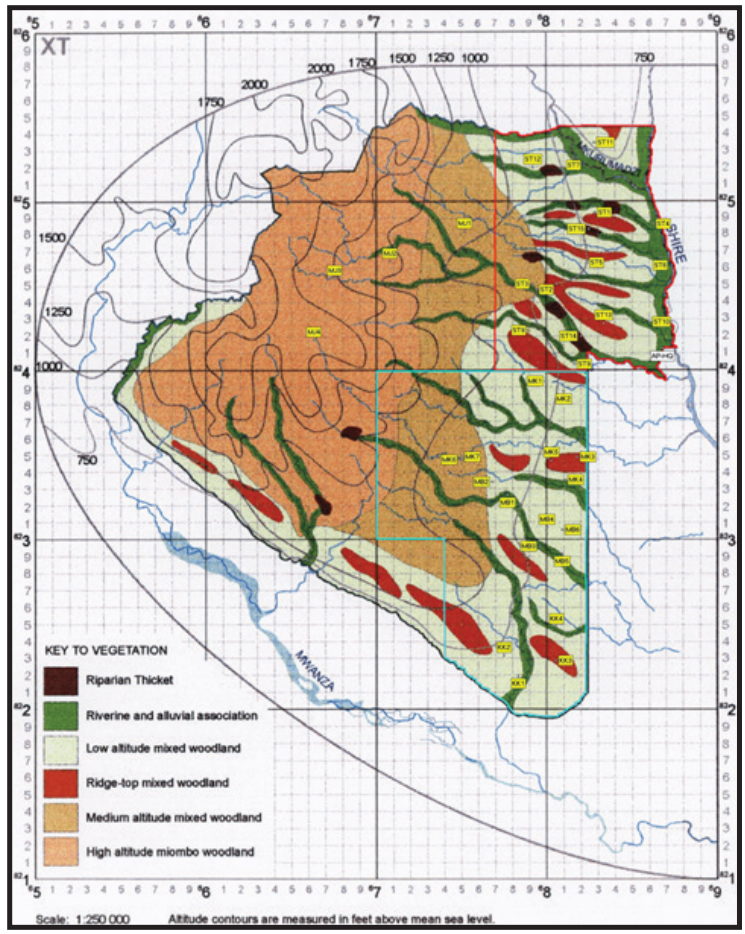
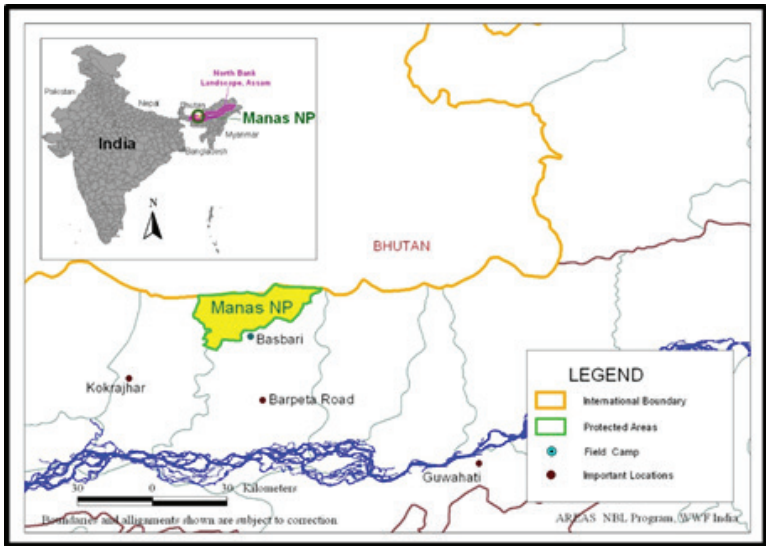
COLOUR PLATES

Right: See Gyöngyi and Elmeros: *Forage choice of the reintroduced black rhino and the availability of slected browse species at Majete Wildlife Reserve, Malawi.* pp. 40-50

Figure 1. Location of sample plots (yellow flags) for study of availability of browse plants in the Majete Wildlife Reserve, Malawi, superimposed on a vegetation map of the Reserve (Sherry 1989). Coordinates are in UTM units. Brown line: Reserve boundary; Red line: Rhino Sanctuary boundary; Blue line: Pende sub-unit boundary.

Source: courtesy of African Parks





Left: See Dutta et al.: *Behaviour of post released translocated greater one-horned rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) at Manas National Park, Assam, India.* pp. 58-66

Figure 1. Location of Manas National Park.

Source: courtesy of WWF-India

See Dutta et al.: *Behaviour of post released translocated greater one-horned rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) at Manas National Park, Assam, India.* pp. 58-66

Images clockwise from above right:

Photograph 1. Rhino R1 (Sat hazar), adult male

Photograph 2. Rhino R2 (Iragdao), adult male

Photograph 3. Rhino R3 (Laisri), adult female

Photograph 4. Rhino R6 (Xavira), adult female & rhino R7 (Syria), male calf

Photograph 7. Rhino-13 (Swamli), adult female & rhino R14 (Adidiga), male calf

Photograph 8. Rhino R5 (Manas), adult male

Photograph 9. Rhino monitoring team with elephants crossing the Kasimdaha River

See Parker: *A pathological condition in elephant dentition.* pp. 51-57

Above. Figure 1. A lateral view of the pulp from a Vth mandibular molar in its early formative stage, the sheath knife giving scale (copied from Sykes ibid).

Middle left. Figure 2a. The anterior face of a laterally flattened enamel cone (Laws' lamella) that is filled with dentine as the pulp foundation regresses.

Middle centre. Figure 2b. A ventral view of three such lamellae that have started fusing at their bases, but before their pulps had been fully replaced by dentine.

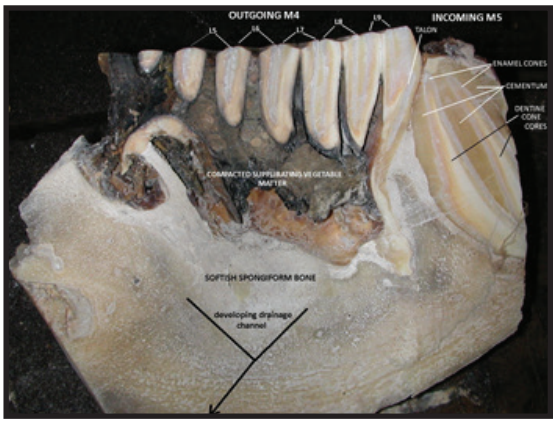
Middle right. Figure 3. A dorsal view of a molar's working surface where the lamellae have been worn down and appear as enamel lozenges embedded in cementum and filled with dentine. Cavities were only seen within these lozenges.

Below. Figure 4. An elephant's left mandible with all soft tissues removed by decomposition and sectioned to expose the process of molar development. Molar M2 on the right is departing, M3 is coming into use and the lamellae of M4 are being laid down in the angle of the jaw.

See Parker: *A pathological condition in elephant dentition* pp. 51-57

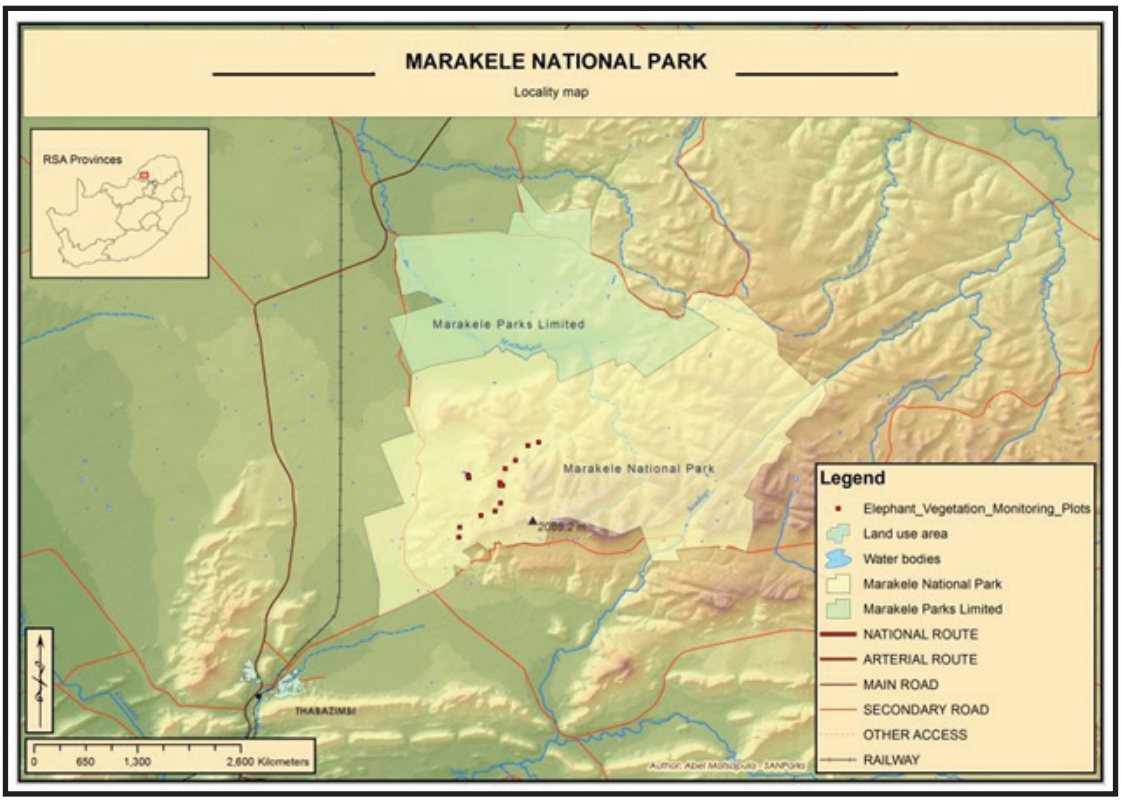
Above left. Figure 5. The right ramus of specimen GMU 1995 sectioned longitudinally to expose the process of tooth resorption, cavities and abscessing.

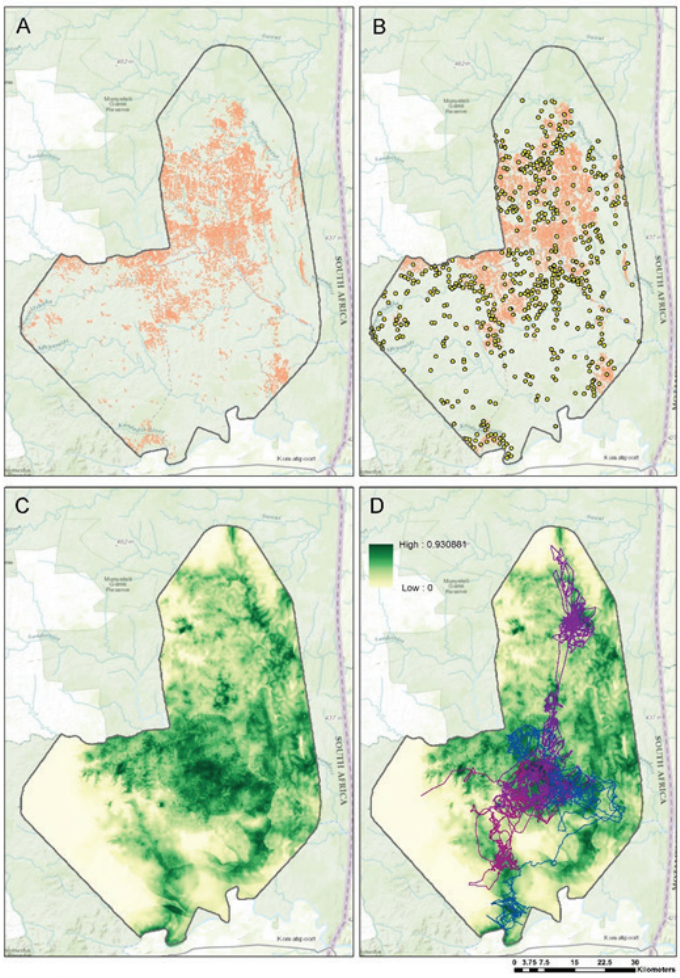
Above right. Figure 6. Illustrating the classic swelling of the mandible associated with abscessing under the outgoing molar (photo ex-Zimbabwe courtesy Fiona Stansfield).



Below: See van Staden: *The effects of elephants and fire on vegetation at Marakele National Park, South Africa.* pp. 107-122

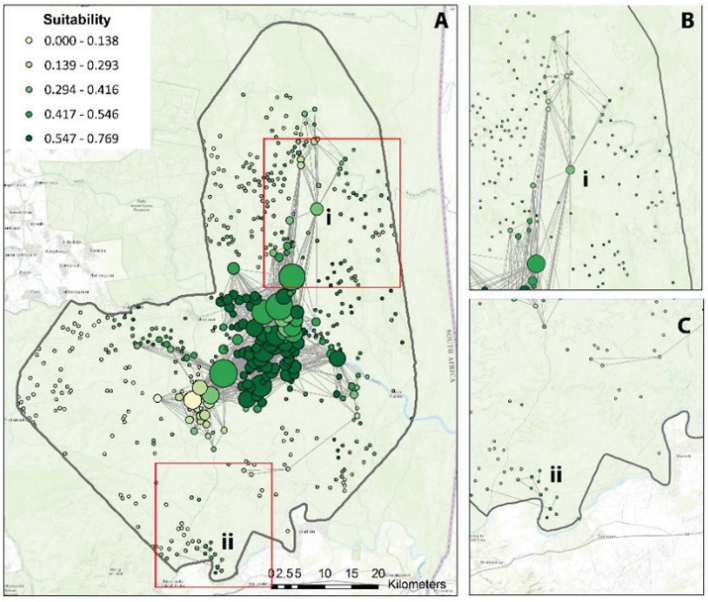
Figure 1. Locality map for Marakele National Park and Marakele Park Limited as well as the localities of the elephant vegetation monitoring plots.



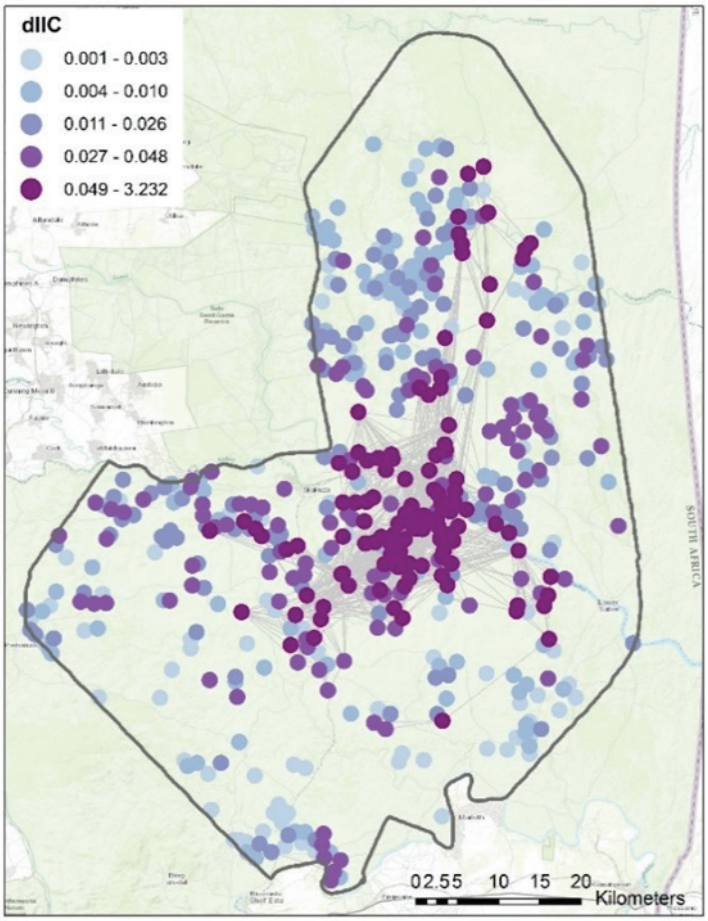


See Xu et al.: *Coupling African elephant movement and habitat modeling for landscape availability-suitability-connectivity assessment in Kruger National Park*. pp. 97-106

Above and middle. Figure 2. The distribution of patches (A); nodes as representations of patches (B); MaxEnt-generated habitat use probability map in shades of green denoting habitat suitability (C) and the map with movement paths overlaid (D).

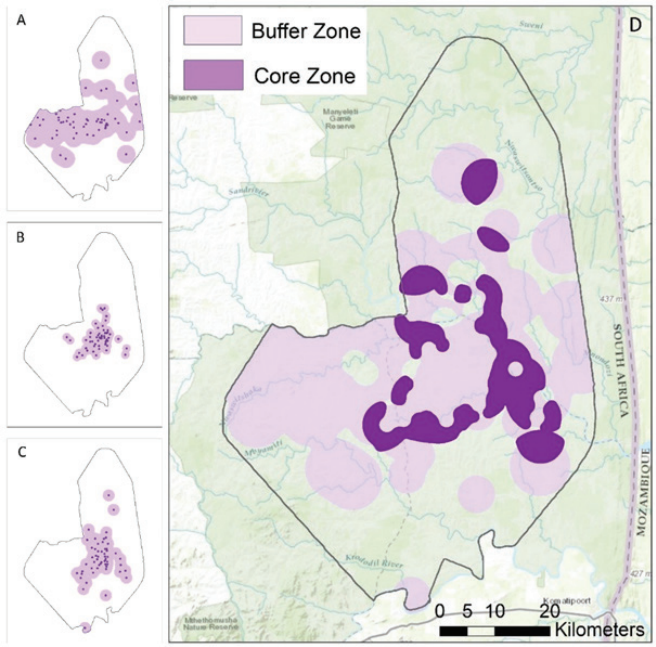


Below. Figure 3. Landscape network constructed based on the "availability-suitability-connectivity" workflow. Node size is proportionate to the Degree values, which range from 0 to 65. Node i is an example functioning as a "bridge" to connect two components; Node ii shows a component isolated from the major component in the center of the study area.



See Xu et al.: *Coupling African elephant movement and habitat modeling for landscape availability-suitability-connectivity assessment in Kruger National Park*. pp. 97-106

Above. Figure 4. *dIIC* measures for patch importance classified by quantiles.



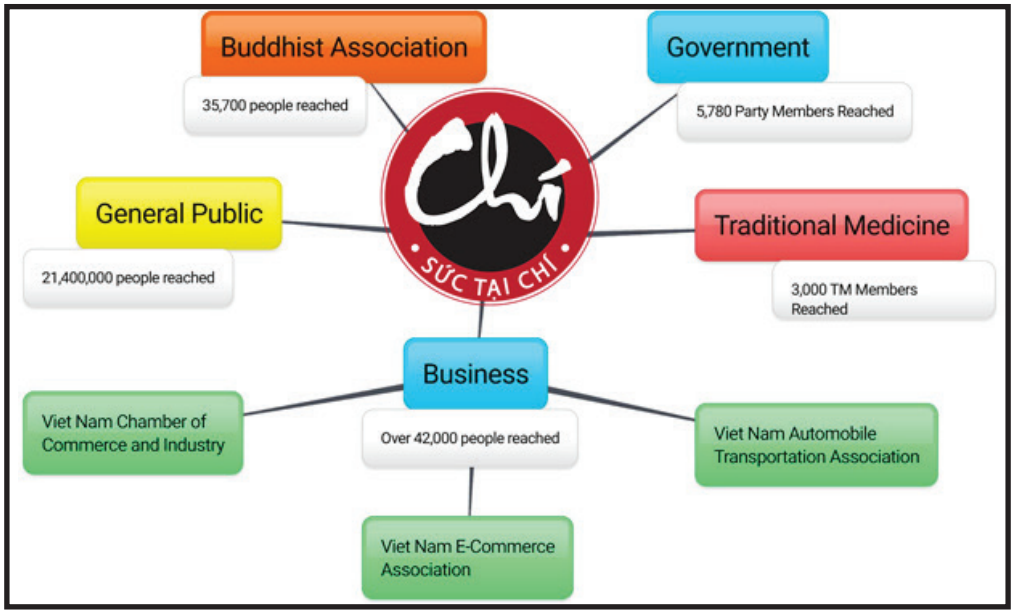
Below. Figure 5. Nodes with top 10% $dIIC_{intra}$, $dIIC_{flux}$, and $dIIC_{connector}$ values (A, B, C) and example of utilizing *dIIC* fractions for conservation zonation (D).

This page: See Patton and Genade: *Early first white rhino calving and consequent foot problem, Ziwa Wildlife Sanctuary, Uganda.* pp. 159-160

Figure 1. The development of the contracted tendon in the right rear leg of the white rhino calf Ajabu. Pictures 1-3 taken 4/9/16, pictures 4-5 taken 16/9/16.





Above: See Offord-Woolley. *The Chi Initiative: A behaviour change initiative to reduce the demand for rhino horn in Viet Nam.* pp. 144-147

Figure 1: A map of the audiences the Chi campaign has reached through the partnerships established by TRAFFIC

See book review: Vigne and Martin: *Vietnam's Illegal Ivory Trade Threatens African's elephants.* pp. 169-170

Below left. Raw ivory in Vietnam is priced according to weight and quality with these pieces being the less expensive.

Below right. Visitors from mainland China particularly like intricately carved large oblong pendants which they sometimes photograph before buying.