

# Review of: "Perception of Biodiversity versus Connection to Nature: Which Can Influence Wildlife Product Consumption in Vietnam?"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is an interesting topic choice. It has implications for existing research in biological conservation and sustainability science as well as practical guidance. Bayesian logistic regression and structural equation modeling were generally well used.

However, some issues need to be addressed. I think improvements will make the manuscript clearer and more informative.

## Introduction

More information could be added to the study area description to present the necessary context. What kinds of wildlife exist in Vietnam, what policies have been developed to protect them, and how effective are these policies?

## Methodology

Based on the question settings and the sampling methods, the sample seems to be biased towards urban populations. If this is the case, could the title be revised to "urban residents in Vietnam"?

The presentation of the dataset can be more detailed.

"The reliability index of WPC in the present study is unacceptable ( $\alpha = 0.4033$ ). Then why use it?"

## Results

"it is speculated that part of sample from visitors of public park nearby and national park and persons with higher education and higher income prefer WPC" But the chi-square test statistic for the National park item is not significant.

Figure 3 to figure 8: Percentages are confusing. Seems to be the group of two choices summing to 100%. Why not use the actual percentages for each group, rather than the percentages against the total sample, to allow for comparisons between the choice proportions of the different groups?

Figure 9 and 10: The values of the fit statistics were given in the text, but it is better to show the reference criteria for these values (through a Table)

## Discussion

The significance of the findings could be explored deeper in the discussion. Summary of the findings section highlights the interesting finding: “CTN is known to be associated with both pro-environmental behaviours and well-being. But, this study identify CTN is facilitator of POB and WPC.” The authors provided some clarification in the Explanations of main findings section, but it could be expanded.

For example, the findings could be related to the global context and to different development stages. Some studies mentioned in the discussion were conducted in the Global North/developed countries, and it can be expected that the educated middle class and those friendly to nature would have a tendency to protect local wildlife and habitats (and may also exploit wildlife resources of the Global South). However, Vietnam is situated in the Global South, and perhaps some respondents with an active connection to nature and a positive perception of biodiversity will tend to demonstrate economic wealth and social status through wildlife consumption. More illustration of these differences would allow the manuscript to be placed in a broader context and have a more international perspective.