E-commerce promotes trade in invasive turtles in China

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Abstract  Freshwater habitats in China are potentially suitable for invasive alien turtle species and, consequently, raising turtles in aquaculture facilities and the trade in turtles supplies pose risks to habitats and native wetland communities when exotic turtles escape or are released deliberately. Online trade (e-commerce) is making an increasing contribution to turtle sales in China, seemingly driving demand and thus potentially exacerbating the risk of release. We document the scale and spatial pattern of online sales of non-native turtles over 90 days on China’s Taobao.com e-commerce site. The majority of sales were in the ecologically sensitive middle and lower Yangtze river basin (82.35% of > 840,000 slider turtles Trachemys scripta elegans, and 68.26% of > 100,000 snapping turtles, Chelydridae spp.). These species are native to the Americas. Concurrently, over 2008–2018, we found 104 mentions of feral turtle issues listed on Baidu News where, among the 53 prefectures mentioned, issues with invasive turtle populations also focused predominantly in the middle and lower Yangtze river basin. Although circumstantial, this association suggests that the substantial online sale of alien turtles could be having detrimental effects in China’s Yangtze river basin. It is important to safeguard these wetland habitats, which are of global importance, by improving policies for detecting and regulating invasive alien turtle issues and by warning consumers about the ecological hazard of their purchases.

Keywords  Asia, biodiversity, Chelydra, China, Macrochelys, online trade, Trachemys, Yangtze river basin

Introductions of invasive alien species have a major global impact on ecosystem integrity (Macdonald et al., 2007; Pejchar & Mooney, 2009), with negative consequences for community structure and diversity that can persist for decades (Sharpe et al., 2017). Developing countries undergoing rapid economic growth can be especially vulnerable to such introductions, driven by new commercial opportunities (Pelicce et al., 2014). In China the profitability of selling exotic species has led to substantial numbers being bred in captivity to supply demand for pets, Chinese traditional medicine, and food (Lin et al., 2015). Online trade, or e-commerce, has become a major distribution channel, exacerbating the spread of invasive species and challenging biosecurity (Lenda et al., 2014; Humair et al., 2015).

Although the slider turtle Trachemys scripta elegans (Ficetola et al., 2009) and snapping turtles of the genera Chelydra and Macrochelys (Kobayashi et al., 2006), all native to the Americas, are amongst the most invasive exotic species, the market for these taxa and the extent of their colonization has not been assessed in China. Turtles are bred in freshwater aquaculture facilities in China, 65% of which are in the Yangtze river basin (Chen et al., 2009). This region is highly susceptible to the establishment of alien invasive turtles (e.g. T. scripta elegans, Xiao, 2015; Chelydra serpentina, Chen et al., 2017; Macrochelys temminckii, Chen, 2017) because of the area’s suitable climate and habitats. Here we evaluate how online trade (e-commerce) adds a new dimension to this problem, facilitating purchase of turtles, driving production in breeding facilities, and risking escape and release of turtles along all stages of the supply chain (Kraus, 2015). We document national online sales of live slider and snapping turtles via mainland China’s largest domestic consumer-to-consumer internet trading platform, Taobao.com (a subsidiary of the Alibaba Group). We examine the spatial distribution of turtle sales to generate a sales map, and explore how this is associated with media reports of feral turtle populations in the Yangtze river basin, and provide recommendations for how to mitigate turtle trade and the establishment of invasive species.

We conducted three surveys (24 February–27 March 2017, 14 April–10 May 2017, 3–18 October 2017), searching for the terms ‘slider turtle, live’ and ‘snapping turtle, live’ (in Chinese) on Taobao.com. We included ‘live’ to distinguish animals traded, as opposed to toys, pet supplies, and similar items. To avoid recording a vendor’s goods sold more than once, we re-inspected vendors after an interval of at least 30 days to see if they had made subsequent sales of additional goods. When new vendors comprised < 3% of total vendors on our list in each survey, we ceased searching for additional vendors, assuming we had accounted for the majority.
Taobao.com provides retrospective transaction information, including 'species' (which we verified from the description and photographs provided by sellers), 'item location' (i.e. site of origin of the sale, used to calculate freight charges, and which we presumed to be accurate), and 'successful transactions', which provided the number of individual animals sold during the 30 days preceding our inspection of Taobao trading records (one transaction equates to one animal traded). The destination of sales was not, however, included and thus did not form part of our analyses. Data were collected and analysed using prefecture as the administrative unit (mainland China comprises 334 prefectures, in 34 provinces, and four province-level municipalities). To determine whether the number of sales (log-transformed) were significantly greater in trading hotspots, using cross tabulation analysis, implementing punitive fines, and policing breeders. Snapping turtles release large numbers of turtles and other invasive species (e.g. American bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus*, Asian swamp eels *Monopterus albus*, Oriental weatherfish *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*, several Cyprinid species; Liu et al., 2013).

Currently, there are no specific regulations or legislation pertaining to importation, domestic trade and captive breeding of non-native turtles in China. Snapping turtles are promoted as food, as a source of medicines and as pets, under China’s Ministry of Agriculture announcement No. 485, 2005. Preventing further introductions and regulating turtle trade is challenging, with options such as eradication, containment and control difficult and expensive to implement (Hulme, 2009). A multi-pronged approach is most feasible, managing risks from trade and tightening regulations, implementing punitive fines, and policing breeding facilities (Shi et al., 2008) and importation (Perrings et al., 2005). Given the massive volume of online trade in...
invasive species, including animals other than turtles (Lenda et al., 2014), and plants (Humair et al., 2015), and the consequent invasion risk, we recommend that including an ecological hazard warning should be compulsory for all advertisements for taxa known to be invasive. This should be enforced through amendments to advertising laws and/or through self-regulation codes of conduct implemented across the internet industry. We acknowledge, however, that attempts to regulate turtle breeding and trading could face resistance on both social and economic grounds.
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Conflicts of interest  None.

Ethical standards  This research abided by the Ethical standards. The Taobao.com customers were anonymous and there was no invasion of personal privacy.

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