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Become a Life Member of Fauna & Flora International to show an extraordinary commitment to an organisation that has been at the forefront of conservation for over 100 years.

Since its inception in 1903 as the world's first international conservation organisation Fauna & Flora International has been working tirelessly for the preservation of plants and animals across the world. For over 100 years Life Members have provided the support and commitment that has helped us to achieve so much, not least key achievements such as:

- Reintroducing the Arabian oryx to the wild
- Establishing the International Gorilla Conservation Programme
- Establishing Vietnam's first locally managed conservation organisation

Collaboration is key to our approach, and wherever possible we work with other global conservation organisations to ensure we are effective and efficient. That's why in 2015 we moved into the David Attenborough Building of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative with several other global conservation groups. Now we are asking you to be part of our wider collaborative work by becoming a Life Member.

As a Life Member you will receive Oryx—The International Journal of Conservation and our annual magazine Fauna & Flora, and you will also be invited to special events, where you can network with some of the world's leading conservationists. You will be joining a select group of supporters who have shown an extraordinary commitment to international conservation.

By joining Fauna & Flora International as a Life Member with a one-off payment of £1,500 you will be making a genuine difference to our conservation work and will forever be part of our global conservation organisation.



Gary Morrisroe/FFI

"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"

Sir David Attenborough

To join as a Life Member, you can:

Call us on +44 (0)1223 749 019

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- Cover** The use of orphaned, captive-raised large carnivores for release remains controversial because of the potential influence of captivity and the possible lack of natural behaviours in such individuals. Rehabilitating orphaned individuals for release could, however, help mitigate pressures on wild populations. In a study of the rearing, rehabilitation and release of wild-born cheetahs that were rescued as orphans in Namibia, a framework for release planning and post-release management was developed based on the outcome of release trials. Of 36 released individuals, 75–96% achieved independence post-release. Annual survival estimates for rehabilitated individuals that reached independence were comparable to those of wild counterparts, and some rehabilitated individuals reproduced with wild conspecifics. For further details, see pp. 495–504. (Photograph © T.J. Rich/NaturePL.com)