

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

Kritish De¹

¹ Wildlife Institute of India

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

In introduction you have mentioned several literature. Thus, there are no need to write a specific section "Literature Review and Main Hypotheses".

Remove the word 'might' from the hypothesis 3 and 4.

Thus, we speculate urban residents would not prefer WPC. - This sentence is not supported by several other works like (Zhang et al., 2008)

But in Vietnam and other countries urban residents prefer WPC (See Zhang et al., 2008; Shairp et al. 2016; Chausson et al. 2019)

"*The crime caused by biodiversity loss....*"- change it to "The crime that leads to biodiversity loss....."

"*Value orientation has been confirmed*" Explain what is "Value orientation".

"*Obviously, the general public in Vietnam had rich knowledge in conservation biology*" - Is it supported by any publication?

"*According to Theory of Change, ...*" Explain what is this theory?

"*But, this judgment has been obviously violated in Vietnam*" - How can it be a judgment?

Discuss social and economic status of the participants.

The fluency of the English language of the text needs to be improved. For example, throughout the text you used the term "*a study*" several times while mentioning any research work. I suggest to rephrase all of these sentences.

References

Zhang L, Hua N, Sun S (2008) Wildlife trade, consumption and conservation awareness in southwest China. *Biodivers Conserv* 17:1493–1516. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-008-9358-8>

Shairp R, Veríssimo D, Fraser I, Challender D, MacMillan D (2016) Understanding Urban Demand for Wild Meat in

Vietnam: Implications for Conservation Actions. PLoS ONE 11:e0134787. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0134787>

Chausson AM, Rowcliffe JM, Escouflaire L, Wieland M, Wright JH (2019) Understanding the Sociocultural Drivers of Urban Bushmeat Consumption for Behavior Change Interventions in Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo. Hum Ecol 47:179–191. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-019-0061-z>