

Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

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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 Rif, according to a survey by S. P. Mills of Oxford, England, supported by WWF. The surviving population of this race of the imperial eagle is believed to number fewer than 60 pairs, all in Spain.

Tribulations of the Cape Hunting Dog

The only remaining pack of Cape hunting dogs in Kalahari Gemsbok Park, South Africa, appears doomed. Of an original eight, two were shot by stock breeders when the pack strayed from the park, and another, a female, died during efforts to tranquillise the dogs before taking them back. The last remaining female had a hind leg injured during the same operation. In the Kruger National Park, where there are about 260 dogs, some have been killed by lions, and the population as a whole may be suffering from competition with spotted hyenas.

Successful Transplant

Four years after the East African Wild Life Society translocated them to the Shimba Hills reserve in eastern Kenya, roan and sable antelope have not only survived but are breeding. There are eleven roan in two herds.

Fate of Crescent Island

Bureaucratic delays appear to have ended the possibility of the Kenya National Parks Trustees acquiring Crescent Island on Lake Naivasha as a bird sanctuary. The island has been bought by a private individual.

Unesco African Directory

A directory of ecologists working in the African region is obtainable from the Unesco Regional Office of Science and Technology for Africa, PO Box 30592, Nairobi, Kenya. It lists 226 research workers in 22 countries, 179 in English-speaking and 47 in francophone countries, 79 Africans and 147 expatriates.

New Conservation Areas in Ghana

Two areas, together known as the Ankasa River Forest Reserve and considered to be the most important tropical rain forest reserve in Ghana, have been upgraded to conservation areas, under the Wild Animals Preservation Act. Conservation areas now account for 117.5 square miles and have been divided into three administrative sections: Bia National

Park, Bia West Game Production Reserve and Bia South Game Production Reserve. Among the projects to be conducted on the game production reserves is a study of how to reconcile logging with fauna conservation.

ASIA

Orang-utan Habitat Losses

Dr and Mrs H. D. Rijksen estimate that there are now about 15,000 orang-utans in Sumatra, half of which will lose their habitat during the next 10-15 years due to logging and clearing for agriculture of the natural rain forests. The 6000 km² Gunung Leuser reserve is likely to become the last refuge for the orang-utan as well as such endangered animals as the Sumatran tiger and the Sumatran rhino.

Rehabilitating Orang-utans

During 1975 eleven orang-utans reached the Medan rehabilitation centre in North Sumatra, four of which were confiscated and seven donated. Most of the donations were from Indonesian officials, including army and police officers, who were persuaded to present them, often after keeping them as pets for several years. Only three more were known to be in captivity by the end of the year, compared with 53 in August 1973, of which 28 reached the rehabilitation centre.

Sumatran Tiger Soon Extinct?

Markus Borner believes the Sumatran tiger could become extinct in the wild fairly soon if steps are not taken to enforce protection of the 800 wild survivors, of which he estimates 100 are being poached and killed annually. About half the surviving tigers are found in Central Sumatra, but unfortunately very few of them are in nature reserves.

Javan Rhino Census

The 1975 annual rhino census in the Ujung Kulon reserve in western Java produced an estimate of 45-54, continuing the slow but steady increase recently recorded. Five rhinos were encountered during the census, the highest number on record, and helping to confirm the increase.

Tigers Increase

In India tigers are increasing in some of