

# BECOME A LIFE MEMBER AND YOU'LL JOIN PRESTIGIOUS COMPANY

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 Viet Nam'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.

To join as a Life Member, you can: Call us on +44 (0)1223 749 019 Email us at members@fauna-flora.org Visit www.fauna-flora.org/membership



"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



# **ABOUT FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL**

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) protects threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs. Operating in more than 50 countries worldwide, FFI saves species from extinction and habitats

from destruction, while improving the livelihoods of local people. Founded in 1903, FFI is the world's longest established international conservation body and a registered charity.



# PLEASE SUPPORT OUR CONSERVATION EFFORTS

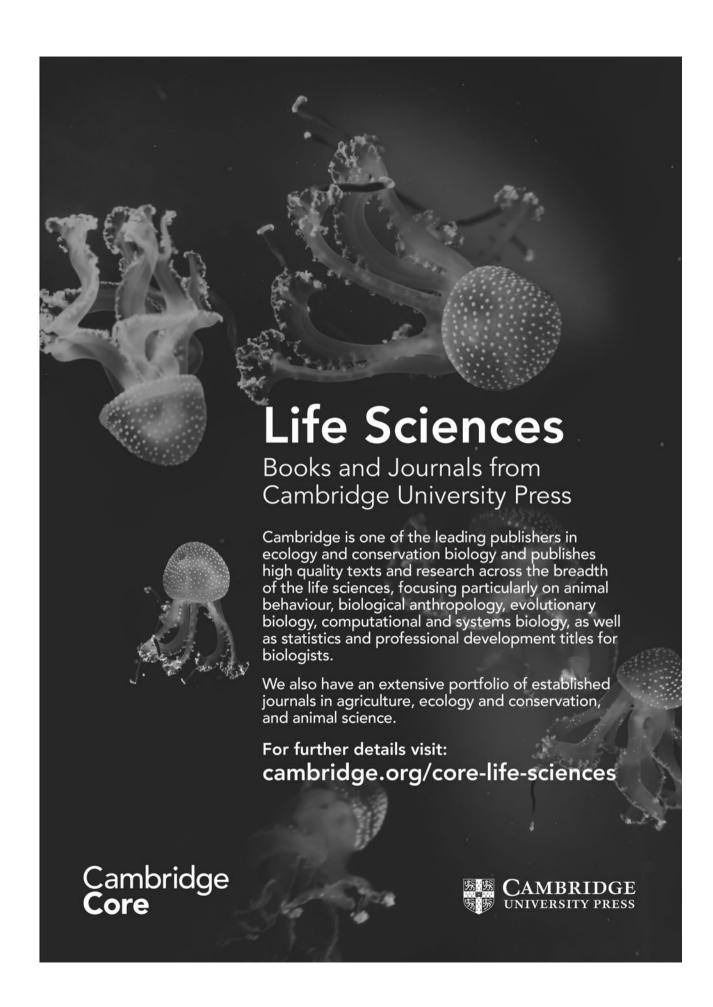
Your support helps us continue our vital work to protect biodiversity all over the world. From conservation of the last remaining Sumatran tigers to protection of the mountain gorilla, or replanting the Niedzwetzky apple, FFI is doing everything it can to ensure that threatened species are not lost. We could not do this without the generous support of many individuals.

Choose to donate to us and we will regularly keep you up to date with how we spend the money we receive, sending you

ongoing communications such as campaign updates and emails – if you want them of course.

So please consider making a contribution to our work today – and helping us ensure a sustainable future for threatened species of plants and animals everywhere.

If you would like to make a donation to Fauna & Flora International, just go to www.fauna-flora.org/donate or call +44 (0) 1223 749 019.







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revealed that the underground stream supplying water to

the pool from which the species was first described had

been diverted, severely reducing the available habitat for

the species. In the first habitat restoration performed in

a cave for the conservation of a flatworm, the water-diverting

structure was removed, resulting in the restoration of a large,

stable pool inside the cave. This created an optimal habitat

for the species, with increased availability of prey and

(Photograph © Luana Aimar).

a stable population. For further details, see pp. 216–221.

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