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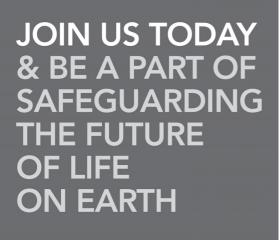
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66 I have been a member of Fauna & Flora International since the 1950s... investment in the work of FFI is truly an investment in the future of our planet **99**

Sir David Attenborough





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THANK YOU

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Oryx—The International Journal of Conservation, published quarterly on behalf of Fauna & Flora International, is a journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, and the interactions of these with social, economic and political issues. The journal has a particular interest in material with the potential to improve conservation management and practice. *Oryx* also supports the publishing and communication aspirations of conservation, practicitioners and researchers worldwide, and helps build capacity for conservation.

Articles (2,000–7,000 words), Reviews (<7,000 words), Forum papers (<4,000 words) and Short Communications (<2,000 words) are invited on topics relevant to the journal's focus, including:

- The nature and results of conservation initiatives, including case studies
- · Research on the sustainable use of wild species
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- Planning for species and biodiversity conservation
- The working of international conservation conventions
- The history of conservation, including the role of key people, organizations and initiatives
- The causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
- · Case studies of conservation projects and programmes
- The social, economic and political dimensions of conservation

Note that word counts are all inclusive except for Tables and Figure and Plate captions.

Reviews provide comprehensive overviews of a particular conservation topic. *Forum* papers promote debate about current and controversial issues, usually with critical responses commissioned from one or more authors. *Articles* on the status of threatened species, taxonomic groups or habitats should generally be <4,500 words and have, where relevant, a context beyond that of the subject studied.

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Age of data Where relevant, dates of any fieldwork must be provided. *Oryx* publishes research with the potential to have an impact on conservation outcomes. This requires conclusions to be based upon the best available and up-to-date information and analysis and we therefore look carefully at all manuscripts in which conclusions are based on field data collected some time ago (generally >4 years). We recognize, however, the value of historical field or collection records but require evidence that these studies are directly relevant to effective conservation. Bear this policy in mind when submitting your manuscript and, if the data and/or associated analyses are not recent, justify, both in your cover letter and in the manuscript, the use of these data in terms of the conservation relevance of your findings.

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The Editor welcomes contributions to the other sections of the journal (deadlines for the January, April, July and October issues are 1 October, 1 January, 1 April and 1 July, respectively), by e-mail to oryx@fauna-flora.org (see http://www.oryxthejournal.org for further advice).

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Briefly News (<6 months old) of general conservation interest based on authoritative published sources (<150 words), including reputable web sites.

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Griffon vulture covered in blood from feeding, Spain. Cover A new type of conflict with wildlife is emerging in south-west Europe: the presumed killing of livestock by griffon vultures. Lack of scientific data and magnification of the problem by the media are increasing alarm amongst the public but political pressures to implement management decisions have not been based on scientific evidence. Compilation of complaints about attacks by griffon vultures on livestock shows that 69% of the complaints were rejected because of a lack of evidence about whether the animal was alive before being eaten. Nevertheless, illegal practices such as intentional poisoning of griffon vultures have been detected, affecting dozens of individuals. Mitigation of this emerging human-wildlife conflict needs to include the participation of livestock farmers, relevant authorities, scientists and conservation groups. For further details, see pp. 172–176. (Photograph © Wild Wonders of Europe / Widstrand / NaturePL.com).





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