

The new home of Cambridge Journals cambridge.org/core

Cambridge Core





BECOME A LIFE MEMBER AND YOU'LL JOIN PRESTIGIOUS COMPANY

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 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.

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.

To join as a Life Member, you can: Call us on +44 (0)1223 749 019 Email us at members@fauna-flora.org Visit www.fauna-flora.org/membership



"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



ABOUT FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) protects threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs. Operating in more than 50 countries worldwide, FFI saves species from extinction and habitats

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.



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

ongoing communications such as campaign updates and emails – if you want them of course.

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 or call +44 (0) 1223 749 019.

JOURNALS

Environmental Conservation

International Journal of Interdisciplinary Environmental Science

Published for the Foundation for Environmental Conservation

Editor

Nicholas V. C. Polunin, University of Newcastle, UK

Environmental Conservation is one of the longeststanding, most highly-cited of the interdisciplinary environmental science journals. It includes research papers, reports, comments, subject reviews, and book reviews addressing environmental policy, practice, and natural and social science of environmental concern at the global level, informed by rigorous local level case studies. The journal's scope is very broad, including issues in human institutions, ecosystem change, resource utilisation, terrestrial biomes, aquatic systems, and coastal and land use management. Environmental Conservation is essential reading for all environmentalists, managers, consultants, agency workers and scientists wishing to keep abreast of current developments in environmental science. Selected papers are made freely available online as part of EC Perspectives.

Price information

is available at: http://journals.cambridge.org/enc

Free email alerts

Keep up-to-date with new material – sign up at http://journals.cambridge.org/enc-alerts



Environmental Conservation is available online at: http://journals.cambridge.org/enc

To subscribe contact Customer Services

in Cambridge:

Phone +44 (0)1223 326070 Fax +44 (0)1223 325150 Email journals@cambridge.org

in New York:

Phone +1 (845) 353 7500 Fax +1 (845) 353 4141 Email subscriptions_newyork@cambridge.org

For free online content visit: http://journals.cambridge.org/enc







Instructions for contributors

Before submitting material to *Oryx—The International Journal of Conservation* please carefully read and follow the journal's full Instructions for contributors (including the General instructions, Guidelines for preparation of figures and plates, and the Code of conduct for researchers contributing articles) at oryxthejournal.org.

How to submit a manuscript

By submitting an article to Oryx you join an international community of conservation practitioners, researchers and academics. Necessarily high standards mean that not all manuscripts are accepted, but following the advice in the full Instructions for contributors at oryxthejournal.org will facilitate your submission. To submit material to the journal you will need to create an account at mc.manuscriptcentral. com/oryx. All article types, Letters, replies to Letters and Conservation News items must be submitted online. During the submission you will be asked to indicate that the submitted manuscript has not been published, or submitted for publication, elsewhere, that all authors have abided by the Code of conduct for researchers contributing articles, and that all authors have read the submitted manuscript and agreed to its submission. You will then be given a unique reference number that you must use in all correspondence with the Editorial Office, always including it in the subject line of any e-mail so that we can respond promptly.

General instructions

See the full General instructions at oryxthejournal.org for details of the types of articles that *Oryx* considers, manuscript requirements, the prescription for the presentation of text, Tables, Figures, Plates and Appendices/Supplementary material, and other relevant matters.

Open Access option

The Cambridge Open Option gives authors the option to make their articles freely available to everyone, immediately on publication, in exchange for a one-off charge paid either by the authors or by their associated funding body. Payment of this one-off fee entitles permanent archiving both by Cambridge University Press and by the author, and enables anyone else to view, search and download an article for personal and noncommercial use. See oryxthejournal.org for full details.

Guidelines for preparation of figures and plates

For detailed guidance on designing maps and data plots, advice on the wise use of graphics formats, and video screencast demonstrations to help with drafting beautiful figures, please see the journal's online Graphics for Conservation manual. Figures are printed at widths of 79, 107.5 and 165 mm (3.1, 4.2 and 6.5 inches, respectively); wherever possible, design for the narrower widths. See recent issues of the journal for examples of suitably designed Figures. Plates (i.e. photographs) are usually printed at 79 mm width. On initial submission Figures and Plates can be at low to medium resolution as long as they are legible. For accepted articles we require Figures and Plates at publication quality. We welcome colour Figures and Plates but they can be printed only at the author's expense; contact the Editorial Office for a costing. Figures and Plates can, however, be published in colour online and greyscale in print at no cost to the author; in such cases authors need to ensure that any colour graphic will also reproduce well in greyscale. See oryxthejournal. org for the full guidelines.

Code of conduct for researchers contributing articles

We believe it is important that conservation research conforms to the highest possible ethical and legal standards, and the journal therefore has a Code of conduct for researchers contributing articles. When you submit an article for consideration by *Oryx* you will be required to assent that all authors on the article have abided by this Code of conduct. See oryxthejournal.org for the full text.

How to submit other material

Oryx is well known for its coverage of international conservation news and related matters, and we welcome contributions to these sections of the journal. Send all prospective Briefly news and details of Grants & Opportunities to the Editorial Office. To submit Letters, replies to Letters and Conservation News items see oryxthejournal.org. Deadlines for material for the Briefly (news items <6 months old and <150 words in length summarizing recent conservation developments that have been published by authoritative sources, including websites), Conservation News (major recent developments, <6 months old and <700 words, in conservation or important announcements that have not been published elsewhere) and Grants & Opportunities (short descriptions, < 350 words, of grants and funding opportunities for conservationists) sections are 1 October, 1 January, 1 April and 1 July for the January, April, July and October issues, respectively. See oryxthejournal.org for full details.



The International Journal of Conservation

Volume 51 · Number 2 April 2017

| 191 | On positive shifting baselines and the importance of optimism, | 286 | New records of the Endangered Chacoan peccary Catagonus |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 171 | A. Balmford | 200 | wagneri suggest a broader distribution than formerly known, |
| 193 | Briefly | | R. Torres, D. Tamburini, J. Lescano & E. Rossi |
| 203 | Conservation news | 290 | Multiple methods increase detection of large and medium- |
| | | | sized mammals: working with volunteers in south-eastern |
| | Letters | | Oman, M. Mazzolli, T. Haag, B.G. Lippert, E. Eizirik, |
| 208 | When methodological flaws limit inference: a response | | M.L.A. Hammer & K. Al Hikmani |
| | to Caruso et al., L.S. Petracca & J.L. Frair | 298 | Expert elicitation as a method for exploring illegal harvest |
| 209 | Further comments on the use of interview-based data | | and trade of wild meat over large spatial scales, N. Swan, |
| | for species distribution studies: a reply to Petracca & Frair, | | J. Barlow & L. Parry |
| | N. Caruso, E.L. Vidal, M. Guerisoli & M. Lucherini | 305 | Is urban bushmeat trade in Colombia really insignificant? |
| | Farme | | N. van Vliet, M. Quiceno, J. Moreno, D. Cruz, J.E. Fa |
| 210 | Forum | 215 | & R. Nasi |
| 210 | An alternative framework for responding to the amphibian crisis, <i>E. Muths & R.N. Fisher</i> | 315 | Predicting the potential distribution of the Endangered huemul deer <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> in North Patagonia, <i>P. Quevedo</i> , |
| 214 | Alternative strategies for amphibian conservation: a response | | A. von Hardenberg, H. Pastore, J. Álvarez & P. Corti |
| 211 | to Muths & Fisher, F. Andreone | 324 | Occurrence of the Endangered Antillean manatee <i>Trichechus</i> |
| 216 | Amphibian conservation: clarifications to comments from | 321 | manatus manatus in a marine protected area, Isla de la |
| | Andreone, E. Muths & R.N. Fisher | | Juventud, Cuba, A. Alvarez-Alemán, J.A. Angulo-Valdés, |
| | • | | E.G. Alfonso, J.A. Powell & C.R. Taylor |
| | Hippopotamus conservation | 332 | The influence of risk factors associated with captive rearing on |
| 218 | Good news from north-central Africa: largest population of | | post-release survival in translocated cirl buntings Emberiza |
| | Vulnerable common hippopotamus Hippopotamus amphibius | | cirlus in the UK, K. Fountain, C. Jeffs, S. Croft, J. Gregson, |
| | is stable, P. Scholte, F. Nguimkeng & E. Iyah | | J. Lister, A. Evans et al. |
| 222 | Preventing crop raiding by the Vulnerable common hippo- | 339 | Can stakeholders agree on how to reduce human-carnivore conflict |
| | potamus Hippopotamus amphibius in Guinea-Bissau, L.M. | | on Namibian livestock farms? A novel Q-methodology and |
| | González, F.G.D. Montoto, T. Mereck, J. Alves, J. Pereira, | - · - | Delphi exercise, N.A. Rust |
| 220 | P.F. de Larrinoa et al. | 347 | Taking the elephant out of the room and into the corridor: |
| 230 | A mix of community-based conservation and protected | | can urban corridors work? T.S.F. Adams, M.J. Chase, T.L. Rogers & K.E.A. Leggett |
| | forests is needed for the survival of the Endangered pygmy hippopotamus <i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i> , A. Hillers, G.M. Buchanan, | 354 | Human impacts on two endemic cassowary species in |
| | J.C. Garteh, S.M. Tommy, M.L. Fofana & J.A. Lindsell | 334 | Indonesian New Guinea, J.F. Brodie & M. Pangau-Adam |
| | J.C. Gurten, G.M. Tommy, M.E. Tojum O Jan Emuseu | 361 | Understanding habitat selection of the Vulnerable wild yak |
| | Carnivore conservation | | Bos mutus on the Tibetan Plateau, X. Liang, A. Kang & N. Pettorelli |
| 240 | Carnivore occurrence: do interview-based surveys produce | 370 | When, where and whom: assessing wildlife attacks on people |
| | unreliable results? N. Caruso, E.L. Vidal, M. Guerisoli | | in Chitwan National Park, Nepal, T. Silwal, J. Kolejka, B.P. |
| | & M. Lucherini | | Bhatta, S. Rayamajhi, R.P. Sharma & B.S. Poudel |
| 246 | Population status of the jaguar Panthera onca in one of its | | |
| | last strongholds in the Atlantic Forest, A.C. Srbek-Araujo | | Publications |
| | ఈ A.G. Chiarello | 378 | Serendipity: An Ecologist's Quest to Understand Nature |
| 254 | Livestock predation by jaguars Panthera onca in south- | 378 | Conservation Planning: Informed Decisions for a Healthier Planet |
| | eastern Mexico: the role of local peoples' practices, J.L. Peña- | | |
| 262 | Mondragón, A. Castillo, A. Hoogesteijn & E. Martínez-Meyer | Cover | The main threats to the Vulnerable common hippopotamus |
| 263 | Puma <i>Puma concolor</i> density estimation in the Mediterranean Andes of Chile, <i>N. Guarda, N. Gálvez, J. Leichtle, C. Osorio</i> | | al hunting for meat and ivory, and habitat loss. In good news ameroon a 2012 suspension of the export of hippopotamus |
| | & C. Bonacic | | s appears to have been effectual: a 2014 survey in Faro National |
| | O O. Dollate | | d bordering hunting zones recorded a substantial population |
| 268 | Influence of protected areas on fish assemblages and fisheries | | e compared to surveys in 2000 and 2008. In Guinea-Bissau |
| | in a large tropical river, F.W. Keppeler, G. Hallwass & R.A.M. Silvano | | fences were found to be an effective deterrent to hippos entering rice |
| 280 | Taking a stand against illegal wildlife trade: the Zimbabwean | | 'he maintenance and cost of the electric fencing were acceptable |
| | approach to pangolin conservation, C.R. Shepherd, | | ers, and facilitated increased rice production. For further details, |
| | E. Connelly, L. Hywood & P. Cassey | | 218–221 and 222–229. (Photograph © ZSSD/Minden Pictures) |
| | | | |





MIX
Paper from
responsible sources
FSC® C007785

