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## Instructions for Contributors

*Oryx*—The International Journal of Conservation, published quarterly on behalf of Fauna & Flora International, is a journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, and the interactions of these with social, economic and political issues. The journal has a particular interest in material with the potential to improve conservation management and practice. *Oryx* also supports the publishing and communication aspirations of conservation practitioners and researchers worldwide, and helps build capacity for conservation.

*Articles* (2,000–7,000 words), *Reviews* (<7,000 words), *Forum* papers (<4,000 words) and *Short Communications* (<2,000 words) are invited on topics relevant to the journal's focus, including:

- The nature and results of conservation initiatives, including case studies
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- Reviews of conservation policy, strategy and legislation in practice
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- The causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
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Note that word counts are all inclusive except for Tables and Figure and Plate captions.

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*Proofs* Sent to authors as a PDF file. Corrected proofs must be returned to the Editor within 3 days of receipt; minor corrections can be communicated by e-mail.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the other sections of the journal (deadlines for the January, April, July and October issues are 1 October, 1 January, 1 April and 1 July, respectively), by e-mail to [oryx@fauna-flora.org](mailto:oryx@fauna-flora.org) (see <http://www.oryxthejournal.org> for further advice).

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*Grants & Opportunities and Publications* Availability of grants or funding opportunities and book reviews, respectively. Authors and publishers are invited to send publications to the Editor for potential review.

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- Cover* The Sumatran rhinoceros *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* is on the brink of extinction. Although habitat loss and poaching were the reasons for the species' decline, reproductive isolation is now the main threat to its survival. As time is of the essence in preventing the extinction of this species, should genetic and geographical distances be taken into account in deciding the most urgently needed conservation interventions? Or should the populations of Sumatra and Borneo now be considered as a single management unit? For further details, and for a discussion of the conservation of the one-horned rhinoceros *Rhinoceros unicornis* in Nepal, see pp. 311–312 & 340–368. (Photograph © Cyril Ruoso/Minden Pictures/ASA).