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- Reintroducing the Arabian oryx to the wild
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- 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.

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"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**

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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.



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## 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

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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](http://www.fauna-flora.org/donate) or call +44 (0) 1223 749 019.



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- Cover* The unusual blue colour of the aril of the seeds of the endemic *Ravenala madagascariensis*, the traveller's tree of Madagascar, facilitates their ingestion and dispersal by lemurs. With dichromatic vision, lemurs are unable to see red—the more usual aril colour for this plant group—but can see blue. Thirty-eight per cent of the 8,784 endemic plant species of Madagascar are predicted to be endozoochorous (dispersed by ingestion), and of these the largest proportion display a primate syndrome, reflecting the unusual disperser guild on the island. Of the 20 frugivorous lemur species, 16 are currently threatened with extinction. The disappearance of any of these species would significantly alter the vegetation dynamics of Madagascar's ecosystems. For further details, see pp. 418–426. (Photograph © Wolfgang Stuppy).