

COLOUR PLATES



This page. Le Breton: *Visitation patterns of African elephants (Loxodonta africana) to a rubbish dumpsite in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.* pp. 45-54

Above. Figure 1. Aerial view of the rubbish dump site in location to the town. The blue line shows the border of the Zambezi National Park.



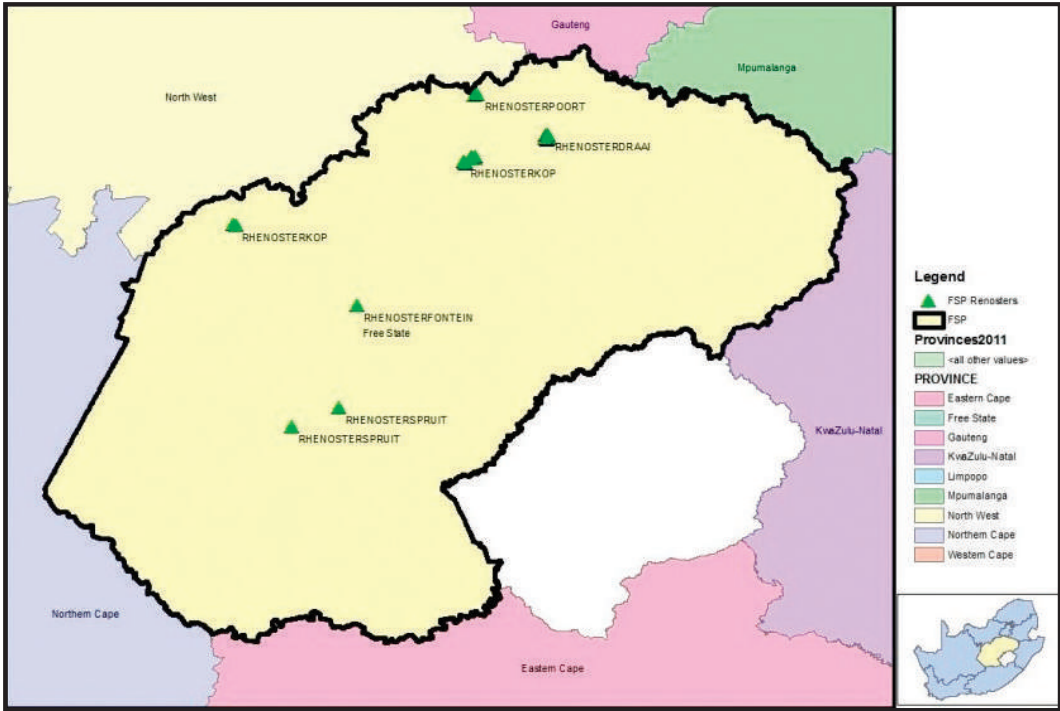
Centre. Close-up of the dumpsite and nearby open-air sewage treatment ponds. The black line shows the boundary of the dumpsite, demarcated for the purpose of this study. *Image ©2019 CNES/ Airbus (Google, n.d.)*

Below left. Figure 7a. Elephant droppings within and around the dumpsite contain huge quantities of plastic and other non-biodegradable waste.

Below right. Figure 7b. Bull elephant with a mouthful of shredded plastic. (Photos © Jake Le Breton)



Above. Jordaan et al. *Occurrence of rhinoceros in the Free State, South Africa: a reassessment.* pp. 67-77
 Figure 1. Map of the Free State Province, South Africa indicating all the registered farms with rhenoster as a prefix to their name. (Map courtesy of Mr. W van Zyl, Department of Agriculture).



Below. Vezina et al. *A neglected aspect of human–elephant conflict: fence damage by elephants in the Trans Mara, Kenya.* pp. 78-87
 Figure 1. Examples of local fences. Rudimentary fence (**centre left**), livestock *boma* fence (**centre right**), barbed wire fence (**below left**) and live fence (**below right**), used by households in the Trans Mara



Above. Jeffries et al. *The Rhino Impact Investment Project: a new, outcomes-based finance mechanism for selected AfRSG-rated 'Key' black rhino populations.* pp. 88-95
 Figure 1. A diagrammatic representation of the Rhino Impact Bond

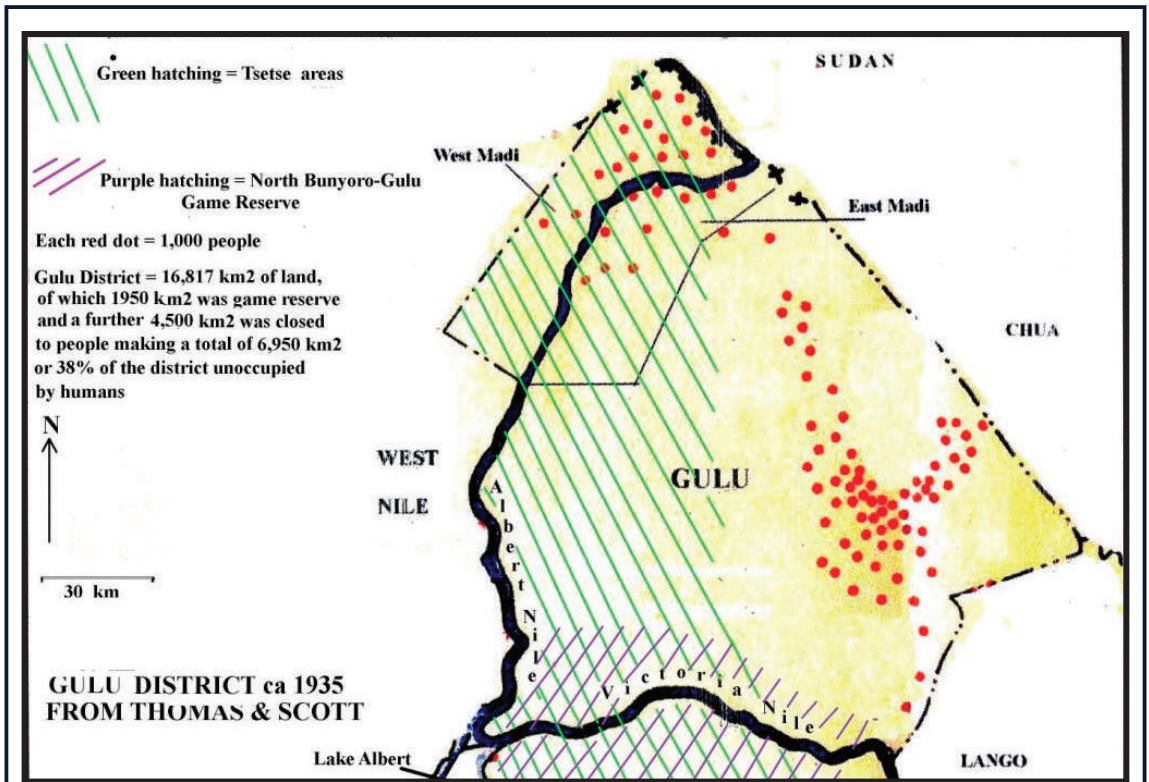


Centre and below. Ball et al. *What does it take to curtail rhino poaching? Lessons learned from twenty years of experience at Malilangwe Wildlife Reserve, Zimbabwe.* pp. 96-104

Centre left. Figure 2. During selection, candidates are challenged physically and mentally.

Centre right. Figure 3. Firearms training.

Below. Figure 4. Scout picket (Photos © Mike B Ball)



This page. Parker. *Uganda: elephants, people and fire in Gulu district*. pp. 105-109

Above. Figure 1. Uganda's Gulu District in 1935 showing the land evacuated in 1913 to curtail trypanosomiasis—green hatching, and that part of it then proclaimed as the Bunyoro-Gulu Game Reserve purple hatching. The hatched green lying north of the Reserve was known as the Gulu Elephant Sanctuary.

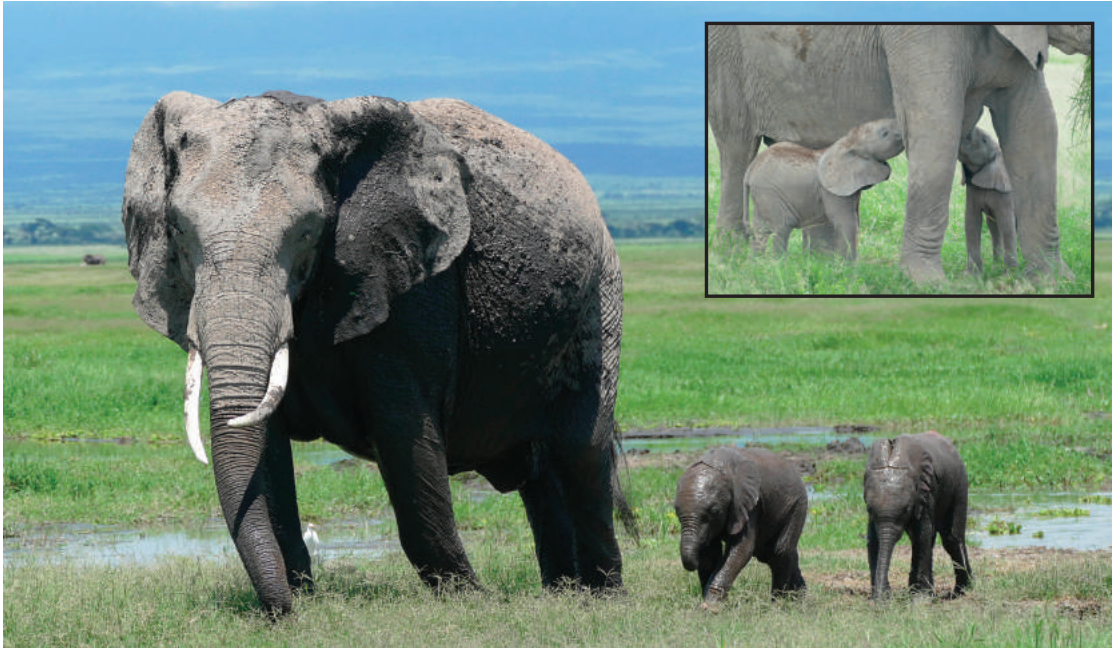
Bottom left. Figure 2. In the southern part of the GES a rising proportion of the open, treeless grasslands elephants created are now under mechanical ploughs (2° 48' 31.87" N, 31° 40' 36.10" E from Google Earth).

Bottom right. Figure 3. In the north of the GES small-scale cultivators are creeping in upon the Zoka forest borders. (3° 5' 41.81" N, 31° 39' 2.16" E from Google Earth).



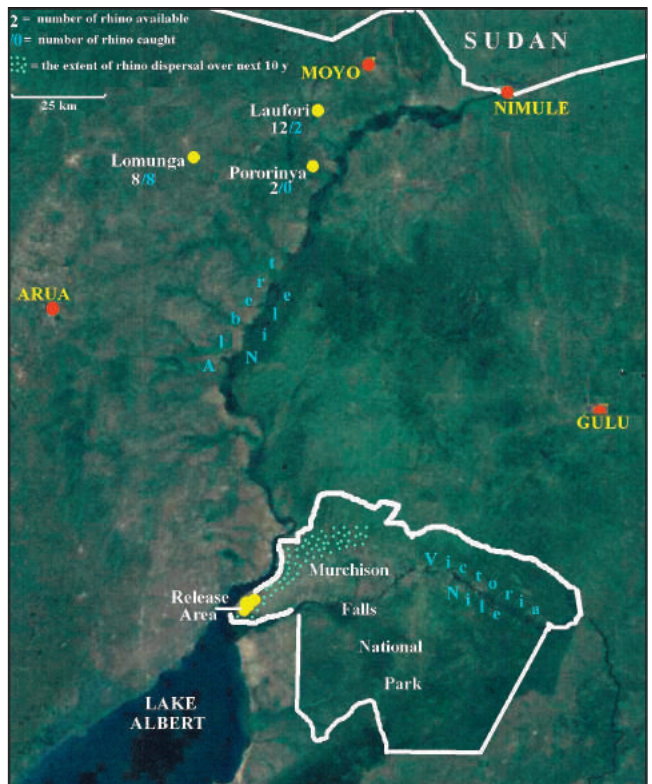
Above. Moss et al. *Twinning in the Amboseli Elephant Population*. pp. 118-119

Figure 1 & 2. Paru with dizygotic twins, the female twin died from natural causes at the age of six months.



Below. Wheeler and Parker. *The fate of Uganda's Northern white rhino translocated to Murchison Falls National Park in 1961 and 1964*. pp. 112-117

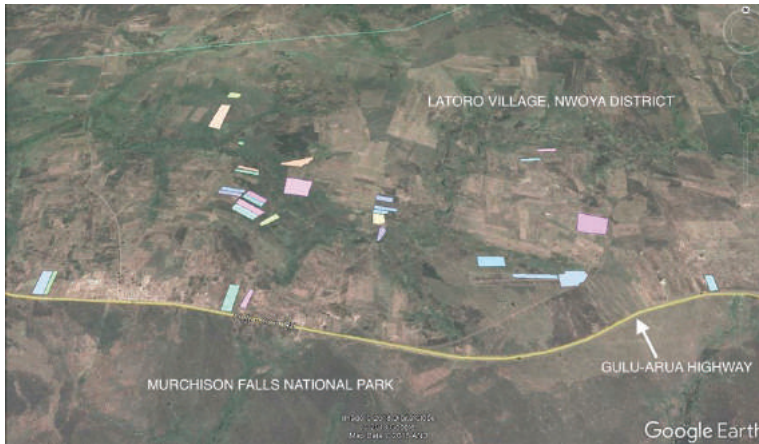
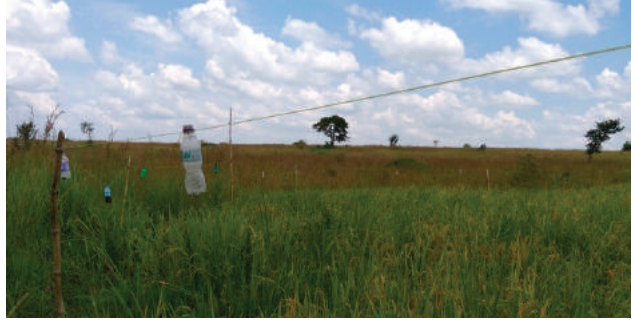
Figure 1. Diagrammatically, north-west Uganda showing where in West Nile rhino were captured for translocation to MFNP; the ratio of those available to those caught, where they were released in MFNP and the extent of how far some ranged in the following 10 years.



Above and centre. Oniba and Robertson. *Trialling a new scent-based repellent to mitigate elephant crop-raiding around Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda.* pp. 123-125

Above left. Figure 1. Cooked repellent ready for sieving and storing in barrels for fermentation.

Above right. Figure 2. A rudimentary fence line with repellent-filled bottles.



Centre left. Figure 3. Trial farms in Latoro village, Nwoya District, on the northern boundary of Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda. *Image ©2019 (Google, n.d.)*

Below. ISC Parker. *Olfactory messages*

The urine trail of a male elephant (*loxodonta africana*) in musth.

In announcing their discovery of musth in the male African elephant Poole and Moss (1981) described among its visible symptoms continuous penile dribbling, the dribble presumed to be primarily urine. In 1981 in South Africa's Kruger National Park the late Anthony Hall Martin and I were following such a bull in musth as it walked > 100 m along a tarmacked road. The urine trail left behind it was not absorbed into earth to become quickly invisible, but remained obvious as a visible trail, and would have remained so until had evaporated. The image below illustrates the last 50 m or so of our observation.

(Kindly note that there is no corresponding manuscript to this extended caption, we invite further research on the subject).





Above left and centre. Parker. *Observations on temporal glands in the African elephant (Loxodonta Africana)*. pp. 126-130
Figure 4. Local elephants periodically aggregate temporarily into large loose herds



Centre left and right. Figures 5 & 6 present two aerial photographs of elephant roads in Kenya's Tsavo East National Park, in the vicinity of Koito on the north bank of the Sabaki River. These were taken in 1964 before the collapse of the Park's elephant populations in 1971 that disrupted their social patterns.

Below. Kitio. *Deux éléphants bagués dans le Parc National de Sena Oura au Tchad pour leur suivi et la lutte contre le braconnage*. p. 137

Figure 1. Courtesy of Kyeblouabe Zahiki/iucn.org





We say farewell to our conservation friends and colleagues who have passed away in 2018 and 2019. (See Obituaries on pp. 148-152)

Above. Figure 1. Dr Dame Daphne Sheldrick DBE (Courtesy of Angela Sheldrick)

Below left. Figure 2. Lucky Mavrandonis (Courtesy of Melanie Shepherd)

Below right. Figure 3. Philippe Bouché (Courtesy of © F.D./dhnet.be)

