



Supplemental Materials
for
Ethical Values and Biological Diversity:
A Preliminary Assessment Approach

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Appendix 1: List of Black Rock Reptile (www.blackrockreptiles.com) species for classroom notes and observations.

Common Name	Genus species	Habitat	Conservation Status	Observations and Notes: locations, breeding, habitat, feeding, dangers
1. Reticulated python	Python reticulatus	Southeast Asia; rain forests, woodlands, and nearby grasslands. It is also associated with rivers and is found in areas with nearby streams and lakes	Unprotected; world's longest snakes and longest reptile	
2. Blood python	Python curtus	Lower elevations of western Malaysia, southwestern Thailand, Sumatra, and various bordering islands. Upland areas near marshes and irrigated farm lands.	Unprotected species	
3. Woma python	Aspidites ramsayi	Arid, coastal, dune; terrestrial habitat	Endangered species; protected	
4. Rosy boa	Lichanura trivirgata	This species occurs in southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.	Unprotected	
5. California king snake	Lampropeltis getula californiae	From OR in the north to the Baja peninsula in the south. West to southern UT and all but the most eastern parts of AZ. Can be found in most all habitat types except the highest elevations.	Unprotected; local collecting limits are in place for certain parts of its range	
6. Taiwan beauty snake	Orthriophis taeniurus	Archipelago islands; Asia, Russia	Not yet evaluated	
7. Bearded Dragon	Pogon abarbata	Found throughout most of central Australia. Arid	Not protected; however export from Australia is illegal	
8. Savannah Monitor	Varanus exanthematicus	Central Africa arid, grassland, forest	Not protected	
9. Leopard gecko	Eublepharis macularius	Found in the Middle East and into India. Desert and arid grassland.	Captive animals are considered domesticated. Some founding subspecies are protected from export.	
10. Sulcata Tortoise	Geochelone sulcata	Across the southern border of the Sahara Desert.	Vulnerable CITES Appendix II	
11. Russian Tortoise	Agrionemys horsfieldii	From the Caspian Sea south through the Middle East than east to China	Vulnerable	
12. Common musk turtle	Sternotherus odoratus	Across the eastern U.S. Ponds, marshes, slow moving streams.	Unprotected Threatened in Ontario	
13. Baby Florida soft shell turtle	Apalone ferox	From South Carolina to southern Florida still fresh water	Unprotected	

Appendix 2: Survey questions to gauge ethical choices among students before and after presentations and visit of 15 species of living reptiles to the class.

Student Survey: Human Responsibility and the Natural World – Parkland Science

1. Are you:

- a. Male
- b. Female

2. Ethnic background. Are you:

- a. Hispanic
- b. African-American
- c. Asian
- d. Caucasian
- e. Mixed ethnic backgrounds

3. The natural world has value in itself and does not exist solely to serve human needs.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

4. There is a significant continuity of life between humans and non-human living beings, even though humans have a distinctive role.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

5. The dependence of human life on the natural world can and should be acknowledged in expressions of appreciation and gratitude.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

6. Moral norms such as justice, compassion, and reciprocity apply both to humans and nonhumans.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

7. The well-being of humans and the well-being of non-human organisms are inseparable.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree

- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

8. There are legitimate and illegitimate uses of nature.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

9. Greed and destructiveness as regards the natural world should be condemned, while restraint and protection are to be commended.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

10. Human beings are responsible for living in harmony with the natural world.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

11. Endangered species are entitled to the same rights to ensure survival as are human beings.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

12. The conservation and protection of natural species is critical to the survival of human beings.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

13. The visit by Black Rock Reptiles and 15 animal species greatly increased my awareness of biodiversity and threats to wildlife habitats.

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't care
- d. Undecided

14. Prior to our lessons on biodiversity, I have visited the National Zoo in Washington, DC.

- a. Have visited the zoo
- b. Have NOT visited the zoo

15. Biodiversity is important because:

- a. It provides foods and medicines for mankind
- b. It protects the environment from destruction
- c. It helps maintain ecological processes
- d. All of the above