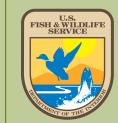


WILDLIFE WITHOUT BORDERS

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Division of International Conservation

2011-2013 Calendar - 15 months





The Wildlife Without Borders program recognizes that most species are mobile. Many cross national boundaries, some even span continents. Yet, regardless of where species reside, their survival hinges on how human beings value their worth. After all, since people are the primary threat facing wildlife, it is essential they be part of the solution.

Consequently, Wildlife Without Borders focuses on people. It addresses grass-roots wildlife conservation problems from a broad, landscape perspective seeking to build expertise and strengthen institutions dedicated to conserving nature.

Since 1989, the Wildlife Without Borders program has supported international wildlife conservation by developing locally-focused wildlife conservation programs. Partners include non-governmental organizations, governments, private businesses and community leaders.

The three sub-programs of Wildlife Without Borders - Species, Regional and Global - have facilitated international dialogue and action. The result is support for more than 2,500 conservation projects around the world that provide education, training and outreach to enhance habitat and wildlife conservation.

This program is also a delivery mechanism for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to address human-wildlife conflict, the spread of widlife diseases, invasive species, bushmeat, climate change and other threats. It coordinates partnerships with other nations at all levels - from grassroots capacity building and applied scientific conservation research, to wildlife management training and fostering improved coexistence of people and wildlife.





Above image: Children in Sal Rei on Boa Vista, Cape Verde paint a wall of turtles for marine turtle conservation. Credit: Christian Roder/Turtle Foundation, Cape Verde

To learn more about WWB, please visit us at: www.fws.gov/international/dic/dic_home.html

Save Vanishing Species Stamp

Thanks to the U.S. Congress and the Multinational Species Coalition, the Save Vanishing Species Stamp was launched September 20, 2011. It is the first U.S. postage stamp issued in the 164-year history of the Postal Service that will raise funds for international wildlife conservation. Proceeds from the sale of the stamp will directly benefit the Wildlife Without Borders Multinational Species Conservation Funds (MSCF), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STAMP OUT EXTINCTION





Eleven cents from each Save Vanishing Species stamp helps stamp out extinction, by directly benefiting Wildlife Without Borders' Multinational Species Conservation Funds, giving rhinos, African and Asian elephants, marine turtles, great apes, and tigers the care and protection they need. For more information, visit TigerStamp.com







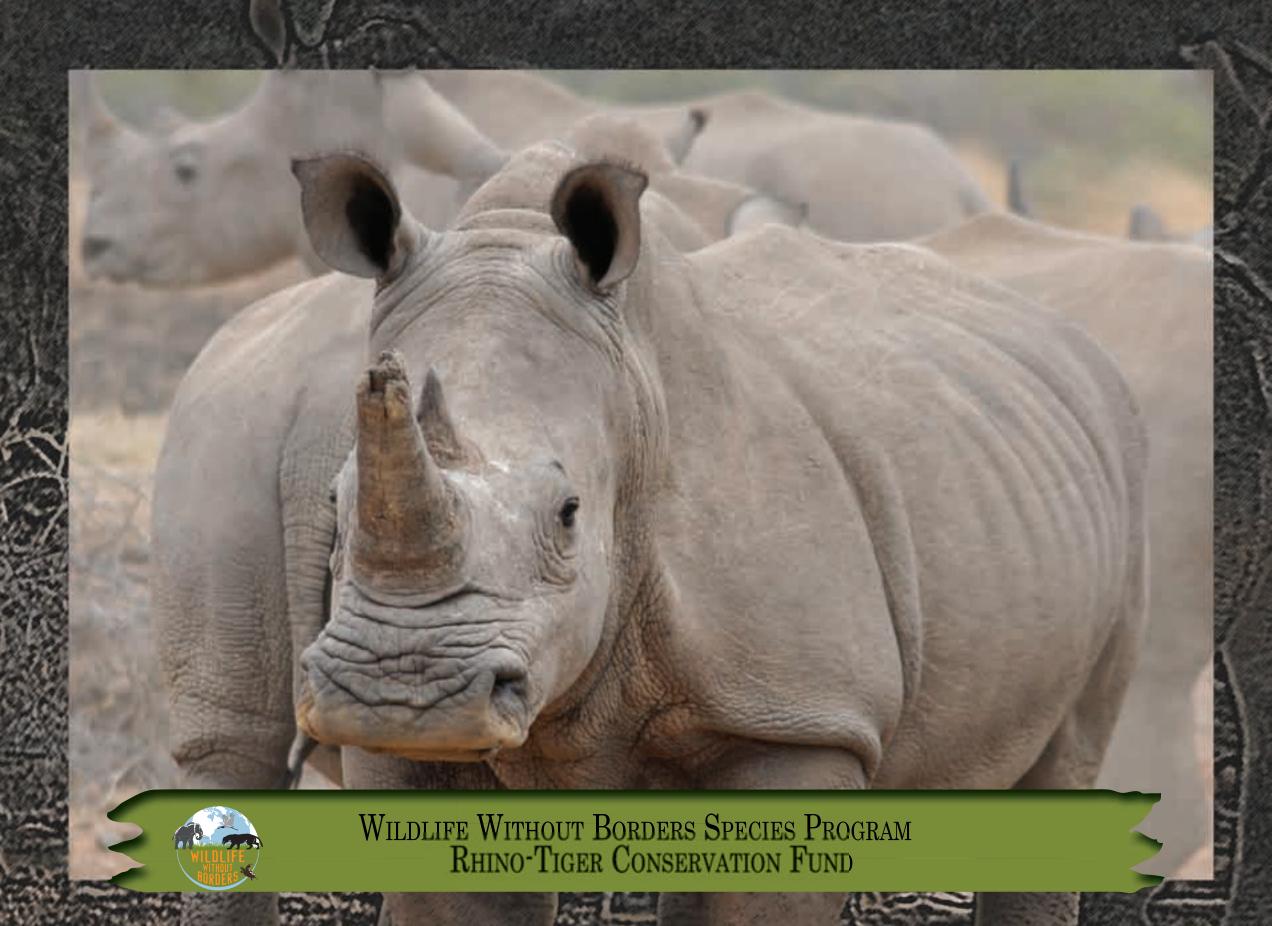


Credit: USFWS

Stamp Out Extinction

The stamp features an Amur tiger cub and sells for 55 cents each - just slightly above the cost of first-class postage. By purchasing the stamp, the public can directly contribute to the on-the-ground conservation programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since 1989, the Wildlife Without Borders MSCF program has saved tigers, rhinos, elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, marine turtles and other endangered species. We have supported more than 1,800 projects working with more than 200 partners around the globe.

The Wildlife Without Borders program has funded nearly 150 tiger conservation projects in range countries. Sixty years ago there were less than 50 adult Amur tigers in the wild. Today there are approximately 400 Amur tigers in Russia. We are delighted to be part of this conservation success story.





In 1994, the U.S. Congress established the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund. The Wildlife Without Borders Multinational Species **Conservation Fund grants** are awarded from this fund to support anti-poaching programs, habitat and ecosystem management, development of protected areas, wildlife surveys and monitoring, management of human-wildlife conflict, public awareness campaigns and other efforts to help rhinos and tigers survive.

Wild rhinos can still be found in parts of Asia and Africa, but they live in small fragmented populations, which may not be genetically viable. For example, Sumatran rhinos have decreased by 50 percent in the past 18 years. Only about 300 rhinos survive primarily in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Large photo: African white rhinos in Pilanesberg National Park in South Africa. Credit: Cyndi Perry

Small photo: African rhino capture and release. Rhinos are darted and fitted with transmitters to faciliate daily monitoring and prevent poaching. Credit: USFWS





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

Why are white rhinos called 'white'? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ashura					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Hanukkah Begins	Winter Solstice			Christmas Eve
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Christmas Day	Christmas Day Observed Kwanzaa Begins					New Year's Eve
November 2011 5 M 1 W 7 F 5 1 2 F 4 5 6 F 8 8 W 11 12 12 H 15 W 17 W 10 20 21 22 21 24 25 20	January 2011 3. H 3 H 5 F 1. J 8 A 5 6 8 9 39 11 12 13 1 11 16 17 16 19 29 2 22 31 34 21 36 27 3			D	ecen	ber





Around the 1900s there were about 100,000 tigers in the forests of the 13 range countries, now the estimate is less than 3,500 tigers. But there is hope: our conservation efforts are making a difference. The Amur tiger is the world's largest cat. Sixty years ago there were only about 50 Amur tigers in the wild, today the estimate is 400 adult Amur tigers in Russia. This is a conservation success and progress.

The tiger's beautiful pelt commands a high price on the illegal market. Tiger organs and bones are still used in Asian medicines. Wildlife Without Borders programs help to train rangers to prevent poaching and educate communities on the need for tiger conservation.

Large photo: The Amur or Siberian tiger is the largest sub-species of tiger. Credit: Wildlife Conservation Society

Small photo: The Amur tiger lives in the forests of the Russian Far East. Poaching and habitat destruction threaten the survival of these animals. Credit: Wildlife Conservation Society



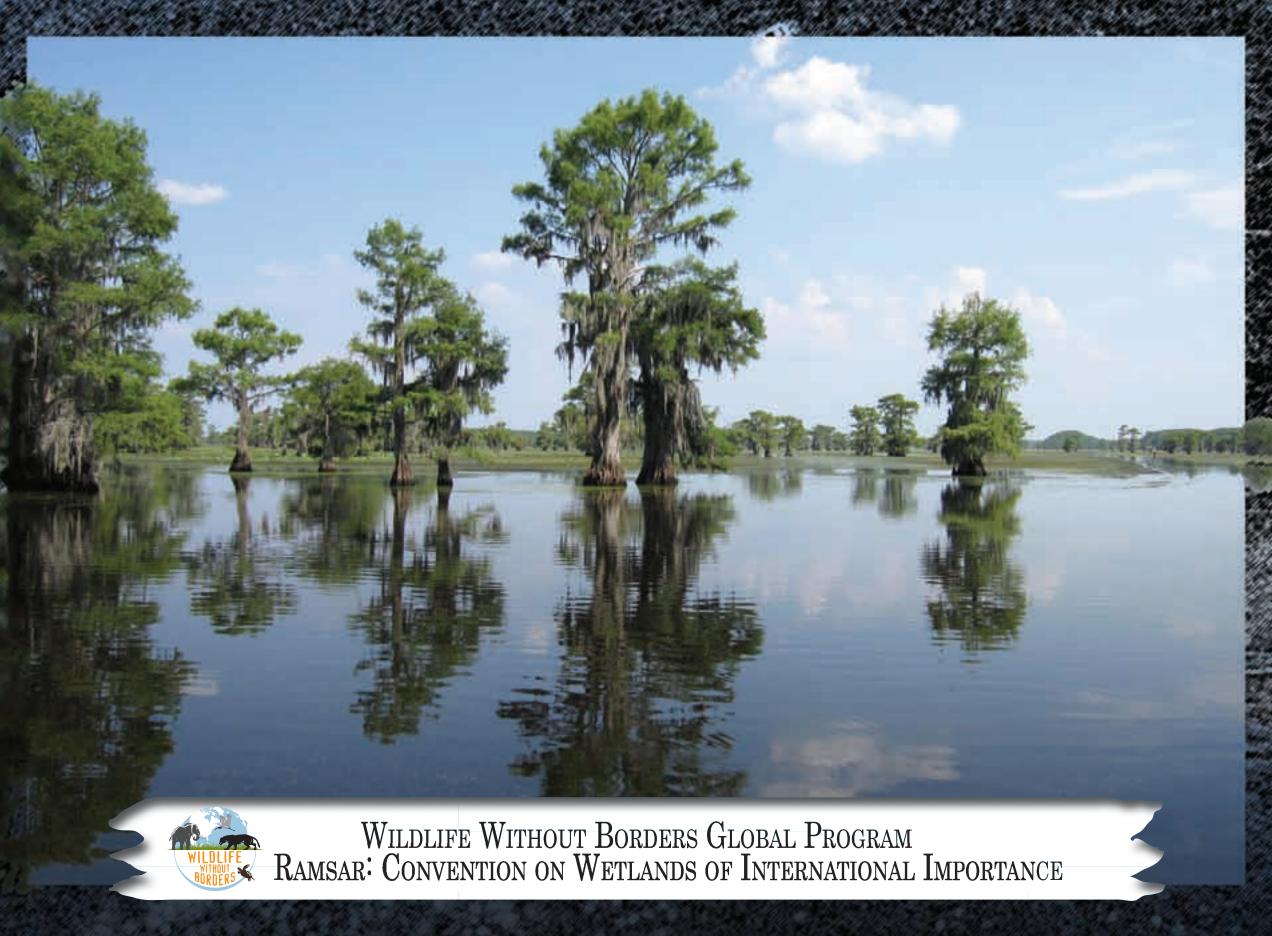


Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What are three factors which threaten the continued survival of the tiger? See our website for the answer!



13	7
13	
13	
N MARCH	14
20	21
27	28
3	4





Ramsar - The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

In 1971, an international convention was held in Ramsar, Iran and participants signed a treay entitled, "The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat". The Ramsar Convention provides a framework for voluntary international cooperation for wetland conservation. Ramsar recognizes wetlands' importance to communities, cultures, governments and businesses. It encourages wetland conservation and the wise use of wetlands. There are 30 Ramsar sites in the United States.

The Wildlife Without Borders' Global program coordinates Ramsar activities and designations in the United States.

Large photo: Caddo Lake, Texas, the 13th Ramsar site designated in the US, is one of the best examples of a mature flooded bald cypress forest in the Southern U.S.

Credit: Caddo Lake Institute

Small photo: More than 1,900 sites including China's Xianghai Nature Reserve, have been designated as wetlands of international importance. Credit: Roy Lowe/USFWS





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What are some important ecosystem services that wetlands provide for us? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
				World Wetlands Day		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		St. "				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			W. F	Mar		
		Valentine's Day		Silen II		- iconnel
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			411		Will.	
	Presidents' Day	Mardi Gras				
26	27	28	29		270	3
			Leap Day			
January 2012	March 2012 5 M T W T	F 3			00	10
4 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 10 17 18 19 30 21	4 8 6 7 8	1 1 # H M 17		7	Fohr	uar
20 21 24 25 26 27 28 25 30 27		29 24		2		





China's rapidly developing economy, and its large human population, put increasing demands on its wildlife and natural resources. China's State Forestry Administration estimates that in the past 50 years, 10 Chinese wildlife species and 200 plant species have become extinct. Another 20 species of fauna in China are on the verge of extinction; some 400 more are threatened or endangered, as are 4,000 plant species.

Through the Wildlife Without Borders-Russia & East Asia program, American and Chinese counterparts share expertise in research, management and conservation strategies to address biodiversity issues confronting wildlife in China and the U.S.

Large photo: Red-crowned cranes in flight. They are considered critically endangered with fewer than 2,000 in the wild. Xianghai Nature Reserve, China. Credit: Roy Lowe/USFWS

Small photo: Siberian cranes winter in China. This flock is the largest and the last remaining wild population of Siberian cranes, which are also considered critically endangered. © Zhou Haixiang

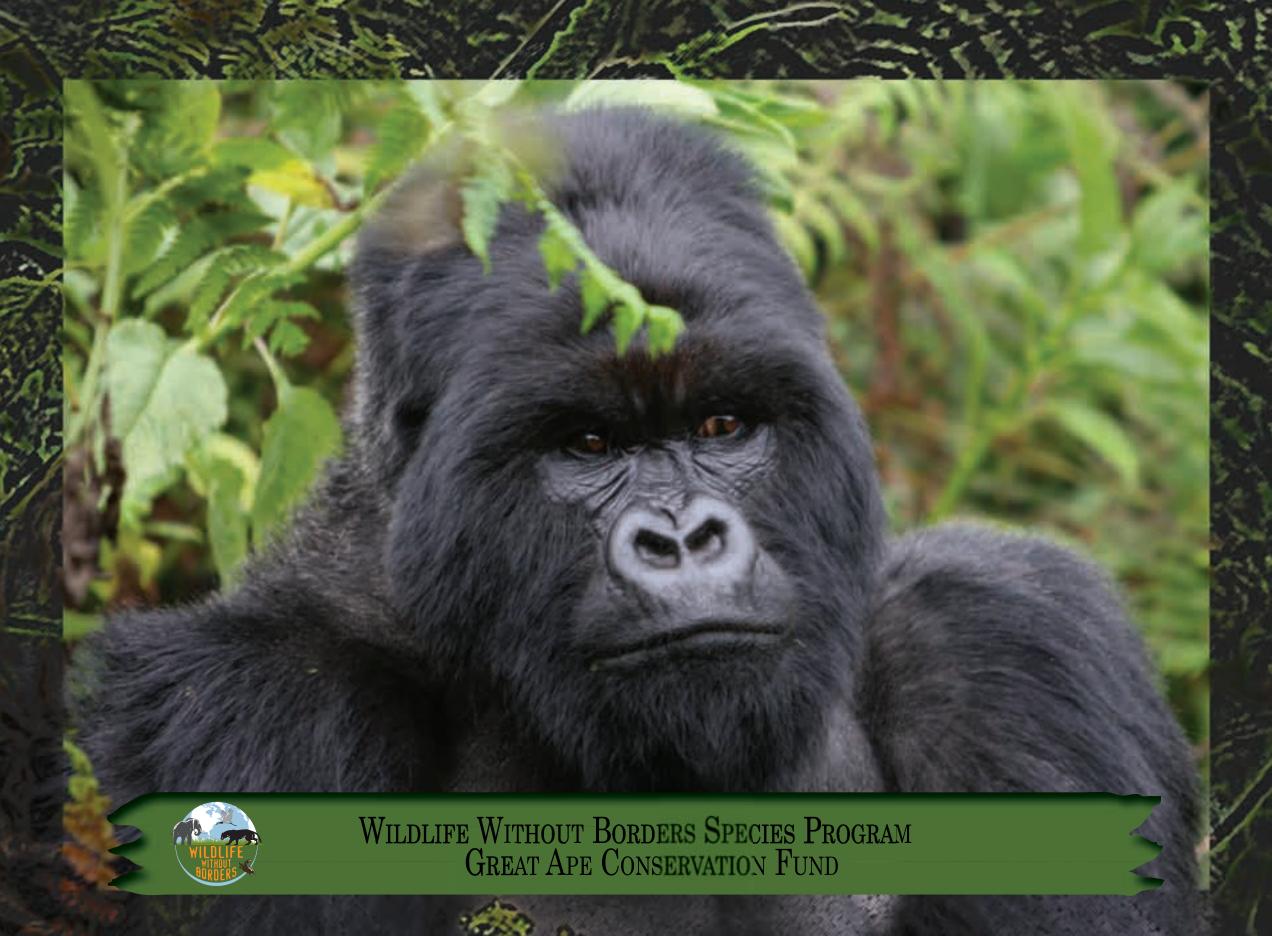




Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What percentage of the earth's wildlife is native to China? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	1	2	3
				J		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Purim begins			National Wildlife Week Begins
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Daylight Savings Time Begins			National Wildlife Refuge System Birthday			Saint Patrick's Day
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
National Wildlife Week Ends		First Day of Spring		World Water Day		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February 2012	April 2012				00	10
5 6 7 8 9 10 7 12 10 14 16 16 17 18	4	1. 7 11. H 28. 21			Mo	reli
19 20 21 32 29 34 2 36 27 28 29	5 22 23 24 25 38 29 30	20.00				





The U.S. Congress passed the **Great Ape Conservation Act in** 2000 for the conservation of both great and lesser apes, in Asia and Africa. The Wildlife Without **Borders Multinational Species** ConservationFund manages this fund.

Ape populations are being pushed to the brink of extinction due to habitat destruction, illegal trade in live animals for pets, and human consumption and disease. The Wildlife Without Borders program provides grants to support field-based conservation activities such as building wildlife management expertise, improving law enforcement, and educating communities to help save great apes from extinction.

Large photo: Silverback mountain gorilla in Volcanoes National Park, Rwanda. The silverback is the dominant male in the group.

Credit: USFWS

Small photo: Bonobos are found only in the Democratic Republic of Congo and form matriarchal or female based societies. Credit: Vanessa Woods/Friends of Bonobos





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

How many species of African great apes are there? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Passover Begins Good Friday	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Easter Sunday				Sec. 1		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
200						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Administrative			
Earth Day			Professionals Day		Arbor Day	
29	30		2	3	4	5
March 2012	May 2012					
5 M T W T	7 3 8 M T W T 1 3	4 i			2AB	rit
16 19 20 21 22 1 25 26 27 28 29 1	11 24 21 21 21 24					





In 2004 the U.S. Congress passed the Marine Turtle Conservation Act. The legislation was enacted to ensure the long-term survival of imperiled species, through the conservation of marine turtles and their nesting habitats in foreign countries.

Marine turtles are faced with exploitation and habitat degradation. The Wildlife Without **Borders Marine Turtle Conservation Fund supports** projects for law enforcement initiatives to prevent poaching of turtles and their eggs, education and outreach, capacity building for local communities, research and monitoring of nesting populations.

Large photo: Leatherback nesting on a Gabon beach. Gabon hosts the world's largest leatherback nesting population. Credit: Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership

Small photo: Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership team members tag a nesting leatherback to determine remigration intervals and count clutch size to assess hatchling production on nesting beaches. Credit: Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

How many scales does a leatherback turtle have? See our website for the answer!







The Wildlife Without Borders-Amphibians in Decline program supports projects that conserve the world's rapidly declining amphibian species including frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts. There are 6,887 species of amphibians worldwide. Amphibians face a myriad of threats including habitat loss and climate change. They are also susceptible to Chytridiomycosis, an infectious disease caused by the chytrid fungus.

Large photo: Native to Panama, the Limosa Harlequin frog is threatened by the rapid spread of the chytrid fungus.

©Brian Gratwicke/Smithsonian Institution

Small photo: The Smithsonian Institution, with support from the WWB-AD program, is one of many conservation organizations working to mitigate threats to amphibians across the globe by working towards finding a cure the the deadly chytris fungus.

©Brian Gratwicke/Smithsonian Institution



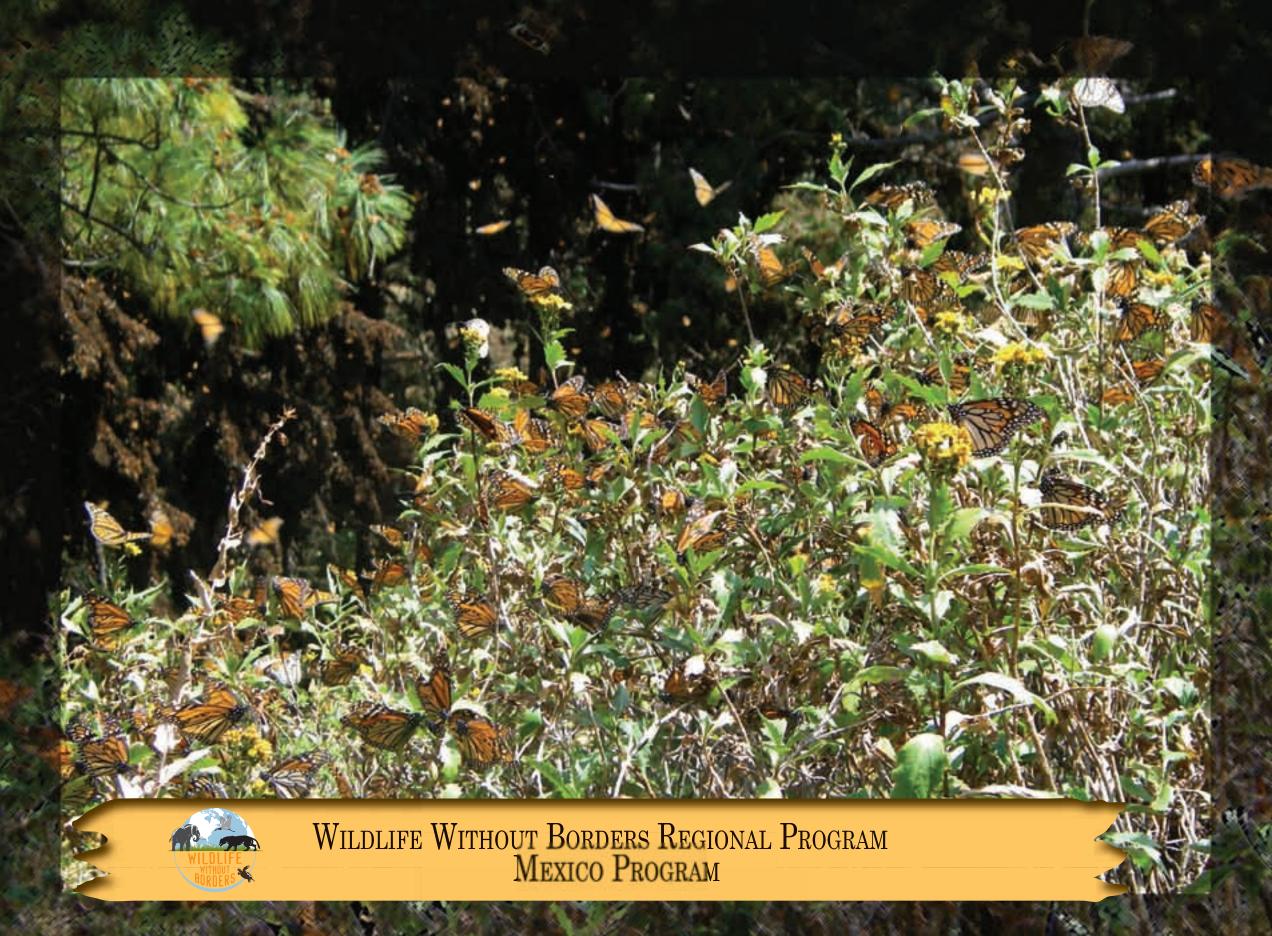


Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

Which region of the world has the most amphibian species? See our website for the answer!



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
						National Trails Day
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		World Environment Day				National Get Outdoors Day
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Flag Day		World Sea Turtle Da
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Father's Day	National Pollinator Week Begins		Summer Solstice			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
National Pollinator Week Ends						
May 2012	0 2 1 4 5 4 0 9 30 31 12 32	3 7 14 21			27/1	129
* 7 8 * H H H	8 9 50 11 12 15 11 16 17 18 10 20	1 14			Ju	ne





Why Mexico? The U.S. and Mexico share significant natural systems and biological resources. Shared ecosystems include the Sonoran and Chihuahuan Deserts, the Sierra Madres, the California mountain range system, and several crossboundary watersheds. They also share 450 species protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and 119 species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Ecological and atmospheric processes link the two countries so much that what happens to rainforests in Yucatan affects Gulf of Mexico fisheries. Mexico is the 3rd most biologically-diverse country in the world; containing an estimated 10% of all species known to science. However, this biological wealth is threatened by loss of habitat, illegal wildlife trade and other practices, and inadequate land management.

Large photo: Monarch butterflies mass migration to their wintering habitat in Mexico. Credit: USFWS

Small photo: Training for Mexican natural resource managers at the U.S.-Mexico border. Credit: USFWS



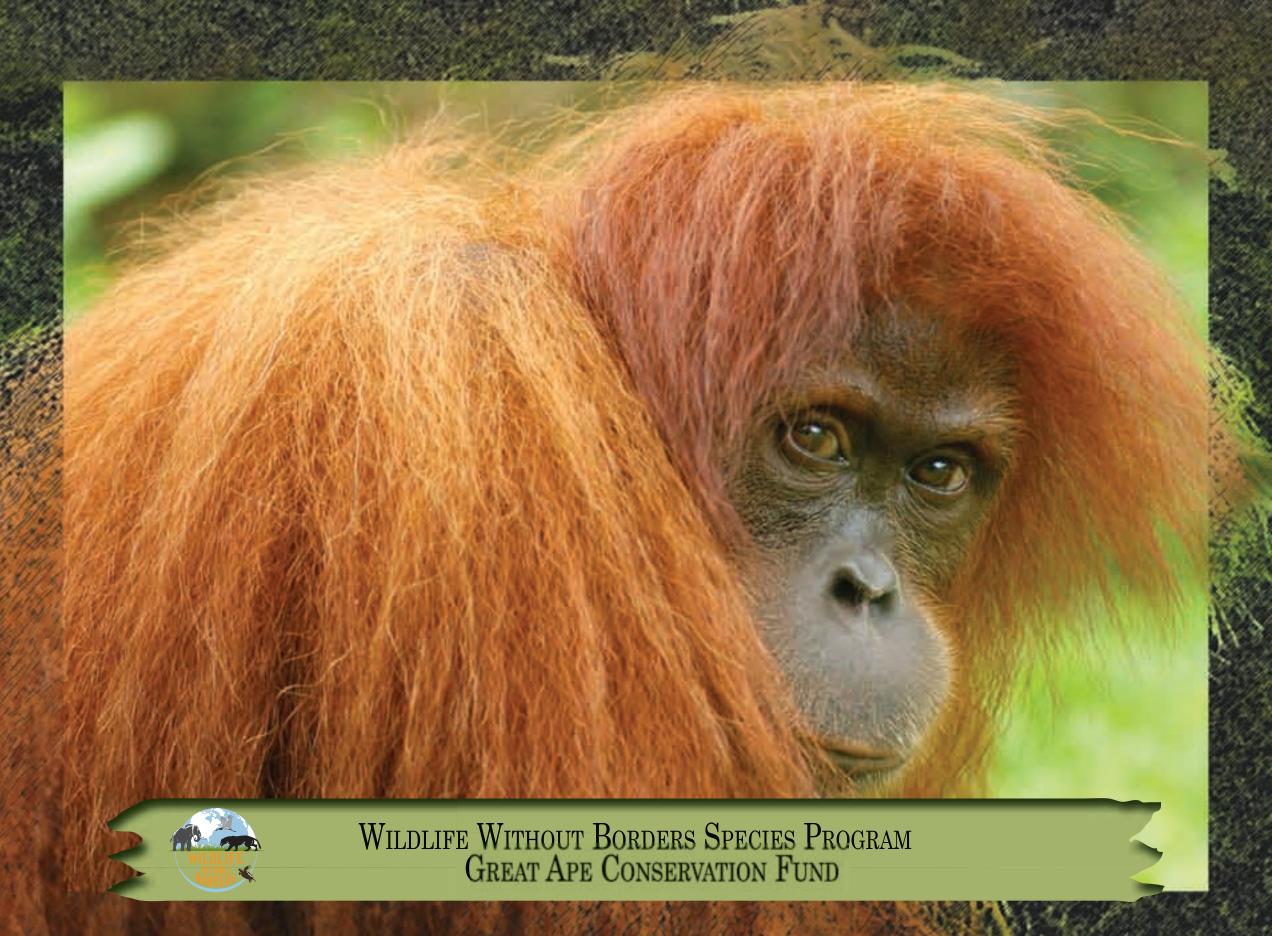


Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!



How many monarch butterflies travel each year from Canada and the U.S. to the forests of Mexico to spend the winter? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mary 1		Independence Day			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 1	23		25/5	Ramadan Begins 26	27	30
22		24	25		27	28
29	30	31			3	4 - 1
June 2012 1 M T W T F 1 A 1 6 7 6 16 01 02 01 04 05 17 N 10 20 11 14 24 25 26 27 28 29	1	NAMED OF A PERSON OF STREET			216	12/2





Apes, by their nature, are extremely vulnerable. They occur at very low densities, grow relatively slowly, are long-lived, have low reproductive rates, and exhibit complex social relationships. Today, all of the world's great ape species are threatened with extinction.

In Asia, both orangutans and gibbons are facing a multitude of serious threats. Asia's only great ape species, the orangutan, will be pushed to extinction if illegal logging, forest fires and poaching continue unchecked. Wildlife Without Borders awards grants for activities and research related to infectious diseases, strengthening law enforcement, conservation education, safeguarding habitat and much more to help conserve orangutans and gibbons throughout Asia.

Large photo: A female orangutan. Wild orangutans are found only on Indonesia's islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Credit: Dammer Saragih/OURF

Small photo: Bangladeshi boy learning about the impacts of forest fragmentation on gibbons and other wildlife.

Credit: Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh



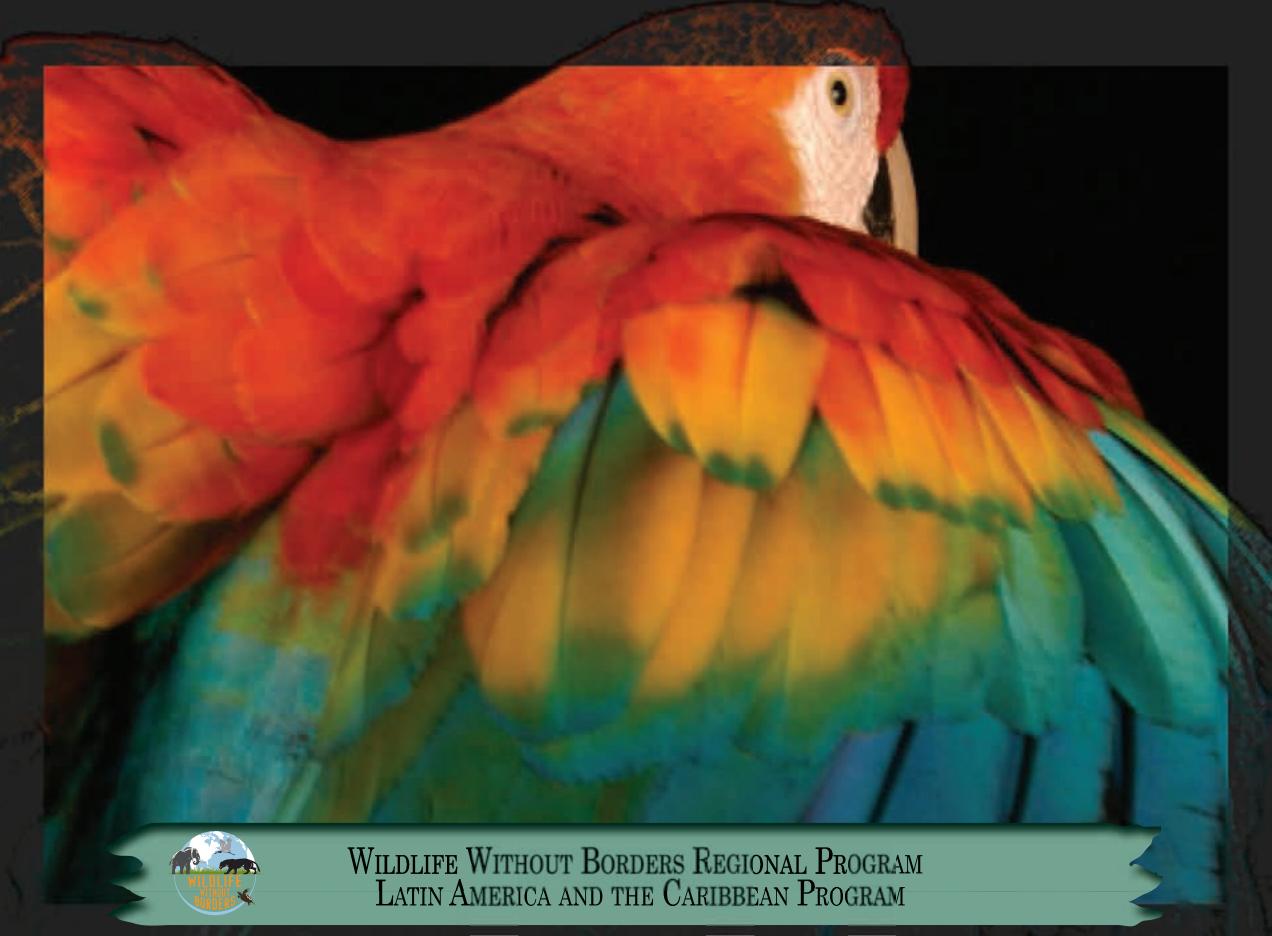


Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

Which ape is known as the "man of the forest" in Malay? See our website for the answer!



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31		2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9 International Day of the World's Indigenous People	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
July 2012 5 64 5 64 7 6 4 1 3 4 3 8 8 9 10 17 13 13 13 64 17 18 18 20 23 24 28 28 27 28 30 31	2 2 2 2 20 8 10 10	1 1 5 1 6 1 6 7 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			Au	gus?





Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are renowned for their incredible biodiversity. The broad array of wild places and creatures make Latin America and the Caribbean some of the most environmentally important regions on the planet.

An estimated 40% of the world's biodiversity can be found in this region, including the largest tropical rainforests and wetlands. The Wildlife Without Borders-LAC program supports biodiversity conservation efforts through capacity building and community education.

Large photo: The scarlet macaw is one of the largest parrots in the world. Recognized by its colorful plumage, the body of the scarlet macaw can be as long as 33 inches from back to tail. ©Finding Species

Small photo: A Kofán researcher drinks from a liana at the Orito Ingi-Ande Medicinal Plant Sanctuary in Putumayo, Colombia. © Amazon Conservation Team

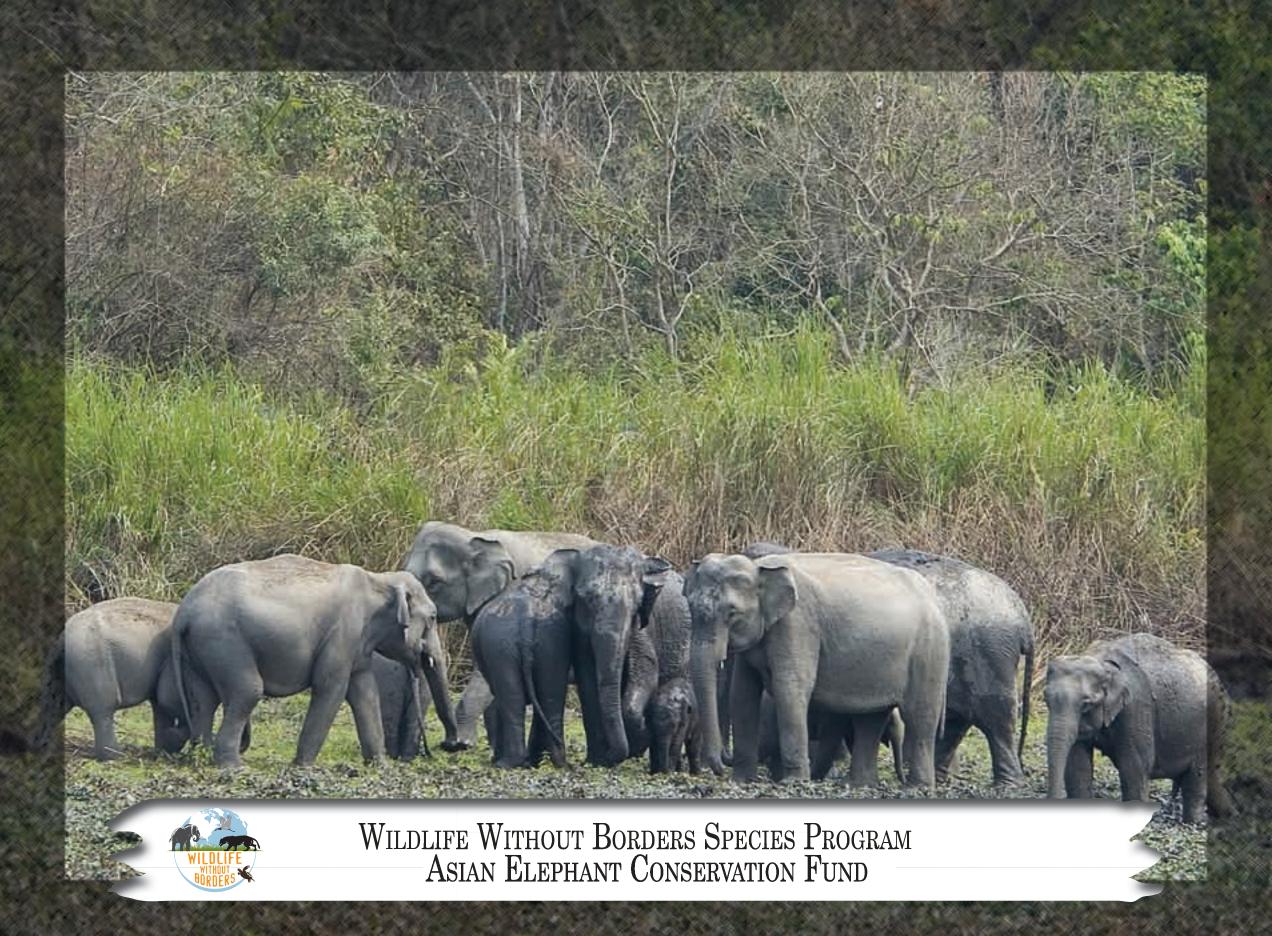




Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What are the two biggest threats facing the scarlet macaw today? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26				30		1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Labor Day	11	12	13	14	15
16 Rosh Hashanah	17	18	19	20	21	International Elephant Day Autumnal Equinox
23/30	24 National Public	25	26	27	28	29
Sukket August 2012 6 M 7 W 1 6 6 11 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 2 4 4 4	7 7 8 1 14 15 1 21 22	International Tiger Da	S	epte	mber





In 1997, the U.S. Congress passed the Asian Elephant Conservation Act. In years past, large herds of elephants roamed freely through out the forests and savannas of Asia. Today, fewer than 40,000 Asian elephants exist in the wild - about half of which are found in India.

Poaching of elephants for ivory, meat, skin, teeth, feet, and bones poses a serious threat. Asian elephant ivory is highly favored, and centuries of targeting male elephants has left some elephant populations severely diminished.

Wildlife Without Borders works to protect Asian elephants through habitat protection, community outreach, human-elephant conflict mitigation and capacity building.

Large photo: Asian elephant herd in Kaziranga National Park in India. Credit: Udayan Borthakur

Small photo: Mahouts, traditional elephant caretakers, prepare for patrol to protect wild elephants. Credit: USFWS





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What is the most obvious difference between Asian and African elephants? See our website for the answer!



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	World Wildlife Week Begins World Habitat Day	2	3	4	5	6
7 World Wildlife Week Ends	8 Columbus Day	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 United Nations Day	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 Halloween		2	
September 2012 5 M 7 W 1 2 J 4 5 6 8 N 11 12 11 M 17 I8 19 20 38 28 21 26 27	7 5 M T W 7 8 A 5 8 7 14 15 - 11 12 11 14 21 22 16 17 22 21	1			Oct	ober





Against the majestic backdrop of sub-saharan Africa, wildlife is confronted by an array of threats. Human population, illegal hunting and the conversion of forest into agricultural land are increasing throughout Africa. The industrial exploitation of natural resources, such as mining, logging and petroleum exploration, is opening more and more roads into increasingly vulnerable protected areas for wildlife habitat.

The goal of the Wildlife Without Borders-Africa Program and its MENTOR initiative is to assist African nations to develop individual and institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation in and around protected areas.

Large photo: Two wild dog pups explore their world on the savannas of Africa. Credit: Mosztics Atilla

Small photo: A Maasai meeting on bushmeat awareness in Maasai Mara, Kenya, organized by former USFWS MENTOR Fellow, James Evanson Kariuki. Credit: James Evanson Kariuki





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

What is the USFWS Wildlife Without Borders' signature initiative in the Africa program and what does it do? See our website for the answer!



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daylight Savings Time Ends	12	Election Day	14	15	16	17
Veterans Day				13	10.	World Science Day
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	120000		World Fisheries Day	Thanksgiving Day		
25	26	27	28	29	30	
October 2012 6. M T W T II 1. 3 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A	December 26 5 5 M T W 7 7 8 2 5 4 5 6 16 8 16 11 12 1 22 18 19 28 21 23 25 27 28	1 f 5 4 7 6 13 W 11 23 23 24		1	700e	nber





The Wildlife Without Borders-**Critically Endangered Animals** Conservation Fund seeks to conserve the rarest of rare species around the globe. In most cases these species are on the brink of extinction.

This highly competitive fund was created three years ago. In 2010 Time Magazine's Top 10 new species discovered list included the "Mr. Burns Beaked Toad," which was found in Colombia with support from this program. To date we have supported 66 projects in more than 30 countries to conserve species such as tonkin snubnosed monkeys in Vietnam, giant sable in Angola, golden lion tamarins in Brazil and many other species.

Large photo: The variegated or brown spider monkey plays an important role in the regeneration and maintenance of neotropical rainforest diversity by dispersing seeds from more than 150 different plant species that it consumes. ©Hugo Mogollón/Finding Species

Small photo: Originally from eastern Peru, the indigenous Cashinahua tribe depends on a healthy rainforest for its subsistence.







Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

Of the twenty-five most endangered primates in the world, how many are found in Latin America? See our website for the answer!



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26	27	28	29	30	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10		International Volunteer Day	100		Hanukkah
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
T. Lat					Winter Solstice	
23/30	24/31 Christmas Eve	25	26	27	28	29
	New Year's Eve	Christmas Day	Kwanzaa			
November 2012 1 M T W T F 5 1 F F 4 6 4 1 6 6 10 11 12 12 14 13 18 12 18 19 28 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1 2 1 1			1	Dece	mber





Over 6.5 million square miles in area, Russia is by far the largest country on earth. The Wildlife Without Borders-Russia program sponsors exchanges of Russian and American field biologists, as well as training courses, workshops, conferences and consultative meetings.

On October 16, 2000, the U.S. and the Russian Federation signed a bilateral agreement to conserve polar bears shared between the two countries. The agreement unifies conservation and management programs for the Alaska-Chukotka polar bear population. Notably, it calls for the active involvement of native people and their organizations.

Large photo: A polar bear and its cub. Polar bears are protected under a joint treaty signed in 2000 between the U.S. and Russia. They are threatened by climate change and shrinking ice cover, and are quickly losing their habitat. Credit: USFWS

Small photo: Researchers tagging a sea lion for observation of movements. Credit: USFWS

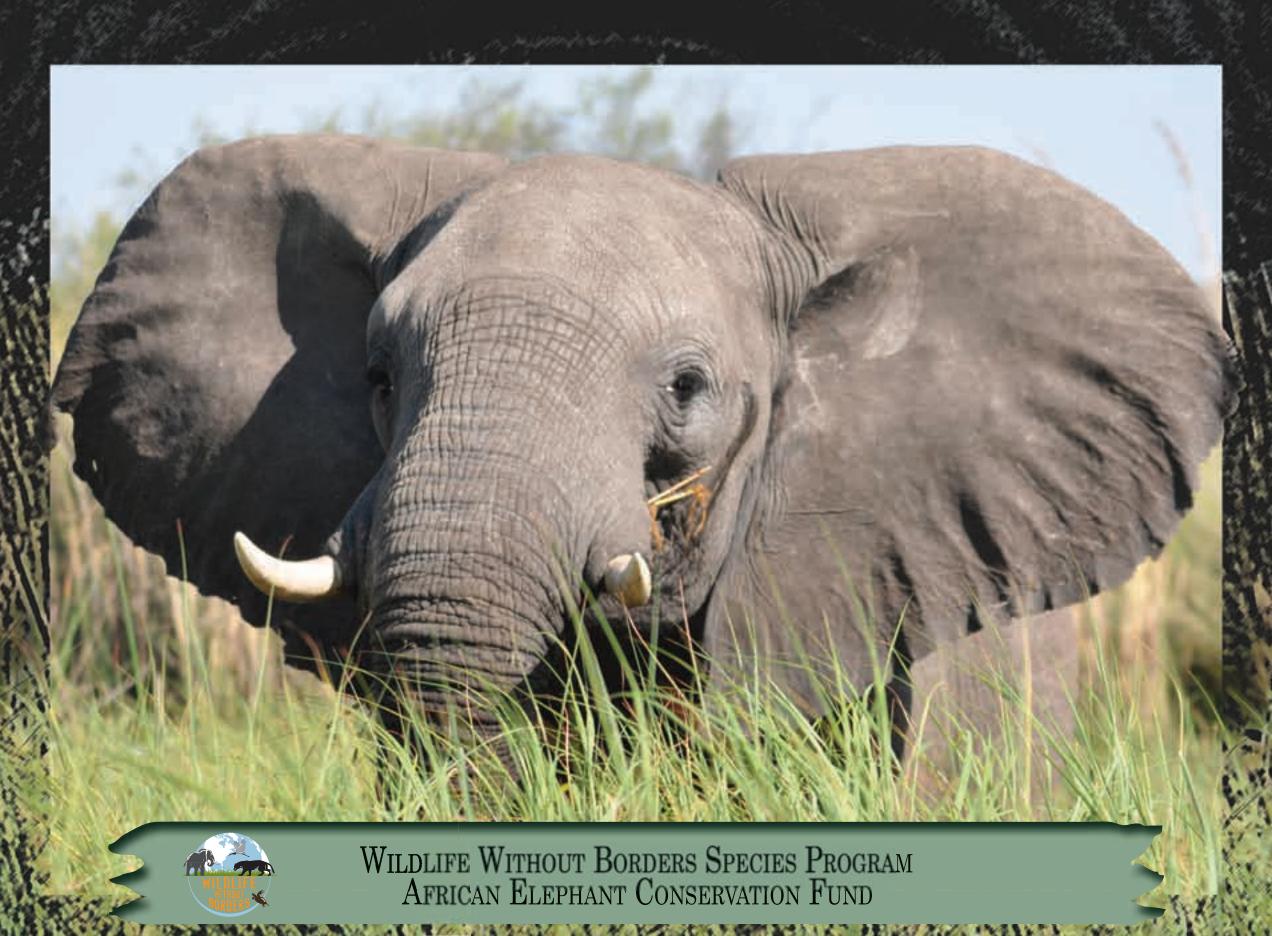




Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

How many polar bears are estimated to still exist in the world? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	7	New Year's Day	9	10	11	12
6		0		10		12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	Martin Luther King Day	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
December 2012					00	40
2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 13 13 10 19 20 21 23 25 20 27 30 29	7 8 3 8 5 4 16 15 16 16 12 13	1 3 F 8 9 14 15 14 21 22 21			Jan	uar





In 1988, the U.S. Congress passed the African Elephant Conservation Act to establish a fund in the Wildlife Without Borders Program to help protect, conserve, and manage African elephants. In the last century, rampant ivory poaching and habitat loss caused African elephant numbers to drop from over ten million in 1900 to fewer than half a million by the late 1980's.

As human populations expand into remote areas, elephants are compressed into smaller ranges with limited resources. The African Elephant Conservation Fund supports efforts to prevent poaching, minimize conflict between people and elephants, and protect habitat across sub-Saharan Africa.

Large photo: African bull elephant in Okavango Delta, Botswana. Credit: Cyndi Perry

Small photo: This elephant was orphaned when its mother was killed by poachers. Together with other orphans, it is raised in an 'artificial' herd, cared for by human trainers. Credit: USFWS





Wildlife Without Borders Trivia!

How do elephants communicate with one another? See our website for the answer!

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day	15	16
17	18 Presidents Day	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		2
4 0 10 H 1	March 2013 T. P S. S M T W 6 7 2 16 14 3 A 5 6 8 20 21 16 16 12 13 N 27 28 17 18 29 20 24 25 26 27	1 f 8 1 g g a w 14 15 18 21 22 21 28 29 30			Febr	wary



WILDLIFE WITHOUT BORDERS



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Division of International Conservation

	January 2013							February 2013										March 2013						
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		1	2	3	4	5						1	2							1	2			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
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s	M 1 8	T 2	W 3	т	F 5	6	S	M	T 7	W	T 2	F	4		S		J T	W		F	s 1 8			
	1 8	T 2	W 3 10	T 4 11	F 5 12	6 13	5		T	W 1 8	T 2 9	F 3 10	4 11			3	T	W	T	F 7	1			
7 14	1 8	7 2 9 16	W 3 10 171	T 4 11 18	F 5 12 19	6 13 20	5 12	6	7 14	W 1 8 15	7 2 9 16	F 3 10 17	4 11 18		2 9	3 10	T 4 11	W 5	T 6 13	F 7 14	1 8 15			
7 14 21	1 8 15	T 2 9 16 23	W 3 10 171	T 4 11 18	F 5 12 19	6 13 20	5 12 19	6 13	7 14 21	W181522	7 2 9 16 23	F 3 10 17 24	4 11 18		2 9 16	3 10 17	T 4 11 18	W 5 12	T 6 13 20	F 7 14 21	1 8 15 22			



WILDLIFE WITHOUT BORDERS



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Division of International Conservation

July 2013							August 2013									September 2013					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	Т	W	Т	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						

October 2013							VoV	em	bei	20	13	December 2013								
S	M	T	W	Т	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	Т	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5						1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				



WILDLIFE WITHOUT BORDERS



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Division of International Conservation



Credit: Cyndi Perry



Credit: Wildlife Conservation Society



Credit: Caddo Lake Institute



Credit: Roy Lowe/USFWS



Credit: USFWS



Credit: Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership



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Credit: USFWS



Credit: Dammer Saragih/OURF



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