



Asian Turtle Conservation Network

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Template for Training of Wildlife Protection Officers on Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles

As part of the Asian Turtle Network's (ATCN) efforts to promote awareness amongst frontline wildlife protection officers, enhance field identification skills, and encourage greater responsiveness and action in enforcing laws relevant to protecting turtles, the following outline has been made available online as a template for adapting and developing turtle Ecology, Trade, and Identification workshops in other parts of the region.

Immediately following the outline is an appendix containing an expanded outline for the course currently used in Vietnam. The appendix may provide a better idea of the type of information that should be included in a workshop for enforcement officers, and may be adapted as appropriate to fit the situation and needs for similar programs in other countries.

This training module uses a combination of power point presentations, film, live animal presentations, discussion, and written evaluation to maximize interest and achieve transfer of primary messages.

Turtle Ecology and Trade Workshop Outline

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Instructors introduce themselves
- 1.2 Workshop participants sign in
- 1.3 Review of workshop contents and schedule
- 1.4 Hand out workshop materials: Species list, copies of relevant laws, maps, other

Section 2: Pre-test

The workshop participants are provided with a ten question pre-test which includes some basic questions about the ecology and trade of turtles (e.g. how many species are native to the country, etc.). The pre-test is intended to determine how much the participants already know about turtles, as well as assess their current identification skills. The participants will be tested again at the end of the workshop in order to measure how much they learned as a result of the training.

- 2.1 Ten question pre-test relevant to basic knowledge of turtles.
- 2.2 Ten identification slides (using power point), numbered 1-10. Participants identify the species by number on their pre-test sheet. Test sheets are then collected.

Section 3: The Ecology of Turtles

The ecology section provides a brief overview to the participants about turtles and their ecology. Rarely are wildlife protection officers or rangers interested in the “science” of turtles, and efforts should focus on basic aspects of turtle ecology.

One of the main objectives of this section is help the participants better understand why turtles can not sustain prolonged exploitation to meet the demands of trade. This issue ties in nicely with Section 4: The Asian Turtle Crisis.

The Vietnam turtle ecology training section uses a power point presentation in combination with demonstration with a few live turtles. The specific components of this section include:

- 3.1 Classification of turtles as reptiles
- 3.2 Physical characteristics of a turtle
- 3.3 Distinguishing features between species and adaptations
- 3.4 Thermoregulation
- 3.5 Habitat requirements
- 3.6 Diet
- 3.7 Growth and age:
- 3.8 Sexual dimorphism
- 3.9 Reproduction
- 3.10 Respiration
- 3.11 Natural predators of turtles
- 3.12 Survivorship

3.13 Review live turtles: The instructors use a few examples of live turtles for participants to practice determining key features such as hinges and protective scales, distinguishing between males and females, and looking at growth rings.

3.14 Question and answer break (Ecology of Turtles)

Section 4: The Asian Turtle Crisis

A power point presentation is used to introduce the Asian Turtle Crisis with particular focus upon the host country. The crucial message for participants is how the trade is unsustainable (reflecting back on reproduction and natural survivorship covered in section 3).

- 4.1 Global turtle diversity
- 4.2 Number of species native to the country.
- 4.3 Legal Protection: Review national laws protecting turtles. How many species listed?
- 4.4 CITES: Review CITES. How many species listed?
- 4.5 Conservation status: Review national listing (if any) and IUCN Red Book. Explain what the IUCN Red List is. How many species listed under which categories?
- 4.6 Major threats to turtles: Habitat loss and hunting and trade. Introduce examples of habitat loss: One slide denoting each impact. Ghost fishing and accidental by-catch.
- 4.7 Introduce the wildlife trade as the single greatest single threat = export to mainly Chinese markets to meet rising demand. Include trade estimates. Provide trade estimates of volume traded and review the history and development of the trade in China.
- 4.8 Hunting and trade in (your country). Review the evolution of the trade, current status of turtles in the wild, and trends in trade. Profile a trade network and the mechanics of the trade, and present a few high profile cases to illustrate what is going on with turtles (in your country).

- 4.9 Demand: Values associated with turtles: Food, medicines, pets, products, Buddhist tradition, culture.
- 4.10 Conclusion: Refer back to Section 3 on the ecology of turtles to explain why turtles in general can not be sustainably exploited for trade. Introduce the super-predator and predict the status of turtles 10 years from now if the trade continues.

4.11 Question and answer break (Asian Turtle Crisis)

Section 5: A Glimpse of Chinese Markets (The McCord Film)

Participants are shown segments of the McCord film featuring turtles in Chinese markets, including the butchering of a large sift-shell.

Section 6: Conservation Interventions

Participants are introduced to a brief overview of what is being done to conserve turtles in (your country). One or more projects might be briefly profiled to show examples of the types of efforts that are being undertaken. This section should ensure that an emphasis is placed upon the broader issues of enforcement capacity, awareness, and developing the next generation of turtle conservationists.

Section 7: Confiscation Guidelines

The instructor passes out the confiscation guidelines to participants and reviews each step and requirement.

Additional instruction is provided on temporary care and management of confiscated turtles including:

- Handling
- Weighing, classifying, and reporting
 - Male/female
 - Age class
- Emergency care
- Holding
- Feeding
- Disposition

Section 8: Identification of Turtles

- 8.1 Identification Methods: Identifying key characteristics.
Start by separating marine turtles from soft-shell turtles and tortoises/freshwater turtles. Have participants identify distinguishing features like hinges, head striping, dorsal lines along the keel, etc.
Show the participants how to use a combination of these features to make a preliminary identification.
Encourage participants to use the field guide at the end of the process to confirm the preliminary identification.
- 8.2 Review all native and exotic species in (your country) using photographs on power point slides.
- 8.3 Practice identification using a new set of power point slides including photos of turtles in bags and boxes making identification more difficult.

Section 9: Identification Test and Evaluation

Participants are evaluated to determine how well they can identify native turtle species and how much they learned from the training.

Like the pre-test, the identification test is comprised of power point slides with a number on each slide. Generally, one slide is prepared for each turtle species to be tested. The number of turtles used may exceed the number used on the pre-test.

Participants are provided with an examination sheet. As each slide is shown, the species will be written next to the number on the sheet. The exam will also include a series of questions relevant to important information provided during the course of the training, including the same ten questions given earlier in the day, but possibly including more questions (the ATP uses ten core questions on both tests and 8 additional questions on the final, including two questions aimed at gaining insight on the attitudes of enforcement officers towards protection of turtles).

The results of the pre-test and final exam are compared to assess how much was learned as a result of the training. The assessment will also help to identify areas where the instructors did not effectively get the main message across.

Section 10: Discussions on Hot Topics

The instructors engage the participants in discussions following a prepared outline for several topics. The topics may differ from country to country. The ATP utilizes two discussion topics for this section (below). Each topic is broken down into a number of statements aimed at eliciting responses from the participants.

The participants are divided into three groups, each with a topic. Each group is allowed 10-15 minutes to discuss amongst themselves the issues involved relating to their topic before presenting their views to the collective participants (groups often use Ao paper to record their main ideas). The instructor will facilitate discussions immediately following each presentation, summarizing the main points and encouraging others within the audience to present their ideas.

10.1 The role and responsibility of wildlife protection officers

10.2 Confiscation of wildlife: What should be done with turtles?

10.2 Farming of wildlife: A solution or a dangerous development?

Section 11: Training Conclusion

11.1 Question and answers (overall)

11.2 Certificates distributed to participants

11.3 Summary of importance of protection efforts

11.4 Thanks and departures

Resource Requirements

Resources provided to trainees include:

- Workshop itinerary
- A list of native turtle species with local, English, and Scientific names given, as well as their national protection status, CITES listing, and IUCN Red List designation.
- Copies of relevant national laws and CITES implementation legislation
- Local language field guide
- Confiscation guidelines
- Copies of turtle-specific educational resources
- Training certificates for each participant
- Other as appropriate

About this training module

This module was developed and tested by Douglas Hendrie, Asian Turtle Program Coordinator and Bui Dang Phong of the Cuc Phuong National Park Turtle Conservation Center. Additional input and improvements were made along the way by numerous people including Tim McCormack, David Emmett, and Vu Thi Quyen.

The Asian Turtle Program has carried out training for wildlife protection officers from 27 provinces and seven national parks and protected areas. Additional training has been carried out for trainers from Cambodia and Myanmar, as well as for CITES authorities, police, customs, and border guards from Vietnam and China.

APPENDIX I:

Example content for a Vietnam training course for enforcement officers

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Training for Enforcement Officers in Vietnam (expanded outline)

Prior to the Workshop

Send formal letter of invitation
Identify key participants and obtain participant list
Send the workshop schedule and associated policies

I. Workshop Introduction

Welcoming remarks
Introduction of instructors and participants
Pass around sign in sheet
Review of course content

II. Pre-Test

Standard 10 question pre-test and 10 turtle ID test

II. An Introduction to the Ecology of Turtles

1. Classification

Turtles are reptiles. Turtles have been present on earth for more than 250 million years, dating back to the time of the dinosaurs. Turtles have witnessed the extinction of species and the evolution of humans. In contrast to their long presence on earth, humans have only been around for about 4 million years.

2. Physical characteristics

Most turtles have a bony shell made up of many plates. The top part of the shell is called the carapace. The bottom part is called the plastron.

Exhibit: Use actual shells to pass around showing the spine

3. Distinguishing characteristics and adaptations

Turtles have adapted certain physical features that help them survive in nature.

Show some examples of turtles and how some special adaptation help them:

Water dynamics: The long tail and sleek design of *Platysternon* for fast-moving streams.

Soft-shell turtles, large webbed feet and swimming dynamics

Protection: The hinge on *Cuora amboinensis* allowing for full closure within the shell. The scales on the front limbs of *Indotestudo* for shielding the head from predators.

Camouflage: The leaf-like appearance of *Geoemyda spengleri* and stone-like appearance of *Pyxidea mouhotii* (use *Pyxidea* hidden in leaf litter photo to demonstrate camouflage ability).

Eating: The saw-like jaw of *Hieremys* typical of plant eaters

4. Thermoregulation

Like other reptiles, turtles are cold blooded. Does everyone know what this means?

A turtle's body temperature is dependent upon the environment. Unlike warm-blooded mammals like humans which can regulate their body temperature independently of their environment.

Humans shiver when cold to generate heat and sweat when hot to release heat. Turtles do not have this ability, and must seek an environment that suits their temperature needs. When it is too cold, they must seek the warmth of a sheltered area. Turtles will often bask to warm their bodies, particularly after eating when warmth is needed to help digest their food. If it is too hot and turtles are left exposed to the sun without shelter, they will quickly overheat and die. In the wild, a turtle may burrow in mud or beneath the edge of a log in order to avoid the heat.

Note: Link section to trade confiscations and leaving crates out in the sun while processing arrests.

5. Habitat

The habitat requirements differ for each species. In Vietnam, nine species are considered to be entirely aquatic species. 10 species are semi-aquatic meaning they use both land and water.

Four species are strictly terrestrial and do not swim or spend time in water at all. Eight species are forest dependent.

6. Diet

Most turtle species are omnivorous meaning that they eat both meat and vegetation. However a few species are mainly vegetarian such as *Indotestudo elongata* and *Hieremys annandalii*.

7. Growth and age

Some turtles can live for more than 100 years. In Vietnam, the upward age of most turtles is probably 30-60 years of age.

For younger turtles, their age can often be estimated by counting the rings on the scutes of their carapace, much like one might count growth rings on a tree. Each ring generally indicates one season of growth. Estimates are generally good for turtles up to about 20 years of age, after which new growth rings are less evident. In tropical climates, some turtles may have two or more periods of growth during a single year making estimates less accurate.

PP: Growth rings on turtle.

Exhibit: Use live turtles if available to show growth rings.

8. Sexual dimorphism

There are several common ways to tell the difference between male and female turtles for most species. Males will often have longer and thicker tails, indented plastrons, and their vent located closer to the tip of their tails. Coloration and markings (pattern) may even be a factor in determining the sex of some species.

PP: Longer thicker tail, indented and flat plastrons, vent closer to the tip of the tail.

Exhibit: Use live turtles if available to demonstrate differences.

9. Reproduction

Turtles lay eggs. Generally most Vietnamese species lay between 2-8 eggs in each clutch. Eggs are laid under the soil or beneath vegetation. On average, eggs will take 90-140 days to hatch.

10. Respiration

People often asks how turtles can remain under water for so long.

Turtles have the ability to slow their metabolism down which reduces their need for oxygen (when inactive), permitting the turtle to remain under water for great lengths of time during the cold season or during warm periods. Aquatic turtle species also have the ability to remove oxygen from the water through cells in their throat, supplementing their needs and allowing the turtle to remain under water longer.

11. Predators of turtles

Turtles naturally face many predators. These include:

Monitor lizards, wild pigs, small carnivores such as civets and badgers and mongoose, rats, ants, birds, and snakes, among others.

12. Survivorship

Very few eggs and hatchling turtles may survive to become adults.

Population stability is dependent upon adults within the population breeding for many years, and at least a few of the offspring surviving to become adults and replace their elders.

Factors influencing survivorship strategy

- Turtles generally lay few eggs
- There is generally low egg and hatchling survivorship
- However, turtles have relatively higher survivorship once they reach adulthood (few predators)
- Turtles live long lives with many successive years of reproduction to maintain population stability/growth

13. Review live turtles: The instructors uses a few examples of live turtles for participants to practice determining key features such as hinges and protective scales, distinguishing between males and females, and looking at growth rings. Use durable species to allow handling such as *Heosemys grandis*, *Indotestudo elongata*, and *Cuora amboinensis*

14. Questions

III. The Asian Turtle Crisis

1. Title Page

Introduction to the Asian Turtle Crisis

2. Global turtle diversity

There are about 300 species in the world. Nearly a third of these are in Asia. Within Asia, India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, and China are considered to be the countries with the highest species diversity.

3. 23 Species of Vietnam

Vietnam is home to 23 native tortoise and freshwater turtles species. There are 28 species if the five marine turtles native to coastal waters are included.

4. Legal protection: Decree 18/48

What is decree 18/48?

Decree 48 lists five tortoise and freshwater turtle species as protected. Two species are listed on group 1B and three are listed on group 2B

5. CITES (Decree 11)

What is CITES? Regulates cross-border trade of endangered wildlife. Nineteen of Vietnam's 23 species are listed under Appendix II of CITES prohibiting cross-border trade of any kind without a permit from the National Forest Protection Department in Hanoi. Permits may not be issued by provincial People's Committees.

6. Conservation status

The IUCN Red lists 21 of Vietnam's 23 species as threatened. Four of these are listed as critically endangered, 10 species listed as endangered, and seven species are listed as vulnerable. The IUCN Red List is not a law and species that are listed are not necessarily protected. It is developed by scientists and conservationists from around the world including Vietnam.

In contrast to the IUCN Red List, the Vietnam red book lists only nine species demonstrating how outdated the book is as an assessment tool.

7. Major threats to turtles

Major threats to turtles can be summarized to be mainly due to loss of habitat and hunting and trade.

8. Agriculture and aquaculture

Conversion of wetlands to rice and aquaculture

9. Loss of forest habitat: Logging and NTFP exploitation

Loss of forest habitat due to logging, conversion to agriculture, and steady exploitation of NTFPs.

Eight of Vietnam's turtle species are forest dependent

10. Development projects

Major development projects including highways, dams, reservoirs, mining, and human settlement.

11. Other habitat threats

Water pollution, fire, dredging of sand from sandbanks along major rivers

12. Ghost fishing

Incidental catch and drowning in fishing nets

13. Wildlife Trade

The greatest threat to Vietnam's turtles is the unsustainable exploitation of turtles to feed the insatiable demand from markets in China.

14. Trade estimates

Estimates suggest that 10,000 tons or 10 million turtles are traded annually in the region

15. History of the turtle trade with China

Development: 1.3 billion people. Increased wealth. People can afford luxury goods such as expensive foods and medicines. Improved relations with Vietnam have made cross-border trade easier. China's currency has become convertible on the global exchange facilitating movement of money and trade.

1980s: Decline in wild populations of turtles in China. China turns to its neighbors to fill demand
By mid-1990, exports from Vietnam were reportedly at their highest

16. The evolution of trade in Vietnam

Subsistence: In the past, hunters collect what they needed for their family

17. Market economy

Access to markets, improved roads, transport, and communications has transformed the subsistent hunter into a hunter trader, collecting as many turtles as he can
Moreover, the farmer, fisherman, bamboo collector, and buffalo boy join the fray
Result: No turtle is safe if seen. Forests are emptied and traders move on to other more plentiful areas

18. Intense levels of pressure on wild populations

82 million people and growing.

Turtles and other wildlife confined to a scattering of parks and protected areas; islands of in a sea of humans being chipped away at daily from the borders.

19. Profile of a trade network

Describe the basic mechanics of the turtle trade through to the exporter (use PP diagram illustrating network and actual sites).

20. From source to transit state and regional player

As traders have been unable to meet export demands due to exhausting wild populations of turtles through most of Vietnam, they turned to Laos and Cambodia to supply market demand. Much of the turtles we see in trade seizures today are probably from Cambodia and Laos.

Evidence suggests that Vietnam also is beginning to play a regional role in trade, serving as a back door to China for trade from other states.

Will Vietnam become a consumer state?

The trend toward wildlife consumption, proliferation of wildlife restaurants over the past ten years.

The popularity of soft-shell turtles, mainly farmed.

Hard-shell turtles still not widely consumed

21. Regional role: A few high profile incidents

2003 Singapore Airlines seizures

Hai Phong ship seizure: 10,000 turtles, possibly from Indonesia

22. The Values of Turtles

Introduce the values associated with turtles

23. Food

24. Traditional medicine

Cuora trifasciata

25. Magic Force

26. Pets

Developing pet markets in Asia: Jakarta, KL, Bangkok. Local pet demand relates to disposable income.

Made in America: Introduction of *Trachemys scripta* to the region

27. Decoration and products

28. Religious values

Buddhist release at temples.

29. Cultural values

Species like *Rafetus swinhoei* with strong historic and traditional value.

30. Why can't turtles sustain even modest levels of exploitation?

31. 250 million years of success

Low egg and hatchling survivorship

High adult survivorship

Slow to mature but a long life and many years of reproduction

32. The human super predator

The human predator preys upon adults within the population that formerly faced few enemies, and as we have discussed earlier, need to breed for many successive years to maintain population stability. Moreover, the human predator is not just taking one turtle, but collecting as many as possible, shipping them many kilometers to markets far away.

33. Living in a world dominated by humans

Can turtles survive in a world dominated by humans

34. Question and answer break (Asian Turtle Crisis)

35. A Glimpse of Chinese Markets (The McCord Film)

Participants are shown segments of the McCord film featuring turtles in Chinese markets, including the butchering of a large sift-shell.

IV. Efforts to Conserve Vietnam's Turtles

1. Introduction

2. Projects underway in the region

PP: Map and associated photos.

3. Enforcement training

Workshops carried out in Vietnam focused on training of forest rangers, customs officers, CITES authorities, police, and border guards. Rangers from more than 27 provinces and seven protected areas have participated in training.

4. Species conservation and research

Conservation efforts targeting specific species and habitats. Examples from Vietnam. *Rafetus swinhoei* and *Pyxidea mouhotii*.

5. Education and raising awareness

Perhaps one of the most important efforts underway involves efforts to make people aware of the crisis facing Vietnam's turtles and other wildlife. Only through increased awareness can attitudes and behavior begin to change.

6. Building interest and expertise

Of equal importance is the need to develop interest and expertise amongst the next generation.

7. Conservation breeding and assurance population development

The Cuc Phuong Turtle Conservation Center (TCC)

Started in 1998 as a project developed by Fauna and Flora International (FFI)

Managed by CPNP

Over 1000 turtles representing 16 of 23 native species

Conservation breeding programs for five priority species

11 turtle species bred in captivity and over 426 hatchlings produced

8. Five major functions of the TCC

Conservation breeding

Rescue and release

Research

Education

Training

9. Enforcement needs

Stricter enforcement of laws

Greater awareness about the situation

Assume greater personal responsibility for protecting Vietnam's wildlife

10. Tour of the Turtle Conservation Center

V. Confiscation Guidelines and Management

1. Confiscation guidelines: Hand out the confiscation guidelines and review with the participants

2. Management of confiscated turtles

- Handling of turtles
- Identifying, weighing, and reporting
- Emergency health care
Remove dead, wash and hydrate living. Separate injured and sick.
- Emergency holding
As cold-blooded animals, turtles can not regulate their body temperature so avoid leaving crates and bags filled with turtles exposed directly to sunlight and shelter from wind, rain, and cold.
- Feeding

Turtles can survive for some time without food, surviving on fat reserves. However, if the animals have spent a fair amount of time already in the trade (from the time they were removed from their habitat to the time of the seizure, they will undoubtedly be exhausted and weakened. It is important to process the seizure as quickly as possible in order to transfer the turtles to facilities where they can be fed and cared for.

VI. Identification of Turtles

1. Introduction to identification of turtles (methods)

Step 1: marine, soft shell, and hard-shell turtles

Step 2: Identify distinguishing features

Distinguishing features

Hinge, partial hinge, no hinge

Head striping

Tail length

Eye shape

Light dorsal keel

Cusps

Step 3: Use features to make preliminary identification of the turtle

Step 4: Confirm your identification using a field guide

2. Introduction Run through Vietnam turtle species (23)

3. Practice with group

4. Exhibit: Live turtle identification workshop (at TCC)

5. Practice using photos on power point

6. Final examination

Identification test (23 turtles) and 15-20 questions relevant to the content of the training course.

VII. Discussion Topics

1. The Role of FPD

- A. How do you see your role as a ranger in protecting wildlife?
- B. What is the overall goal of FPD in relation to wildlife protection in Vietnam?
- C. What does protection mean? Define your perception of what constitutes "protection" of wildlife.
- D. Would you agree that it is FPD's responsibility to help ensure that no species becomes extinct?
- E. What percentage of your job would you say is dedicated to wildlife protection?
- F. How would you rate your personal conviction to protecting wildlife on a scale of 1-10 with 1 being "no conviction at all" and 10 being highly motivated and committed to protecting wildlife.

2. Confiscations of Wildlife: What to do with turtles?

One of the most controversial issues facing wildlife managers today is the issue of what to do with confiscated wildlife. The IUCN international guidelines suggest that confiscated wildlife be placed in rescue centers, zoos, and conservation programs or euthanized. Only under specific circumstances should animals be released into the wild.

- A. How are animals dealt with in Vietnam? And what options do wildlife managers have for dealing with wildlife that has been confiscated?
 - Sell back to traders
 - Release in the wild
 - Placement in rescue centers
- B. Indicate the positive and potentially negative impacts of each option
- C. To what extent should or could euthanasia be used to deal with confiscated wildlife?

Note for facilitator: During discussion, the facilitator should make it clear that the release of wildlife does not enhance or increase biodiversity, and in many cases may further destroy existing biodiversity and degrade habitat.

The instructor will put the placement list posted on the board including TCC, zoos, rescue centers, and TSA (power point slide)

3. Farming of wildlife: Solution or a dangerous development?

Farming has been offered as a potential solution for meeting the demand for wildlife from domestic and international markets. In a few cases, such as in the case of crocodiles and soft-shell turtles, farming has taken off with some measure of success.

- A. Explain what constitutes farming of wildlife? Breeding in captivity? Wildlife caught animals raised in captivity? F1/F2 What might we agree upon here?
- B. What problems do you see in efforts to encourage farming of wildlife as an option for reducing pressures on wild populations of species?
- Wild-caught animals taste better
 Farms are being used to launder wildlife. F1 and F2 generation
 Snakes, civets, macaques, bears
 Government authorities are ill equipped to monitor and regulate farming operations
- C. Soft-shell turtle farming has developed successfully throughout the country. However, as we have discussed, there is an enormous demand for hard-shell turtles from international markets. Can farming meet the demand for hard-shell turtles? Given the economics of raising and selling second generation turtles of one kilo or more, how is this possible?
- D. In the recent past, China has been the destination for Vietnam's wildlife in trade. However, this is changing as the economy develops in Vietnam and people are able to afford luxury goods like specialty foods and medicines. In your opinion, has the domestic market for wildlife increased in recent years? How can or should Vietnam address this trend in order to avoid the empty forests of China?

VIII. Conclusion

1. Question and answers (overall)
2. Certificates distributed to participants
3. Summary of importance of protection efforts
4. Thanks and departures

IX. Turtle Training Workshop Resources and Materials List

Resources

Turtles of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam Field Guides
 Lucky Turtle board game and Turtles of Vietnam poster
 Green Forest special issue on Turtles
 Adventures of Lucky Turtle illustrated story book
 McCord film
 Sample turtle shells

Species List – Vietnam
 Decree 18/48
 Decree 11

Materials

Workshop sign in sheet
 Workshop itinerary
 Turtle pre-test sheet and final exam sheets
 Information/Contact sheet for Turtle Trade Seizures
 Workshop Certificates