

Chinese Giant Salamander

大鲵 (娃娃鱼) Dà Ní

This card is produced with the goal of advancing public awareness of the health, safety, ecological and scientific issues surrounding wildlife consumption. We welcome your participation, and we appreciate any thoughts or suggestions you may have. For further information, please visit www.hinature.cn Thank you.

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The Chinese giant salamander is the largest salamander in the world, growing up to 1.8m.

Health Risk:

Poachers often use edible poison to catch giant salamanders, which is potentially harmful if consumed.

Environmental Impact:

The Chinese giant salamander has a very slow reproduction rate, which, combined with hunting and habitat destruction, has recently placed extreme pressure on this unique animal. In 2000, it was estimated that there were only 50,000 wild Chinese giant salamanders in China.

Sharks

鲨鱼 (鱼翅) Shā Yú

Tens of millions of sharks are killed or mutilated each year to supply the demand for shark fin soup.

Health Risk:

Shark flesh often contains heavy metals and toxins. When sharks, containing heavy metals like mercury, are consumed, they can cause infertility and neurological and kidney problems.

Environmental Impact:

As a result of over-fishing, experts predict shark populations will fall 50-90% over the next ten years. Consuming shark fin keeps the price high and provides a strong incentive to continue illegally hunting and over-fishing them.

Wild Turtles

野生龟鳖 YěShēng GuīBiē

The demand for turtle soup in China is now threatening the world's turtle populations.

Health Risk:

Wild turtles have the potential to spread infectious diseases, germs, and parasites.

Environmental Impact:

Once wide-spread over China, voracious consumption has driven many species to imminent extinction, and is now endangering turtle species in other parts of the world.

Snakes

蛇 Shé

More than 6,000 tons of snakes are consumed in China each year. Roughly 53 varieties of wild snake are used in Chinese dishes.

Health Risk:

Smuggled snakes can carry viruses and parasites that could pose a serious threat to public health.

Environmental Impact:

Snakes naturally prey on animals like rodents. As snake populations decline, rodents begin to over-run ecosystems, leading to ecological instability and economic costs for communities.



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Green List

- Ring-necked Pheasant (Captive Bred)
环颈雉 Huán Jǐng Zhì
- Chinese Soft-shell Turtle (Captive Bred)
中华鳖 Zhōng Huá Biē

Species in the Green List: Can be captive bred successfully and consumption won't have big impact on wild population.

Legal Tip

Consumption of these plants and animals in red and yellow list often supports illegal poaching and gathering. It may also violate national and international laws.

If you suspect that a wild animal or plant was illegally obtained, the easiest action to take is not to purchase or consume the plant or animal.

Yellow List

- Alligator/Crocodile
鳄鱼 è Yú
- High Mountains and Plains Fish
高山野鱼 (雅鱼、裸鲤、裂腹鱼类)
GāoShān YěYú
- Chinese Sturgeon
中华鲟 (鲟鱼) Zhōng Huá Xún
- Humphead Wrasse Fish
波纹唇鱼 (苏眉鱼) SūMéi Yú
- Chinese Caterpillar Fungus
虫草 Chóng Cǎo
- Tea Orchid
石斛 Shí Hú

Species in the Yellow List: For health and ecological reasons, we do not suggest to choose them for your dining table.

Red List

- Bear
熊 (熊掌、熊胆制品) Xióng
- Tiger
虎 (虎骨制品) Hǔ
- Takin
羚牛 Líng Niú
- Hair Weed
发菜 Fā Cài
- Masked Civet
果子狸 GuǒZǐ Lǐ
- Muntjac
麂 (小鹿、黄麂、黑麂) Jǐ
- Sea Horse
海马 Hǎi Mǎ

Species in the Red List: Do NOT consume them for health, legal and ecological reasons.

Red List

- Wild Birds
野生鸟类 YěShēng NiǎoLèi
- Snakes
蛇类 Shé
- Sharks (Shark Fin)
鲨鱼 (鱼翅) Shā Yú
- Monitor Lizard
巨蜥 Jù Xī
- Wild Turtles
野生龟鳖 YěShēng GuīBiē
- Giant Salamander
大鲵 (娃娃鱼) Dà Ní
- Pangolin
穿山甲 (含甲片) ChuānShān Jiǎ
- Wild Frogs and Toads
野生蛙类 (野生蛙制品)
YěShēng WāLèi

Wild Animals and Plants Are Important

Each species represents a bright and beautiful force with a unique function and role in nature. When we consume these plants and animals, we don't just endanger them, we endanger entire ecosystems and ultimately ourselves. Starting from today, each time you choose not to consume one of these wild animals or plants, it is a sign of your compassion for the environment and your understanding that personal choices can make a world of difference.

The Hidden Health Risks of Eating Wild Animals

Because these animals are hunted illegally, they do not pass through important quarantine processes. Eating them could expose you to infection or disease from serious viruses and parasites. Wild animals are also often caught and killed using poison and then transported in unsanitary conditions, making the consumption of these animals even more dangerous.