Set of 12 stamps & 2 minia Sheet. 22. Nov. 1999, Mic#2573

Stamp Diff: San Marino, Set of 9 stamps, 30. Jun. 1965, Sg#627



Stamp Diff: Mongolia Set of 5 stamps & 1 mina sheet. 30. Nov. 1994, Sg#2184

and four spikes on its tail. These plates and spikes were likely used for display or defence against predators.

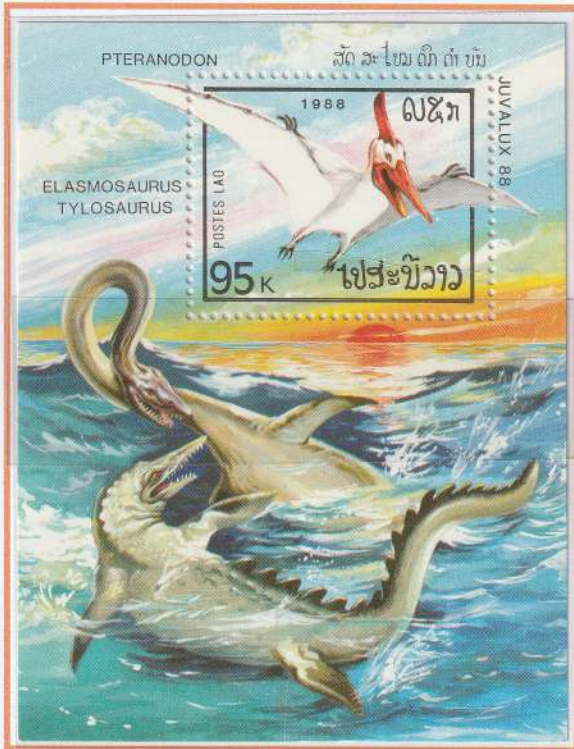


Dinosaurs in the Jurassic Period

Marine life in the Jurassic period

During the Jurassic period, which spanned from about 201 to 145 million years ago, the Earth's oceans were home to a diverse array of marine life. Some of the most iconic creatures of the Jurassic seas were marine reptiles, such as ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs, which were adapted to life in the water but were not true dinosaurs. In addition to marine reptiles.

Various types of fish, including ray-finned fish and sharks, also inhabited the Jurassic oceans.



Stamp Diff: Laos Set of 6 stamps & 1 minia sheet, 03. Mar. 1988, SG#886

Some of the most famous Jurassic sharks include the Hybodus and the Xenacanthus, which had unique and distinctive tooth structures.



Stamp Diff: Australia. Strip of 5 stamps .04. Sep. 1997, SG#1613, 1615, 1616



Variety (imperforate stamp)



Normal stamp

Stamp Diff: Burundi. Set of 4 stamps & 1 minia Sheet .01. Des. 2011, SG#915

Marine invertebrates, such as ammonites, belemnites, and crinoids, were also abundant during the Jurassic period. Ammonites, in particular, were a common sight in the seas and are often used by scientists as index fossils to help date rocks from this time period.

Stamp Diff: Luxembourg Set of 4 stamps, 10. Sep. 1984, SG#714-717

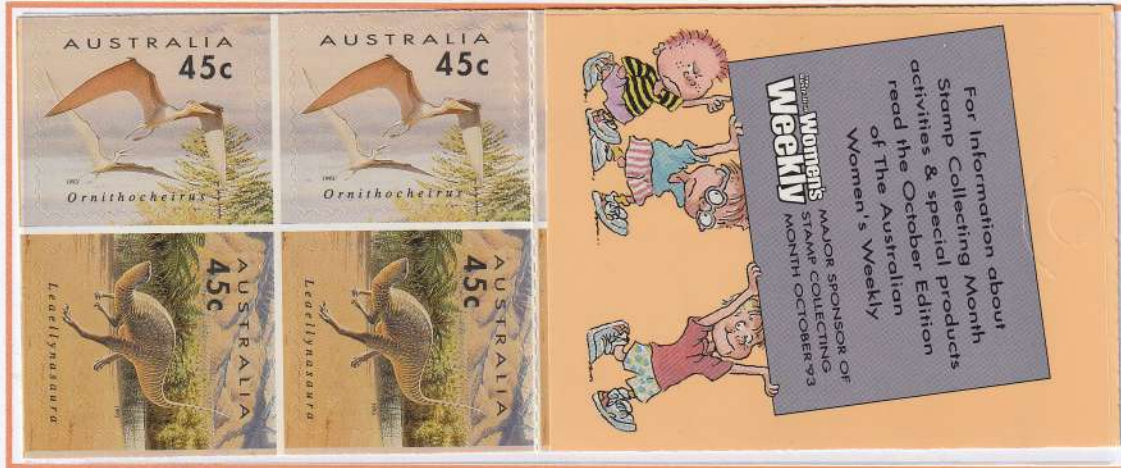
SERIE CULTURELLE 1984



During the Jurassic period, the first pterosaurs evolved, making them the earliest vertebrates to develop the ability to fly. Pterosaurs "wing lizard" were a separate group of reptiles, not dinosaurs that lived alongside dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals during the Mesozoic Era. : from the Late Triassic to the end of the Cretaceous.

Pterosaurs were a group of flying reptiles living alongside dinosaurs during the Mesozoic Era.

They had long, needle-like teeth



Stamp Diff: Australia, Set of 2 stamps, Booklet, 01. Oct. 1993, SG#1347b-c

Stamp Diff: Congo (Brazzaville), Set of 5 stamps & 1 Suv Sheet, 20. Agu. 1998, SG#1047

Were the first vertebrates to achieve powered flight.

It is exhibited a wide range of sizes, from small species with wingspans of about a foot to enormous forms with wingspans of up to 30 feet or more.



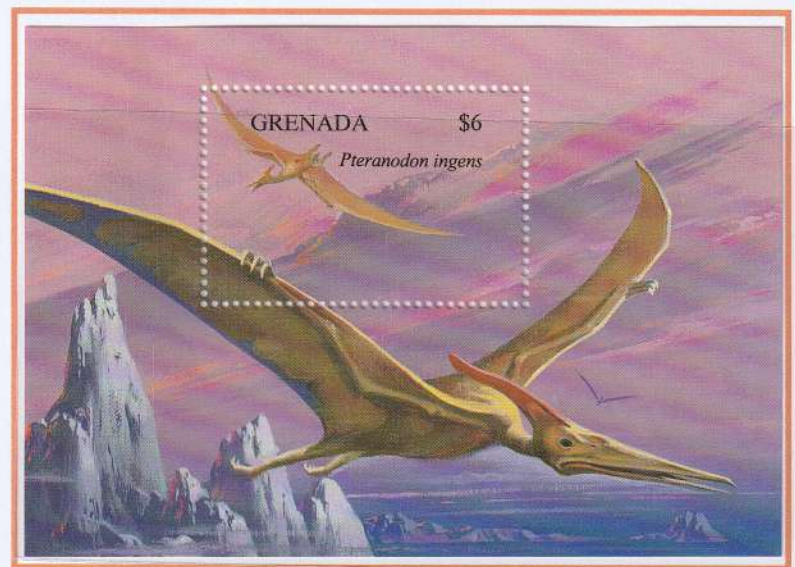
Stamp Diff: Vietnam, Set of 8 stamps, 1. Jan. 1979, SG#979

Stamp Diff: USSR, Set of 5 stamps, 15. Aug. 1990, SG#186

Stamp Diff: San Marino, Set of 9 stamps, 30. Jun. 1965, Sg#614

Pterosaurs were not dinosaurs but were closely related to them.

Some pterosaur species are believed to have been social and lived in colonies.



Local Post Office of Melbourne (32x36mm) Stamp Diff: Australia Set of 2 stamps, Self-adhesive, Booklet, 01. Oct. 1993, SG#1347c

Stamp Diff: Grenada, Set of 2 sheets & 2 minia sheet, 13. Apr. 1994, SG#2315

DINOSAURS IN THE JURASSIC PERIOD

THE DISCOVERY OF OIL

The discovery of oil is directly related to dinosaurs because petroleum, which is the primary component of oil, is derived from the remains of ancient organisms, including dinosaurs. Millions of years ago, during the Mesozoic Era, dinosaurs and other organisms died and were buried under sediment, causing them to decompose and transform into hydrocarbons, which are the main constituents of crude oil.

Petroleum formation is a complex process that has been occurring for millions of years, beginning in ancient

The process of petroleum formation begins with the death of ancient organisms, like Dinosaurs and plants.



CANCELS STAMP

Stamp Diff: Tonga Niuafu'ou, Set of 2 stamps & 1 minia. Sheet, 01. Sep. 1995, SG#181A



Stamp Diff: German Democratic Republic .Set of 4 stamps & 1 Suv. Sheet, 17. Apr. 1989, SG#2815

Dinosaurs, along with other organisms, played a role in the formation of organic matter that can contribute to oil formation. Their remains, such as bones, shells, and carcasses, may become part of the organic material that gets buried and transformed into hydrocarbons.



Stamp Diff: New Zeland, Set of 6 stamps, the first 45 c. value was also issued in stamp booklets, 01. Oct. 1993, SG#1185a

Organic-rich sedimentary rocks, known as source rocks, serve as the initial reservoir of organic material that can later transform into oil.

The modern oil industry began to take shape in the mid-19th century with the discovery of commercial oil wells.



1992 Thai stamp celebrating the Centenary of the Department of Mineral Resources.



1992 Thai stamp celebrating the Centenary of the Department of Mineral Resources.