

Supplemental Materials

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0. Authorship Table

Section	Main Writer(s)	Main Editor(s)
Abstract	Kylie Doehring	Tuvy Do Mason Perham
The Illegal Animal Trade	Kylie Doehring Michelle Kirtich Ciara Moroney	Tuvy Do Mason Perham
Root Causes of the Illegal Animal Trade	Kylie Doehring Michelle Kirtich Mason Perham	Ciara Moroney Tuvy Do
Hong Kong's Role	Michelle Kirtich Ciara Moroney Tuvy Do	Kylie Doehring Mason Perham
Effects of the Illegal Pet Trade on Biodiversity and Public Health	Kylie Doehring Tuvy Do Mason Perham	Michelle Kirtich Ciara Moroney
Creation of Learning Resources	Michelle Kirtich Tuvy Do	Kylie Doehring Ciara Moroney Mason Perham
Significant Issues Posed by the Illegal Pet Trade	Kylie Doehring Tuvy Do	Ciara Moroney Mason Perham
Environmental Sustainability	Michelle Kirtich Mason Perham	Michelle Kirtich
Animal Welfare	Kylie Doehring Ciara Moroney Tuvy Do	Mason Perham
Captive Breeding is not a Solution	Michelle Kirtich Ciara Moroney	Kylie Doehring
Project approaches and Outcomes	Tuvy Do	Ciara Moroney
Findings	Kylie Doehring Mason Perham	Michelle Kirtich
Conclusions	Michelle Kirtich	Kylie Doehring

	Ciara Moroney	Mason Perham
Recommendations	Kylie Doehring Ciara Moroney	Michelle Kirtich Mason Perham
Graphics and Charts	Mason Perham	Michelle Kirtich
Interviewer	Ciara Moroney	Michelle Kirtich Tuvy Do

1. Pandas dataframe

Taxon	Importer reported quantity
Macrochelys temminckii	213429.0
Chelydra serpentina	103593.0
Centrochelys sulcata	85387.0
Graptemys pseudogeographica	54824.0
Malaclemys terrapin	35076.0
Graptemys ouachitensis	30631.0
Apalone ferox	19300.0
Python regius	13278.0
Iguana iguana	11391.0
Chelonoidis carbonarius	1973.0
Mauremys annamensis	1599.0
Mauremys nigricans	1464.0
Salvator merianae	1287.0
Chamaeleo calytratus	1132.0
Paphiopedilum hybrid	1003.0
Emydoidea blandingii	843.0
Batagur borneoensis	816.0
Clemmys guttata	638.0
Agalychnis callidryas	461.0
Glyptemys insculpta	454.0
Triceros jacksonii	441.0
Salvator rufescens	367.0
Melanochelys trijuga	362.0
Cuora flavomarginata	349.0

2. Dr. Yik Hei Sung Interview Questions

- a. How long have you been working in this field?
- b. Do you know of any regulations on the illegal animal trade that seem to be working in Hong Kong?
- c. How would you rate the effectiveness of the current regulations in Hong Kong of mitigating the illegal animal trade?
 - i. What do you think would be the best ways to improve these regulations?
 - ii. Are there other methods that you believe would be more effective than regulations? If so, what are they?
- d. Do you think regulations should focus more on online trading or in-person trading?
- e. Based on your prior research done on the online illegal animal trade, in your opinion, what are some of the drivers for people purchasing these pets?
 - i. Are more illegal animals sold online?
 - ii. What are some of the major platforms for online trading?
 1. Do many of these platforms state the specific type of turtles that are being sold?
- f. Do you know what the demographic of the online purchasers is?
 - i. What is the general preference of this demographic
 - ii. Do you believe the demographic of online buyers and in person buyers is different or the same?
 1. If so, what is the difference between the two demographics
 - a. Do you know what the in person buyer demographic is?
 2. Do you know the preference for the in person demographic?
- g. Do you know what the most illegally traded animals in Hong Kong are?
 - i. Do you know of any that are kept as pets?
- h. What are some of the negative impacts of invasive species on Hong Kong's environment?
 - i. Are there impacts that may eventually affect the public if these issues are not addressed?
- i. What are some of the key invasive species in Hong Kong's environment?

- i. Have there been any actions taken to remove/reduce the population of the invasive species?
- ii. What are some of your recommendations about handling the invasive species present in Hong Kong
- iii. What are some species that you believe may become invasive in the future?
 1. Do you believe that these species will be harmful to Hong Kong's environment?

3. Dr. Gary Ades Interview Questions











- a. How long have you been working in this field?
- b. Do you know of any regulations on the illegal animal trade that seem to be working in Hong Kong?
- c. How would you rate the effectiveness of the current regulations in Hong Kong of mitigating the illegal animal trade?
 - i. What do you think would be the best ways to improve these regulations?
 - ii. Are there other methods that you believe would be more effective than regulations? If so, what are they?
- d. Do you think regulations should focus more on online trading or in-person trading?
- e. Based on your prior research done on the online illegal animal trade, in your opinion, what are some of the drivers for people purchasing these pets?
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- i. What are some of the key invasive species in Hong Kong's environment?

- i. Have there been any actions taken to remove/reduce the population of the invasive species?
- ii. What are some of your recommendations about handling the invasive species present in Hong Kong
- iii. What are some species that you believe may become invasive in the future?
 1. Do you believe that these species will be harmful to Hong Kong's environment?

4. Dr. Gail Cochrane Interview Questions

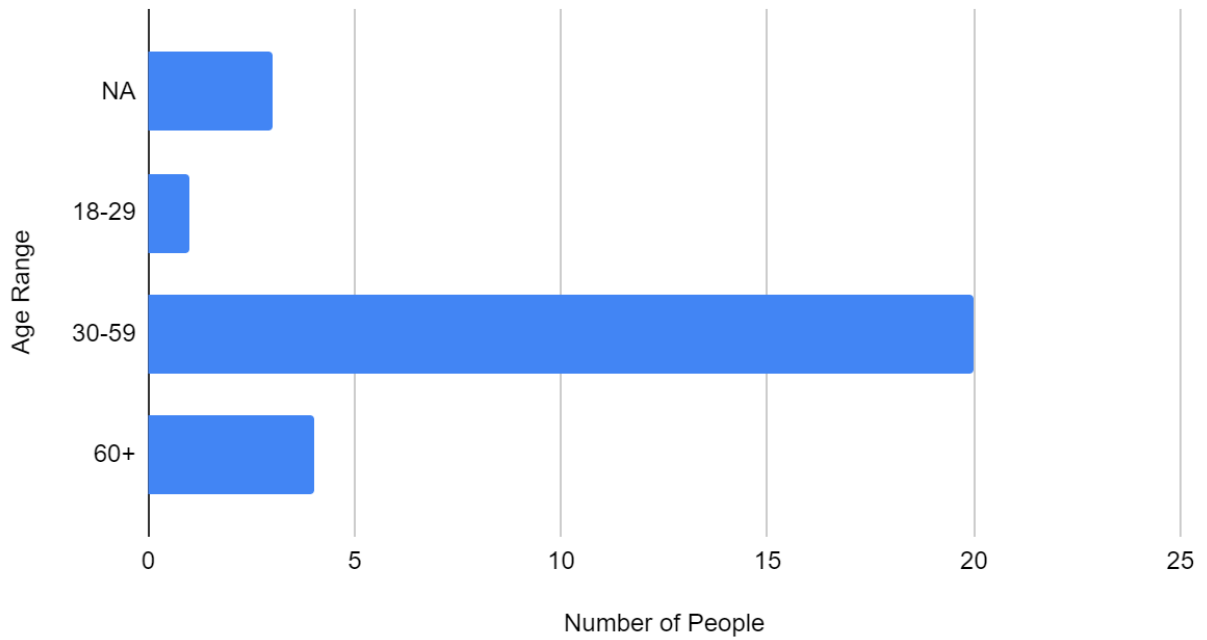
- a. How long have you been working in this field?
- b. How often do you treat exotic pets?
 - i. What kinds of exotic pets have you treated?
- c. What kinds of injuries do these animals need treated?
- d. What are some of the potential health risks when owning reptiles such as turtles, iguanas, and lizards?
 - i. What are the potential diseases that turtles, iguanas, and lizards can carry?
 - i. Can these diseases be easily transferred to humans?
 - ii. What are some of the precautions to prevent diseases affecting the owners?
 - iii. Are there treatments for those diseases/injuries?
 1. Can these diseases be fatal?
 - ii. What are the treatments for physical injuries caused by pets?
 - i. Can some of the injuries cause infection?
- e. Do owners seem knowledgeable enough to care for these pets? Do they usually have the correct resources to properly care for them?
 - i. Are there any misconceptions about taking care of exotic animals? (experience and housing, etc)
 - ii. How much space do some of these animals need?
- f. What are some of the effects of inadequate care for animals?
 - i. Can inadequate care affect the temperament of the animal?

5. Top ten list of the trafficked animals from the United States to Hong Kong and their IUCN Red List classification

Trafficking Rank	Image	Common Name (Scientific Name)	IUCN Red List	Quantity of Animals Traded between 2010 and 2020	CITES Status
1		Alligator Snapping Turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)	VU Vulnerable	213,429	Appendix II
2		Common Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	LC Least Concern	103,597	Appendix II
3		African Spurred Tortoise (<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>)	EN Endangered	85,387	Appendix II
4		False Map Turtle (<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>)	LC Least Concern	54,824	Appendix III
5		Diamondback Terrapin (<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>)	VU Vulnerable	35,076	Appendix II
6		Florida Softshell Turtle (<i>Apalone ferox</i>)	LC Least Concern	19,300	Appendix III
7		Green Iguana (<i>Iguana iguanus</i>)	LC Least Concern	11,391	Appendix II
8		Blanding's Turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)	EN Endangered	843	Appendix II
9		Spotted Turtle (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)	EN Endangered	638	Appendix II
10		Wood Turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)	EN Endangered	454	Appendix II

6. Number of turtle sales by different demographics

Number of Sales

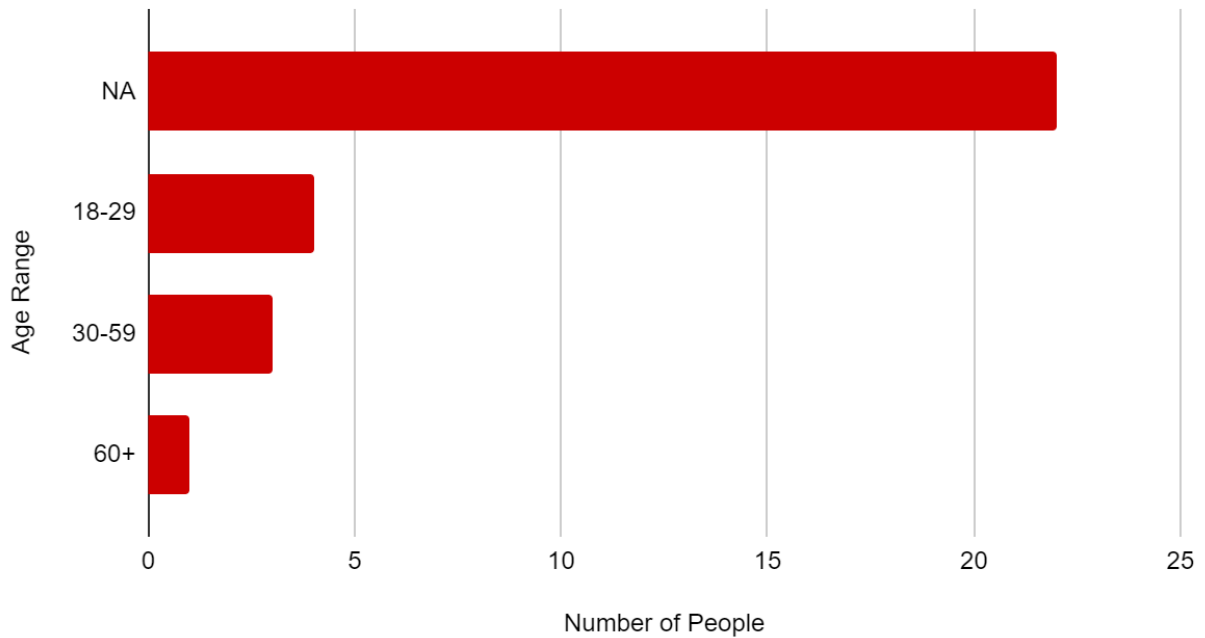


Note: The location of the observations are not stated to maintain the stores' anonymity. These observations were conducted from 4-5 PM.

7. Number of people accompanying the turtle purchaser

Note: The number of people accompanying the purchaser that exited the store with the purchase of at least one turtle is sorted by the estimated age group of the person accompanying the purchaser.

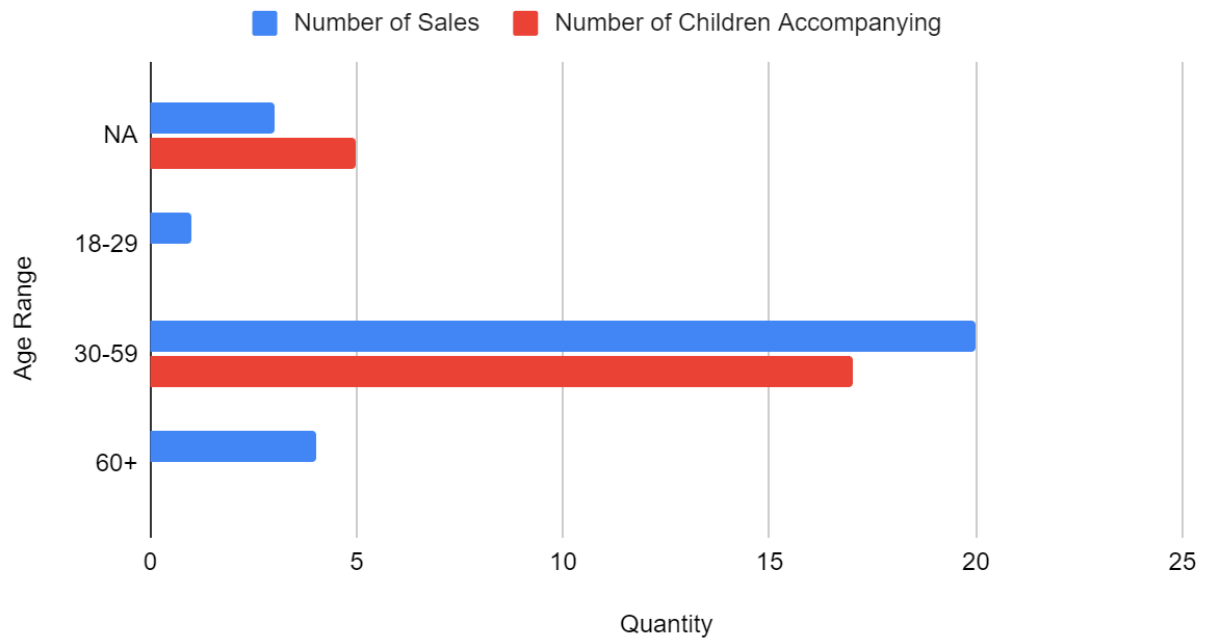
Number of People Accompanying Turtle Purchaser



Note: The location of the observations are not stated to maintain the stores' anonymity. These observations were conducted from 4-5 PM.

8. Number of sales made by different demographics with the number of children with the purchaser

Number of Sales and Number of Children Accompanying

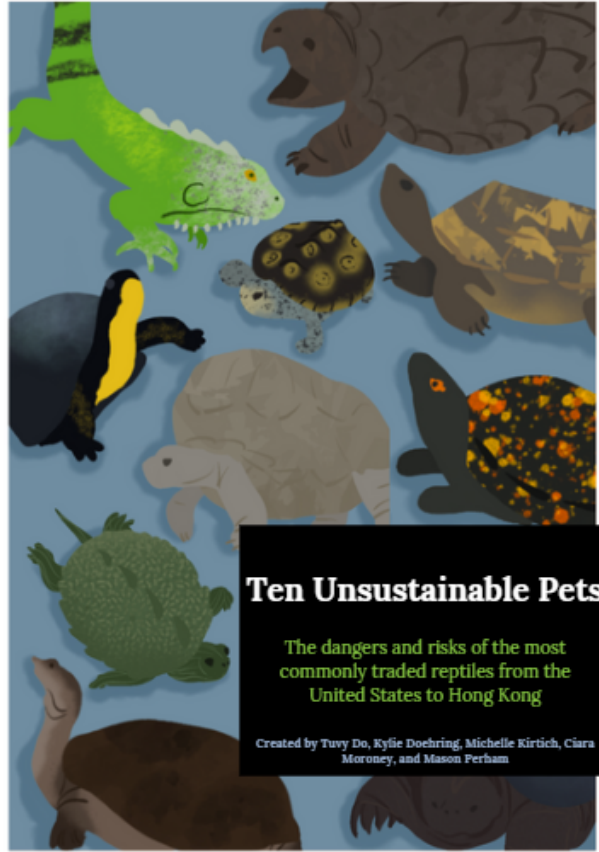


9. QR code to handbook



PDF Link:

https://www.canva.com/design/DAFZTTDeupU/GCByjpmo0rXnidLLftgVzg/view?utm_content=DAFZTTDeupU&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=sharebutton



Ten Unsustainable Pets

The dangers and risks of the most commonly traded reptiles from the United States to Hong Kong

Created by Tuvy Do, Kylie Doehring, Michelle Kirtich, Ciara Moroney, and Mason Perham

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the World Wildlife Fund Hong Kong branch (WWF-HK), Jovy Chan, Dr. Gary Ades, Dr. Yik Hei Sung, and Dr. Gail Cochrane for their contributions.

This book was made by students-just like you!

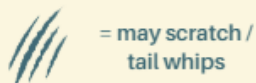
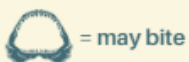
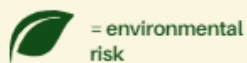
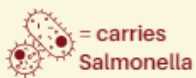


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Introduction

Risks Key

Each animal will have risks associated with them. This ranges from disease, physical and environmental. The symbol on each animal's page in the top right corner will correspond to one in the key below.



Why this is important



The unsustainable pet trade poses a threat to local and global **biodiversity** and animal welfare as it is expanding and leading thousands of species to extinction. If these traded pets are released, they can potentially become **invasive species** and destroy local ecosystems.

Words highlighted in red like **this** are defined in the Glossary on page 29.

1

2

Animal Cruelty



After exotic animals are purchased, their owners do not always know how to take care of them. The picture on the left shows an instance where a turtle's shell was burnt off from using the wrong heat lamp.

The picture on the right shows a freshwater turtle that was released into the ocean as part of a **mercy release**. This turtle nails were caught in oysters, which made it impossible for the turtle to swim properly.



3

Illegally traded pets are injured during and after trading.

During trafficking, illegally traded pets are often put in the post where they are without food and water. As seen below, traffickers sometimes tape turtles' legs to their shell so they cannot move.



4

Top 10 List

The list on the right shows the top 10 traded reptiles from the United States to Hong Kong in order of quantity imported.



You may have noticed that although the Green Iguana and African Spurred Tortoise are not native to the United States they are included in the list. This is because they are still exported from the U.S. to Hong Kong in large quantities.



Image	Common Name (Scientific Name)	IUCN Red List	Quantity of Reptiles Traded between 2010 and 2020	CITES Status
	Alligator Snapping Turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)	VU Vulnerable	213,489	Appendix II
	Common Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	LC Least Concern	103,993	Appendix II
	African Spurred Tortoise (<i>Carettochelys olivacea</i>)	EN Endangered	89,387	Appendix II
	False Map Turtle (<i>Geographis pseudogeographica</i>)	LC Least Concern	54,824	Appendix II
	Diamondback Terrapin (<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>)	VU Vulnerable	35,078	Appendix II
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	Blanding's Turtle (<i>Desmouliera blandingii</i>)	EN Endangered	843	Appendix II
	Spurred Turtle (<i>Chelonia gonggona</i>)	EN Endangered	638	Appendix II
	Wood Turtle (<i>Agkistrodon hawksleyi</i>)	EN Endangered	464	Appendix II

CITES stands for "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora". This is a treaty that is meant to protect endangered animals and plants from being traded. Each Appendix explains how permissible it is to trade these animals.

Appendix I species are threatened with extinction and their trade is not permitted without exceptional circumstances.
 Appendix II species are not currently threatened with extinction but may become so if their trade is not regulated.
 Appendix III species are species identified by any Party to CITES as requiring cooperation in controlling their trade. Their trade is subject to permits or certification of origin.

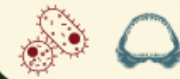
5

6

Alligator Snapping Turtle

Macrolemys temminckii

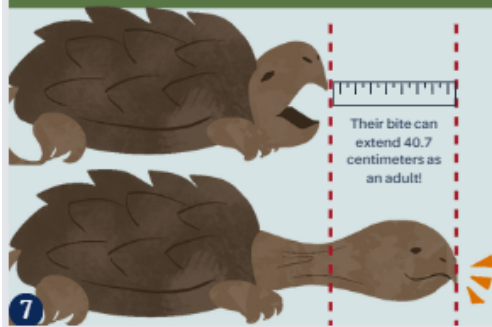
凸背鱷魚龜



Their bite is strong enough to bite off your fingers!

As an adult, the Alligator Snapping Turtle needs lots of space. The graph on the right shows that as an adult, this turtle needs a tank with a volume the equivalent of about 8 bathtubs of water. It can be not only hard to take care of this turtle, but also very expensive!

The Alligator Snapping Turtle's neck can extend really far—about 2/3rds of its shell! Usually, people don't expect this and get bitten easily!



The species is the largest freshwater turtle in North America. They have a spikey shell, scaly tail, large heads and claws, and beaklike jaws. They kind of look like dinosaurs.



In the wild, these turtles can live for a very long time—anywhere from 20 to 70 years. During this time they can grow to weigh 100 kilograms!

These turtles are **opportunistic feeders**, although they are mostly carnivores.

7

8

Common Snapping Turtle

Chelydra serpentina

平背鱷魚龜



Native Ecosystem

In its native habitat of North America, the common snapping turtle has natural predators such as black bears, alligators, and alligator snapping turtles.



The food pyramid is equal and has many **trophic levels**.

The predators keep the snapping turtle population from getting too high, which means that the snapping turtle's prey isn't hunted that much.

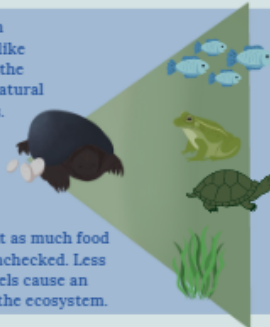
The common snapping turtle has a large head with sharp, hooked jaws. They also have a long tail, which often tends to be longer than the **carapace**.

They are omnivores, eating a wide variety of **vertebrate** and **invertebrate** prey, as well as aquatic vegetation.

While these turtles tend to be docile in the water, they will strike viciously if captured or cornered on land. These animals become agitated and dangerous only when they are taken out of their aquatic habitat.

Hong Kong Ecosystem

In foreign ecosystems like Hong Kong, the turtle has no natural predators.



It is able to eat as much food as it wants unchecked. Less trophic levels cause an imbalance in the ecosystem.

If they get released, they may be able to take over an environment they end up in.

They have an even stronger bite than the alligator snapping turtle! It can easily harm you.



That's about the size and weight of a large watermelon.

The common snapping turtle can grow to be between 20 and 36 cm and weigh between 5 to 16 kilograms.

African Spurred Tortoise

Centrochelys sulcata

盾臂陸龜/蘇卡達象龜



These tortoises can grow to be big and powerful enough to knock over washing machines and other heavy machinery.

The African Spurred Tortoise is wide and ovular, with yellow-brown thick scaly skin. They can grow up to be anywhere from 61-87 cm. That's about the size of a 3 year old!

These tortoises can live a very long time, around 50 to 80 years in the wild!

These tortoises are difficult to take care of, as they require lots of space. Their natural environment is a dry, arid climate and they spend days burrowing.

100 kg
86 cm

45 kg
60 cm

40 g
44 mm



Potential Disease Risks

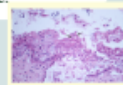
Salmonella

Salmonella causes an infection called salmonellosis, which can be spread through contaminated food, feces, or animals. This disease causes initial symptoms such as weakness and a fever. From there it can spread to other parts of the body and cause stomach cramps and diarrhea.



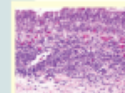
Testudinid Herpesvirus 3

Testudinid Herpesvirus 3 (TcHV-3) is a kind of Herpesvirus that turtles and tortoises can get. In African Spurred Tortoises, this disease is rare.



Mycoplasma

Mycoplasma is a bacterium that causes mycoplasmosis. When African Spurred Tortoises get mycoplasmosis, they experience upper respiratory tract problems. They can also transmit the disease to other turtles and tortoises.



While they are very small as kids, the African Spurred tortoise grows to be very big. In addition, this species has sexual dimorphism, which means that the males grows to be even bigger! Because it is nearly impossible to tell if the tortoise is female or male as a juvenile, it is difficult to know how big this turtle will grow.

False Map Turtle

Graptemys pseudogeographica

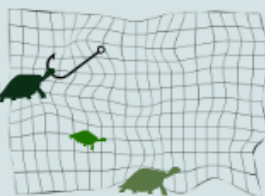
密西西比地圖龜/偽地圖龜

The pet trade has not only depleted the false map turtle population, but has led to inhuman trapping techniques.

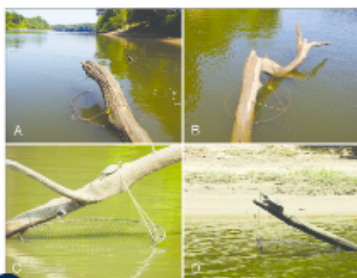
An empty fyke net is used to drive the turtles down.



Caphorn hooks are used to then pull them into a large trammel net.



This significantly hurts the turtles and decreases their chances of survival.



The methods that people use to trap false map turtles are harmful and cruel. The picture shows high-yield basking traps which yield high catches but harm the turtles in the process.

13



These turtles are extremely communal and rely on each other for sharing spaces and predator-watching.

The false map turtle has brown or olive shell with yellow lines that run along their neck, head, and legs. They are aquatic turtles that range from 8.9 cm to 27.3 cm.

The false map turtle is omnivorous with a diet consisting of insects, worms, snails, crayfish, aquatic vegetation, and dead fish.

The false map turtle's native habitat is in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers in the United States. They often are basking on rocks and logs as they need sunlight to maintain their body temperature.



It's difficult and very expensive to replicate the high UV and brackish water system that these turtles are naturally accustomed to.

14

Diamondback Terrapin

Malaclemys terrapin

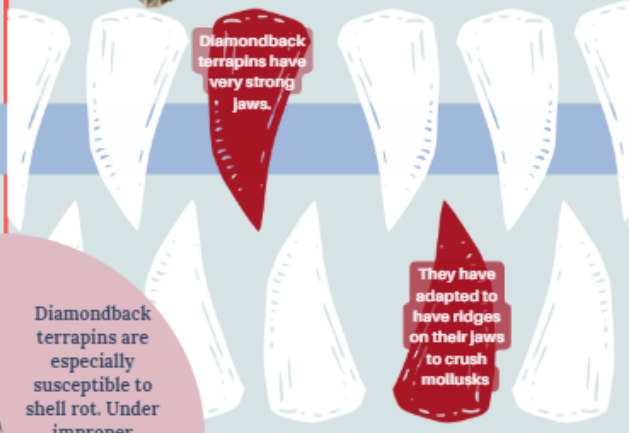
鑽紋龜



Diamondback terrapins live in saltwater biomes, but they require freshwater biomes to be nearby so that they can have access to drinkable water.

You can identify the diamondback terrapin by the swirling diamond pattern on its back

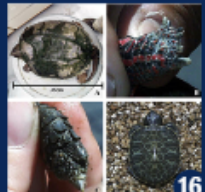
They can easily become aggressive when being picked up or moved by humans.



Shell Rot

Diamondback terrapins are especially susceptible to shell rot. Under improper conditions their shell can get infected with bacteria, fungus, or algae.

This is both very painful for the turtle and is difficult to treat, which is why diamondback terrapins don't make great pets.



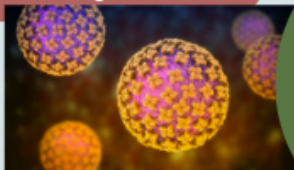
Florida Soft Shell Turtle

Apalone ferox

珍珠鳖



Bunyavirus



While this virus cannot be transmitted to humans, it can be transmitted to other turtles and pets. They are weakened and have discharge from their eyes and nose.

This virus can be DEADLY for other turtles.



Bunyavirus becomes very dangerous when infected turtles get released into the wild and have the potential to cause an epidemic.

This turtle can display aggressive behavior and produce a strong-smelling musk when aggravated.



The Florida soft shell turtle is a large turtle with a dark brown, olive-green shell, a long neck, and webbed feet.

They can range between 30.5 cm to 61 cm and weight up to 45 kilograms.




This turtle has an average lifespan of 30 years.

They have rows of flattened tubercles along anterior edge of their upper shell and lateral ridges projecting from nasal septum into the nostrils.

Green Iguana

Iguana Iguanus

綠鬣蜥 / 美洲鬣蜥



Green iguanas are typically green but can be brown or almost black with black rings around their tails. Additionally, they have spikes down the center of their necks, backs, and upper portions of their tails.

The life expectancy of the green iguana is 15 to 20 years in captivity if the iguana is properly taken care of.

These animals are native to South and Central America and have become an invasive species in the United States. If released they have the potential to become an invasive species in Hong Kong.

Length of Green Iguanas at Different Ages

Green Iguanas can grow to be way bigger than expected, up to 1.98 meters long!

HOW IT AFFECTS THE WORLD AROUND US

They can cause damage to infrastructures by digging burrows that collapse sidewalks and foundations.

70%

DISEASES IT CARRIES

36-77% of Iguanas can carry salmonella, which can cause symptoms such as fever, abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

63% of Iguanas carry E.coli strains which cause gastrointestinal infections, diarrhea, and stomach cramps.

PHYSICAL RISKS TO US

They have claws that can scratch and when aggravated they can bite!

This animal has pretty high reproductive capabilities. A female green iguana only lays about 20-70 eggs every year.

of Green Iguanas die in captivity

Blanding's Turtle

Emydoidea blandingii
布氏擬龜 / 流星澤龜

Leptospira interrogans



Blanding's turtles could play a role in transmitting the pathogen *Leptospira interrogans*, a **zoonotic** pathogen. This pathogen can spread to humans through cuts in the skin and cause flu-like symptoms with kidney and liver damage. These infections can be further spread through contaminated water or soil, and the Blanding's turtle can help contribute to this aquatic contamination.



The beak of the turtle is curved upwards, giving the impression that it is smiling.

The turtle has a head and legs that are dark with a pale yellow speckled or mottled pattern. The carapace is domed and also speckled with yellow or light colored flecks along a dark background.

They appear very similar to box turtles and thus have been nicknamed the "semi-box" turtle.



The species does not breed until it is 18-22 years old



The **clutch** size varies from 4-18 eggs with an average of 10 hatchlings.



The Blanding's Turtle matures late and the loss of even a single female can have a major impact on the population.

Increased illegal **poaching** → Decrease of genetic diversity → The Blanding's Turtle is no longer found in its natural habitat

21
22

Spotted Turtle

Chlemmys guattata

斑點水龜 / 星點水龜

Housing two spotted turtle males together may lead to them becoming aggressive towards each other.

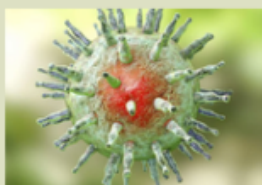


Spotted turtles are primarily carnivorous with a diet of shrimp, worms, crickets, and other insects.



Herpesvirus

Spotted turtles rarely carry a small amount of the herpesvirus 2. Herpesvirus is a viral infection which can rarely spread to humans and can lead to tissue damage, respiratory problems, swelling, and future death.



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As with most aquatic turtles, they can become stressed by over-handling and are to be observed without too much interference. If handling is required, it should be kept to a minimum.



The spotted turtle is a smaller, semi-aquatic turtle with a broad, smooth, low dark-colored upper shell.

These turtles have a long lifespan, as they live around 65 to 110 years.

During the spring the spotted turtle spends a lot of time basking in the sun. During the night or in hot weather, the spotted turtle burrows under vegetation. They should not be kept in an enclosure with deep waters because they are not strong swimmers.

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The Wood Turtle

Glyptemys insculpta

北美木紋龜 / 木雕水龜

Wood turtles have bright orange scales, yellow bellies, and bright gold rings around their pupils. In northern populations, turtles tend to be larger and darker to aid in **thermoregulation**.

It's defining characteristic is the pyramidal shape of the **scutes** on its upper shell.

The Wood Turtle is a long-lived species with slow reproductive capabilities. Males fight to get access to females, completing several hours of dancing as a courtship ritual.



Females lay one clutch per year, which will contain about 7 eggs (and can range anywhere from 3-20). Incubation then lasts 47-69 days, and hatchlings become reproductively mature at the ages of 14-18.

Due to poaching issues there is also high concern for its populations in the wild as they are declining.



As mentioned on previous pages, a salmonella infection is a bacterial disease that infects the intestinal tract.



If improperly handled, turtles can spread this disease to humans which causes diarrhea, vomiting and intestinal pain.

This turtle has been found to carry a small amount of the herpesvirus. While it is rare, it has been found that this virus can spread to humans.



55.6%

of wood turtles have been found to carry *Glyptemmys herpesvirus 2*.

How you can become a

Reptile Champion!



Remember: It's your responsibility to keep yourself and the environment around you safe!

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Do not ask for or buy the pets in the handbook

Tell others about the negative effects of the pet trade

Do not release pets into environments they are not native to

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Glossary



Anterior refers to the front of something.

Pg. 18



A climate that is **arid** is very dry, having little or no rain.

Pg. 11



Asymptomatic is when a disease has caused an infection, but the person or animal is not showing any symptoms.

Pg. 12



Biodiversity is the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

Pg. 2



A **biome** is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife.

Pg. 15



Brackish water is water that is saltier than freshwater, but not as salty as the ocean.

Pg. 14

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A **Carapace** is the hard, upper shell of a turtle.

Pg. 10



A **clutch** is the group of eggs produced by birds, amphibians, or reptiles.

Pg. 22



An **epidemic** is a sudden disease outbreak that affects a large number of people in a particular region, community, or population.

Pg. 18



Invasive species are species that are introduced into a new part of the world and can negatively affect the native species and habitat. The Red Fire Ant is invasive in Hong Kong, as it is originally from South America.

Pg. 2



Invertebrates are animals that lack a backbone.

Pg. 10

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Glossary



Lateral refers to the side of something.

Pg. 18



Mercy releases are religious practices where animals are released into the wild.

Pg. 3



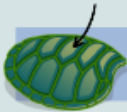
Opportunistic feeders are animals that eat a large variety of prey and are able to adapt to whatever food is available.

Pg. 8



Poaching is the illegal catching or killing of animals.

Pg. 21



Scutes are thickened bony plates on a turtle's shell.

Pg. 25



A **septum** is a wall that divides a structure into smaller ones.

Pg. 18

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Sexual dimorphism is the difference in anatomy between genders of the same animal.

Pg. 12



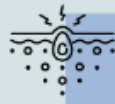
Thermoregulation is the maintenance of an optimum temperature range by an organism.

Pg. 25



Trophic levels are the different levels of the food pyramid. The smaller the section, the higher an animal is on the pyramid.

Pg. 9



Tubercles are any round nodule, or warty growth found on external or internal organs of a plant or an animal.

Pg. 18



Zoonotic diseases are diseases that can be transmitted to humans from animals.

Pg. 21

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Want to learn more?

Check out these websites!

WWF - Hong Kong



CITES



Ocean Park Conservation Foundation



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10. Story draft

A Pet's Journey

Once there were turtles living in a swamp
Waiting for their prey, they suddenly heard thwomp!
Out of nowhere came a net!
They were scooped up by a man they never met

From the net, they were dumped into a little box
The man who had caught them drove faster than a fox
In the car the turtles had very little water
The man paid no mind, and his speed never faltered

To a warehouse the man went
Where shipping turtles was convenient
Onto a table the turtles were shaken
To their shells their legs were taped

The poor turtles couldn't move
Animal lovers would not approve
The man put the turtles in the post
The turtles were sent to another coast

But the man still wasn't satisfied
So he took his car for another ride
He was looking for iguanas that were green
And what he did to them was oh so mean

He stuffed each iguana in a water bottle
He wasn't kind, he didn't coddle
Other iguanas were put into black socks
The stuffed iguanas were packed into a postage box

To Hong Kong the animals were sent
But to this place they never before went
They belonged in their habitats back home
They missed where they could happily roam

The man is working in the illegal pet trade
The man sold turtles and iguanas to get paid

The turtles and iguanas didn't feel very well
Some of the turtles had cracks in their shells

The animals were taken from their families
And sent to pet stores so unhappily

These turtles and iguanas were hurt in the process of being shipped to pet stores as part of the illegal pet trade. These animals are often sent through the post where they do not have enough food or water. Some of these animals do not have big populations in the wild so it is bad to take them from their habitats. This is why it is important to research what pet you are going to get because you do not know where it came from or how they got to the pet store.

11. Raw observation data of pet store sales

Observation Number	Observer Name	Turtle Quantity	Purchaser Age Range	Purchaser Gender	Number of People with Purchaser	Age Range of People with Purchaser	Gender of People with Purchaser	Date of Observation	Time of Observation
1	Ciara	2	18-29	Female	3	18-29, 18-29, 18-29	Female, Female, Female	1/27	4:30
2	Mason	1	30-59	Male	2	30-59, NA	Female, NA	1/27	4:39
3	Tuvy	6	30-59	Female	4	NA	NA	1/27	4:37
4	Tuvy	2	30-59	Female	1	NA	NA	1/27	4:38
5	Tuvy	1	30-59	Female	1	NA	NA	1/27	4:39
6	Tuvy	2	30-59	Male	0			1/27	4:40
7	Kylie	1	30-59	Male	1	18-29	Female	1/30	4:12
8	Michelle	1	30-59	Male	2	NA, 30-59	NA, female	1/30	4:17
8	Kylie	1	30-59	Male	1	NA	NA	1/30	4:20
9	Ciara	3	NA	NA	2	NA, NA	NA	1/30	4:20
10	Ciara	2	30-59	Female	2	NA, 30-59	NA, female	1/30	4:29
11	Kylie	2	30-59	Male	0			1/30	4:30
12	Ciara	1	30-59	Male	0			1/30	4:37
13	Tuvy	1	60+	Male	0			1/30	4:37
14	Tuvy	3	NA	NA	2	NA, NA	NA, NA	1/30	4:40
15	Tuvy	1	60+	Male	0			1/30	4:43
16	Michelle	2	30-59	Male	2	NA	NA, NA	1/30	4:43
17	Tuvy	2	30-59	Male	2	NA, NA	NA, NA	1/30	4:43
18	Tuvy	4	30-59	Female	1	NA	NA	1/30	4:45
19	Tuvy	12	60+	Male	0			1/30	4:48
20	Tuvy	1	30-59	Female	0			1/30	4:50
21	Michelle	2	30-59	Female	3	30-59, NA, NA	Female, NA, NA	2/1	4:17
22	Ciara	1	60+	Male	0			2/1	4:20
23	Mason	2	30-59	Female	3	60+, NA, NA	Female, NA, NA	2/1	4:27
23	Michelle	2	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	2/1	4:31
24	Mason	2	30-59	Female	1	NA	NA	2/1	4:35
25	Tuvy	8	30-59	Male	1	NA	NA	2/1	4:46
26	Michelle	1	30-59	Female	0			2/2	4:09