

Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

The original paper was published in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire* (1903-1925 and 1926-1950) or in *Oryx*, the journal of Fauna and Flora International (from 1951).

The website of the journal is (from 2008):

<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

The PDF is reproduced with permission from the CD version of The Centenary Archive 1903-2003, a fully searchable database of 100 years of the publications of Fauna and Flora International.

More information on: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/>

The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

The [Rhino Resource Center](#) posted this PDF in June 2009. We are grateful for the permission.

swamped by growers and drug traffickers. Forest has been cleared, herbicides and toxic chemicals used to make cocaine powder are discarded at random and the park authorities are unable to control the situation. the IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas is working to press for corrective actions for all these areas.

Editor.

Javan rhino: captive-breeding concern

WWF-International and other conservation agencies are very concerned about a proposal, originating from the Captive Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) of IUCN to remove 18–26 Javan rhinos *Rhinoceros sondaicus* from Ujung Kulon National Park to establish captive-breeding programmes. There are only two populations of Javan rhino in the world, both in protected areas: approximately 60 rhinos in Ujung Kulon National Park in Indonesia and 5–15 animals in Nam Cat Tien reserve in southern Vietnam. The Indonesian population has increased in numbers with better protection of the park. Ujung Kulon is one of the finest and best protected parks within Indonesia. It protects one of the last remaining fragments of lowland rain forest in Java and is an important centre for biodiversity. Apart from the Javan rhino, the park protects other endangered species such as banteng *Bos javanicus*, wild dog *Cuon alpinus*, three endemic primates namely, the Javan gibbon *Hylobates moloch*, silvered leaf monkey *Trachypithecus auratus*, and Javan leaf monkey *Presbytis comata*, as well as 259 species of birds (half the Javan bird list), crocodiles and nesting beaches of marine turtles. Concern has also been expressed over plans by government agencies to move rhinos from the Ujung Kulon peninsula to a captive-breeding scheme on the island of Panaitan, adjacent to tourist facilities. *Kathy MacKinnon, Senior Conservation Advisor, WWF-Indonesia Programme, PO Box 133, Bogor, Indonesia.*

Charles Santiapillai, Senior Scientific Officer, WWF-Asia Programme, c/o PO Box 133, Bogor, Indonesia.

Resolutions from the ICBP XX World Conference

The XX World Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation held in Hamilton, New Zealand, 21–27 November 1990, adopted 13 resolutions. Four dealt with problems arising from fisheries and another noted that the ICBP is developing a programme to eradicate introduced animals from islands of global importance to seabirds and called for the UK, France, Mexico, Ecuador and Chile to help with this on particular sites under their jurisdiction.

Spix's macaw *Cyanopsitta spixii* and the slender-billed curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* were subjects of separate resolutions. Both species are in imminent danger of extinction. Although the Brazilian Government has established a committee to save Spix's macaw it will need determined efforts in protecting and restoring habitat, in protecting the sole wild bird and in managing all the remaining birds in captivity and in the wild as a single breeding entity if the species is to be saved. The saving of the slender-billed curlew, down to 100–400 birds, will require the co-operation of all 12 of the full and potential range states in protecting the bird from hunting and its habitat from further losses.

Some resolutions were site-specific: one urged the New Zealand Government to build on conservation successes achieved in the Chatham Islands; one commended Vietnam for proposing 87 protected areas and called for international and national agencies to help develop the system; another congratulated the Romanian Government for halting reclamation work in the Danube Delta and declaring it as a Biosphere Reserve but urged it to pass the relevant bill and to organize the reserve. Another focused on the endangered forests, of the Atlantic Coast of Brazil where existing reserves will not be sufficient to guarantee the survival of the region's biological diversity. Resolutions 12 and 13, respectively, asked Japan to enforce the law banning the use of mist nets and Cyprus to enforce the law banning all spring shooting of migrating birds.

Editor.