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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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Saving Nature Together

- 409 From conflict to coexistence: the challenges of the expanding human–wildlife interface, *C. Sillero-Zubiri, Ardiantiono, F. Caruso, Y. Chen, D. Christidi, G. Eshete et al.*
- 411 Briefly
- 417 Conservation news
- Human–wildlife interactions**
- 425 Anthropogenic food: an emerging threat to polar bears, *T.S. Smith, A.E. Derocher, R.L. Mazur, G. York, M.A. Owen, M. Obbard et al.*
- 435 Biocultural conflicts: understanding complex interconnections between a traditional ceremony and threatened carnivores in north Kenya, *M. Torrents-Ticó, Á. Fernández-Llamazares, D. Burgas, J.G. Nasak & M. Cabeza*
- 445 Diurnality in the defensive behaviour of African honeybees *Apis mellifera adansonii* and implications for their potential efficacy in beehive fences, *I.B. Djoko, R.B. Weladji & P. Paré*
- 452 Negative human–crocodile interactions in Kariba, Zimbabwe: data to support potential mitigation strategies, *J. Matanzima, I. Marowa & T. Nhiwatiwa*
- 457 Socio-economic factors correlating with illegal use of giraffe body parts, *A.B. Muneza, B. Amakobe, S. Kasaine, D.B. Kramer, M. Githiru, G.J. Roloff et al.*
- 467 Amidst nets and typhoons: conservation implications of bat–farmer conflicts on Okinawa Island, *W. Charerntantanakul, S. Shibata & C.E. Vincenot*
- 476 Settlements and plantations are sites of human–tiger interactions in Riau, Indonesia, *W.H.Y. Neo, M.I. Lubis & J.S.H. Lee*
- 481 Asian elephant movements between natural and human-dominated landscapes mirror patterns of crop damage in Sri Lanka, *C. Fernando, M.A. Weston, R. Corea, K. Pahirana & A.R. Rendall*
- 489 Examining livestock depredation and the determinants of people’s attitudes towards snow leopards in the Himalayas of Nepal, *K. Shahi, S. Aryal, R.K. Blon & G. Khanal*
- 497 Piloting development of species conservation action plans in Guinea, *C. Couch, D. Molmou, S. Magassouba, S. Doumbouya, M. Diawara, M.Y. Diallo et al.*
- 507 Wild meat consumption in urban Sierra Leone during the Covid-19 pandemic, *M.N. Sainge, F. Wusha-Conteh, J.E. Fa, M.J.P. Sullivan & A. Cuni-Sanchez*
- 512 Disentangling vertebrate spatio-temporal responses to anthropogenic disturbances: evidence from a protected area in central Myanmar, *A.M. Thu, T.H. Thang, A. Campos-Arceiz & R.-C. Quan*
- 522 Community-based fish sanctuaries: untapped potential for freshwater fish conservation, *S. Jumani, V. Hull, P. Dandekar & N. Mahesh*
- 532 Mobile animals and immobile protected areas: improving the coverage of nature reserves for Asian elephant conservation in China, *L.-L. Li, Q.-Y. Wang, H.-P. Yang, Y.-X. Tao, L.-X. Wang, Z.-B. Yang et al.*
- 540 Rediscovery of the Critically Endangered *Primula esquirolii*, a karst cave species with an extremely small population endemic to China, *Z. Wu, Y. Wu & N. Zhang*
- Book reviews*
- 543 Conservation Translocations
- 543 The Sloth Lemur’s Song: Madagascar from the Deep Past to the Uncertain Present
- Cover* Polar bears historically accessed anthropogenic foods less commonly than black or brown bears, but their use of such resources is becoming a growing conservation and management issue across the Arctic. Six case studies illustrate how negative food-related interactions between people and polar bears can become either chronic or ephemeral and unpredictable. Attractants are an increasing problem, exacerbated by climate change-driven sea-ice losses that force polar bears to use terrestrial habitats more frequently and for longer periods. Efforts to reduce food conditioning in polar bears include attractant management, proactive planning and adequate resources for northern communities, to decrease conflicts and improve human safety. Polar bears must be denied access to anthropogenic food sources, to avoid food conditioning and to prevent human–polar bear conflict levels becoming worse. For further details, see pp. 425–434. (Photograph © Andy Rouse / NaturePL.com)