

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/>

The PDF is reproduced with permission from the CD version of The Centenary Archive 1903-2003, a fully searchable database of 100 years of the publications of Fauna and Flora International.

More information on: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/>

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.

fire hazard without depriving the tortoises of their essential cover. They have also found as a result of attaching small radios to some of the tortoises, that some were going out of the reserve to aestivate. To get these areas into the reserve the Department has bought another 34 acres of swamp and some higher land, and the total area now reserved for the tortoises is 540 acres. As a result of all this work, says Mr Shugg, "sufficient is now known about the short-necked tortoise and its habitat to make us reasonably confident that it has a future in this world."

"The number of rhinos in Malaysia is small, and man is posing an ever-increasing threat to the animal's existence," is the not unexpected conclusion of David L. Strickland's report on the Ecology of the Rhinos in Malaysia published in the *Malayan Nature Journal*.

Report on Rhinos in Malaysia But like Mr J. A. Hislop, whose paper on the subject read at the IUCN Conference in Bangkok in 1965 was published in *ORYX*, December 1966, he believes that there are still areas where rhinos exist unknown or at least in larger numbers than is known. Mr Strickland spent ten months in Malaysia on this study of the Sumatran rhino *Didermoceros sumatrensis*—the Javan rhino is believed to be extinct there now—a project that was partly financed by the joint Revolving Fund of the FPS and WWF. Most of the time he spent in the Sungei Dusun Game Reserve, created to protect the rhino, where he frequently saw the tracks of three animals and was able to map out their territories, which overlapped considerably, although he was never able to see the animals himself. (One animal was seen by a member of his party.) He regards the creation of the reserve as "a step in the right direction," but urges that it should be both properly managed and guarded. Such simple lures as the creation of artificial salt licks, wallows and feeding areas by controlled felling of trees to encourage secondary growth for the rhino to browse might very well keep the rhinos in this unfenced reserve. He points out that unfortunately there is no tourist potential in Sungei Dusun, with its dirty canal, old secondary forest, miles of swamp and very few animals to be seen. On the other hand, the area in northern Perak marked on Mr Hislop's map in *ORYX* where he was able to confirm the existence of at least three rhinos, is one of the most attractive areas he visited in Malaysia. The animals there get some protection from the fact that it is a forest reserve, and Mr Strickland recommends that it should have the added protection of being made a game reserve as well, which he thinks could well be done, for there is great interest and enthusiasm in the Perak Game Department. If the money were forthcoming a search for rhinos might well be rewarding, but in the meantime the most important thing is for the Malaysian government and the various states to protect adequately the rhinos that are known by ensuring efficiently guarded game and forest reserves.