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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:

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481 Fix that genome? *W.M. Adams & K.H. Redford*
 483 Briefly
 489 Conservation news

Marine and coastal conservation

497 Global extinction risk for seahorses, pipefishes and their near relatives (Syngnathiformes), *R.A. Pollom, G.M. Ralph, C.M. Pollock & A.C.J. Vincent*
 507 Towards ecological and social impact through collaborative governance of a seascape of marine protected areas in Honduras, *D. Steadman*
 519 New insights on the conservation status of the Endangered coastal endemic plant *Astragalus berytheus* (Fabaceae) in Lebanon, *F. Abdel Samad, F. Medail, A. Baumel, S. Siljak Yakovlev, A. Roukoz, G. Tohme et al.*
 522 New monitoring confirms regular breeding of the Mediterranean monk seal in Northern Cyprus, *D. Beton, A.C. Broderick, B.J. Godley, E. Kolaç, M. Ok & R.T.E. Snape*
 526 Re-establishment of the Mediterranean monk seal *Monachus monachus* in Cyprus: priorities for conservation, *H. Nicolaou, P. Dendrinou, M. Marcou, S. Michaelides & A.A. Karamanlidis*
 529 The historical and contemporary status of the sea otter *Enhydra lutris* population on Urup Island, southern Kuril Islands, *I. Popov & A. Scopin*
 535 Surrogate rearing a keystone species to enhance population and ecosystem restoration, *K.A. Mayer, M.T. Tinker, T.E. Nicholson, M.J. Murray, A.B. Johnson, M.M. Staedler et al.*
 546 Can ecotourism change community attitudes towards conservation? *J. Ziegler, G. Araujo, J. Labaja, S. Snow, J.N. King, A. Ponzo et al.*
 556 A case study of the coconut crab *Birgus latro* on Zanzibar highlights global threats and conservation solutions, *T. Caro, H. Hamad, R.S. Rashid, U. Kloiber, V.M. Morgan, O. Nokelainen et al.*
 564 Preparing for translocations of a Critically Endangered petrel through targeted monitoring of nest survival and breeding biology, *J.H. Fischer, H.U. Wittmer, G.A. Taylor, I. Debski & D.P. Armstrong*

573 Fragmented evidence for the contribution of ex situ management to species conservation indicates the need for better reporting, *J.R. Gant, L. Mair & P.J.K. McGowan*
 581 Understanding the dynamics of lion attacks on humans and livestock in southern Maasailand, Kenya, *G. Western, D.W. Macdonald, A.J. Loveridge, A.J. Dickman, P. Tyrrell & S. Russell*
 589 Evaluation of human attitudes and factors conducive to promoting human–lion coexistence in the Greater Gir landscape, India, *V. Meena, P.J. Johnson, A. Zimmermann, R.A. Montgomery & D.W. Macdonald*

599 First insights into rodent trapping in Oku village, north-west Cameroon, based on interviews with local hunters, *A.D. Missou, N. Didier, E.C. Keming & C. Denys*
 607 Home range and habitat selection of captive-bred and rehabilitated cape vultures *Gyps coprotheres* in southern Africa, *B. Jobson, K. Wolter, L. Jordan, A. Monadjem & J.M. Rowcliffe*
 613 Effects of integrated conservation–development projects on unauthorized resource use in Volcanoes National Park, Rwanda: a mixed-methods spatio-temporal approach, *K.P. Bernhard, T.E.L. Smith, E. Sabuhoro, E. Nyandwi & I.E. Munanura*
 625 National parks influence habitat use of lowland tapirs in adjacent private lands in the Southern Yungas of Argentina, *L.O. Rivera, S. Martinuzzi, N. Politi, S. Bardavid, S. de Bustos, S. Chalukian et al.*
 635 Conserving the Critically Endangered tree *Vatica cauliflora*: population and conservation status assessment, *I. Robiansyah, E. Primananda, D.S. Rinandio & J. Linsky*
 638 Can ecotourism change community attitudes towards conservation?—CORRIGENDUM, *J. Ziegler, G. Araujo, J. Labaja, S. Snow, J.N. King, A. Ponzo et al.*

Publications

639 A Journey in Landscape Restoration: Carrifan Wildwood and Beyond
 639 Around the World in 80 Plants
 640 Hats—A Very UNnatural History

Cover The first global assessment of extinction risk for the syngnathiform fishes, the seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae), trumpetfishes (Aulostomidae), shrimpfishes (Centriscidae), cornetfishes (Fistulariidae) and ghost pipefishes (Solenostomidae), shows that at least 6% are threatened, most of them seahorses. Nearly one-third of syngnathiformes are Data Deficient and could potentially be threatened, including the pygmy seahorse *Hippocampus bargibanti* (pictured). The main threats to syngnathids are overexploitation, primarily by non-selective fisheries, and/or habitat loss and degradation. Conservation action for syngnathids, including constraining fisheries, particularly non-selective extraction, and habitat protection and rehabilitation, would benefit many other aquatic species. For further details, see pp. 497–506. (Photograph © Timsimages/Shutterstock)