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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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- Cover* The Endangered Mediterranean monk seal *Monachus monachus*, with a population of 600–700 individuals in the eastern Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic Ocean, is threatened in particular by degradation of its habitat. A significant factor hindering recovery of the monk seal population of the Turkish coast and the nearby Greek islands is the limited number of marine caves suitable for resting and/or pupping. In searching for potentially suitable caves, one cave was located that had all the essential features for seal usage except a ledge. An artificial ledge was built in this cave and seal usage monitored by camera trap. A juvenile seal used the cave four times for resting, predominantly nocturnally. This is the first construction of a dry ledge in a cave of this kind for monk seals. The camera recordings suggest this approach could provide habitat for this species in areas where there is insufficient dry protected area on land. For further details, see pp. 149–151. (Photograph © Zafer Kızılkaya)