

# Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

The original paper was published in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire* (1903-1925 and 1926-1950) or in *Oryx*, the journal of Fauna and Flora International (from 1951).

The website of the journal is (from 2008):

<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

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The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

The [Rhino Resource Center](#) posted this PDF in June 2009. We are grateful for the permission.

The 1973 Javan-rhino census in the Ujung Kulon reserve, in Indonesia, showed almost the same numbers as in 1972, despite the fact that some areas could not be properly checked owing to difficult conditions and shortage of personnel. The 1973 figures were between 38 and 46, compared with 1972's 40-48. Considering that in 1967 the comparable figures for this sole surviving population of the species were 21/28 this is a remarkable achievement. It shows what a 'continuing scientific presence' (Dr R. Schenkel and Dr L. Schenkel-Hulliger) backed by funds (from WWF and the Geigy Foundation) can do. There was no poaching in 1973, the main cause of rhino losses before 1967, the guards worked efficiently, and the buildings (provided by WWF) are well maintained. But a new boat is needed.

**Javan Rhino  
Poachers  
Defeated**

One of the finest national parks in Africa, Lake Nakuru, has been tripled in size, from 15,000 to over 50,000 acres. With flamingoes by the million—the largest congregation in the world numbering over two million at times—together with over 400 other bird species and some 70 mammals, this is Kenya's most popular park. Aided by a large WWF grant—Prince Bernhard this year handed over a cheque for £K175,000 to President Kenyatta—Kenya National Parks have been able to buy large areas surrounding the lake to make it a viable park, especially for the mammals, which include defassa waterbuck and bohor reedbuck in large numbers, impala, Thomson's gazelle on the lake surround, leopard, black rhino, black-and-white colobus in the forest, and rock hyrax and Chanler's reedbuck on the cliffs. The operation has also been something of a rescue one, for several threats to this superb soda lake could have killed both lake and wildlife. The Nakuru by-pass road is now to pass a mile outside the park (instead of along the shore), and, thanks to the generosity of the West German government, a new sewage works is being built so that untreated sewage from Nakuru town, only two miles away, will no longer go into the lake (which has no outlet); and the town rubbish dump near the lake shore has been removed, the final clean-up being done one Saturday last May by 300 Kenyan young people, organised by the UN International Student Movement—a story that got good press and TV coverage both inside Kenya and over the world. A vital part in the whole operation has been played by the Baharini Research Station, now inside the national park, and its Director (and creator), John Hopcraft. Baharini (the name means 'beside the lake'), which occupies 1300 acres and a 2-mile frontage on the lake, initiated the plans and did much of the spade work. Now there are plans to add an Education Centre, for only with the support of the Kenya people

**Rescue  
Success for  
Lake Nakuru**