

Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

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<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.

Briefly . . .

the presence of lead, and there are almost certainly other chemicals present from the motor, fertilizer, chemical and other industries in the city. A water-purification plant for surface drainage water is urgently needed, according to the Park's chief warden. In the 1970s Lake Nakuru was polluted by leachings from a landfill dump outside the city, but that was cleared up thanks to the efforts of conservationists
The Fund for Animals Inc.

Illegal wildlife trophies confiscated

A raid was carried out on 22 February 1985 on several curio shops in Gisenyi, Rwanda, near the border with Zaire. It resulted in the confiscation of two serval cat skins, one leopard skin, several large rugs made from otter, jackal and hyrax, a rug made from the very rare Virunga golden monkey, and many carved ivory ornaments and jewellery. The raid was planned and organized by the Chief Warden of the Parc des Volcans (home of the mountain gorillas).
Wildlife News, 20, 1.

Rhino poachers jailed

A Zimbabwean court sentenced three Zambians to 11 years in prison for killing six rhinos near the Zambia-Zimbabwe border last January. It also fined the three men a total of \$17,700 for poaching the animals.
Los Angeles Times, 19 September 1985.

New reserve in Botswana

Mannvelanong Hill, near Gaborone in Botswana, was declared a Game Reserve on 26 June 1985. The regulations, aimed at protecting a colony of Cape vultures and an assemblage of wildlife that includes mountain reedbuck, klipspringer, dassie and kudu, came into force on 1 January 1986.
Kalahari Conservation Society Newsletter, 9.

Scarce copper reserve

South Africa's first butterfly reserve has been established on 12 ha (30 acres) of urban land in Roodepoort, home of one of the last colonies of the scarce copper *Aloeides dentatis*, an ant-associated butterfly. It used to occur in several places in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but most colonies have been destroyed by township development or agriculture. The reserve is on land scheduled for development as a housing estate and has been established by the Town Council as a result of a three-year campaign by conservationists.
Quagga, 10.

Unfortunate deaths

Five black rhinos died in quarantine in Etosha National Park in South Africa in July 1985. They were amongst 12 due to be sent to Augrabies National Park in exchange for 36 Cape buffalo. After the fifth death, the remaining seven were released and six more rhinos caught and taken to Augrabies without subjecting them to quarantine. The reason for the deaths is suspected to be a combination of unusually cold nights and stress from being penned. Unpenned, the rhinos would have dealt with the cold by increased activity. The six rhinos in Augrabies have settled in well.
Windhoek Advertiser, 23 July 1985.

Death of a desert elephant

An elephant calf died in Western Damaraland when its herd was being driven towards a US television crew by a helicopter. It was shot after it fell and broke its leg in rough terrain. Damaraland conservationist Garth Owen-Smith said that the permit issued to Mr Jan

Oelofse, a game-capture expert, for the exercise should have stipulated that a nature conservator be present. He also said it was particularly tragic that one of Damaraland's elephants should die in this way because the population had begun to increase for the first time in 15 years after a successful anti-poaching campaign.
Windhoek Advertiser, 12/13 August 1985.

Game ranger sacrifice

A South African game ranger, Dave Reynolds, faced with a charging black rhino, refused to use his gun and was wounded in the right thigh because he did not want to kill an endangered species.
Not Man Apart, October 1985.

Asia (excluding Indo-Malaya)

Jackal come-back

Following the extensive poisonings in Israel's rabies control programmes of the 1960s, the jackal *Canis aureus* population appears to be making a significant recovery.
Israel—Land and Nature, 10, 4.

Leopards increase in Israel

Leopards *Panthera pardus* are increasing in numbers in Israel and expanding their range, perhaps due to the effective



Lake Nakuru, Kenya, with pelicans and flamingos (A. Nilsson/WWF).