



## Online Oryx

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### Our Mission

Fauna & Flora International acts to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs



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**THANK YOU**

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In the **United Kingdom:**

Fauna & Flora International  
4th Floor, Jupiter House  
Station Road  
Cambridge  
CB1 2JD  
United Kingdom

In the **USA:**

Fauna & Flora International  
1720 N Street  
NW, Washington  
DC 20036  
USA

In **Australia:**

Fauna & Flora International  
Level 10, 201 Kent Street  
Sydney  
NSW 2000  
Australia

In **Singapore:**

Fauna & Flora International  
354 Tanglin Road  
Tanglin International Centre  
#01-15, Tanglin Block  
Singapore 247672

**Telephone** us:

In the UK: +44 (0)1223 57 1000

In the USA: +1 202 375 7766

In Australia: +61 (0)3 9416 5220

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## THANK YOU

## 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
- Research on the sustainable use of wild species
- Research on the status of threatened species, taxonomic groups or habitats
- Reviews of conservation policy, strategy and legislation in practice
- Planning for species and biodiversity conservation
- The working of international conservation conventions
- The history of conservation, including the role of key people, organizations and initiatives
- The causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
- Case studies of conservation projects and programmes
- The social, economic and political dimensions of conservation

Note that word counts are all inclusive except for Tables and Figure and Plate captions.

*Reviews* provide comprehensive overviews of a particular conservation topic. *Forum* papers promote debate about current and controversial issues, usually with critical responses commissioned from one or more authors. *Articles* on the status of threatened species, taxonomic groups or habitats should generally be <4,500 words and have, where relevant, a context beyond that of the subject studied.

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*Age of data* Where relevant, dates of any fieldwork must be provided. *Oryx* publishes research with the potential to have an impact on conservation outcomes. This requires conclusions to be based upon the best available and up-to-date information and analysis and we therefore look carefully at all manuscripts in which conclusions are based on field data collected some time ago (generally >4 years). We recognize, however, the value of historical field or collection records but require evidence that these studies are directly relevant to effective conservation. Bear this policy in mind when submitting your manuscript and, if the data and/or associated analyses are not recent, justify, both in your cover letter and in the manuscript, the use of these data in terms of the conservation relevance of your findings.

*Preparation of manuscripts* Consult a recent issue of *Oryx* for general style. Contributions should be in English, with British English spelling and terminology, double-spaced, without footnotes, and with line numbers. Submissions, which can be a single file with all Tables, Figures, Plates and Appendices at the end or with text and other elements in separate files, must be in DOC format (not PDF). For submission, graphics can be in low to medium resolution as long as they are clearly legible, with publication-quality graphics to be provided upon any final acceptance. Cover page should contain title, word count (all inclusive except for Tables and Figure and Plate captions), and full mailing address, e-mail, and address at the time the research was carried out, if different, of the corresponding author and all additional authors. Pages to be numbered, and order of sections to be: cover page, main text, biographical sketches, Tables, Figure and Plate captions, Figures, Plates. Short Communications must not have any subheadings.

*Title* A succinct description of the work (≤20 words) preferably embodying either the aim or the overall conclusion.

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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).

*Letters* Substantial and informative contributions (<700 words) in response to material published in the journal.

*Briefly* News (<6 months old) of general conservation interest based on authoritative published sources (<150 words), including reputable web sites.

*Conservation news* Major recent developments (<6 months old) in conservation or important announcements (<700 words), other than from published sources.

*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* Griffon vulture covered in blood from feeding, Spain.  
 A new type of conflict with wildlife is emerging in south-west  
 Europe: the presumed killing of livestock by griffon vultures.  
 Lack of scientific data and magnification of the problem by  
 the media are increasing alarm amongst the public but political  
 pressures to implement management decisions have not been  
 based on scientific evidence. Compilation of complaints about  
 attacks by griffon vultures on livestock shows that 69% of the  
 complaints were rejected because of a lack of evidence about  
 whether the animal was alive before being eaten. Nevertheless,  
 illegal practices such as intentional poisoning of griffon  
 vultures have been detected, affecting dozens of individuals.  
 Mitigation of this emerging human-wildlife conflict needs  
 to include the participation of livestock farmers, relevant  
 authorities, scientists and conservation groups. For further  
 details, see pp. 172–176. (Photograph © Wild Wonders  
 of Europe / Widstrand / NaturePL.com).