## Appendix 5. Graphical abstract/illustrated summary of the article

## Changing trends & perceptions of sea turtle egg consumption in Redang Island, Malaysia



Sea turtles are endangered marine reptiles. They migrate for 100s of kms to reach their nesting sites & take up to 50 years to mature.



Sea turtles are impacted by diverse anthropogenic stressors in the ocean & on land. Turtle egg consumption is one of the stressors Redang Island is one of the most important sea turtle rookeries in Southeast Asia & has a long history of turtle conservation



For centuries, locals in Redang have consumed turtle eggs as a delicacy, cultural food & traditional medicine



Prior to protection measures, almost all eggs were harvested for consumption & sale

Due to the rapid decline in turtles, main nesting beaches were protected & egg collection was prohibited from these sanctuaries



There is no complete ban in the sale & consumption of green & hawksbill turtle eggs. This provides some space for locals to continue their practice of eating eggs

800 local school children attended a long-term turtle awareness program & pledged to stop consuming eggs



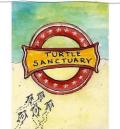
Our study attempts to unravel the complexity of interrelated factors influencing turtle egg consumption in Redang Island

We conducted 73 semi-structured interviews to understand the prevalence, influencing factors & perceptions on turtle egg consumption



Although 60% of the respondents consumed turtle eggs, it has become an infrequent practice followed ~1 or 2 times a year







All respondents reported a decrease in egg consumption mainly due to the protection of beaches (decreased availability & increased price of eggs)

People with higher level of education (younger people) & those who worked in tourism were less likely to consume eggs



People with lower level of education (older people) were more likely to believe in the medicinal properties of turtle eggs

Rapid growth in the tourism sector has served as an economic alternative to turtle egg harvesting



Locals recognize sea turtles as important icons for tourism. Shift from consumptive to nonconsumptive uses of turtles

Locals perceived fisheries activities as the most threatening to sea turtle populations. Larger interacting stressors such as fisheries bycatch are poorly addressed by regulations



Research & policy should give attention to the novel human-turtle interactions (fisheries & tourism) & not only turtle egg consumption