Class vs Imported Quanties

Class
Actinopteri
Reptilia
Aves
Anthozoa
Gastropoda
Mammalia
Hirudinoidea
Bivalvia
Amphibia
Elasmobranchii
Insecta
Arachnida
Hydrozoa
Holothuroidea
Dipneusti
Coelacanthi

0M 2M 4M 6M 8M 10M 12M 14M 16M

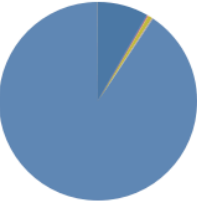Importer reported quantity
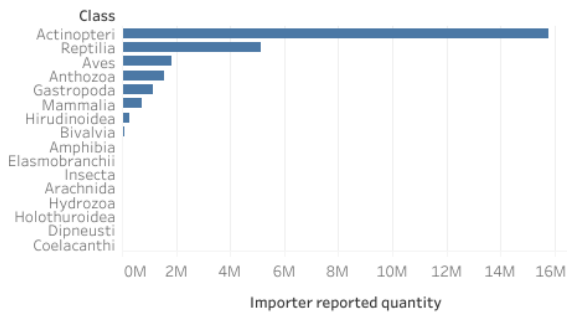
Classes vs Imported Quantities and Purpose

Impo..

1 16M

Expo..

1.

T
Actinopteri

T
Reptilia

T
Aves

T
Anthozoa

T
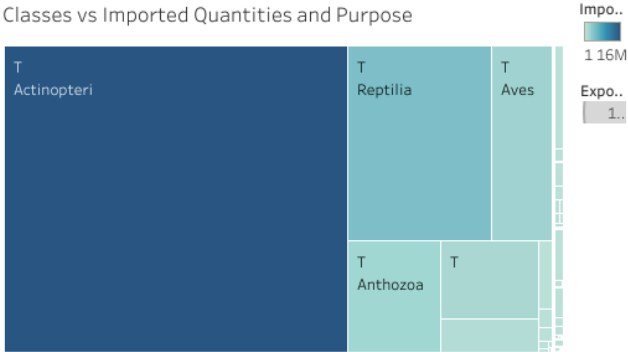
Year vs Exported Quantity

2018

2017

Year

2016

2015

0M 2M 4M 6M 8M 10M 12M 14M 16M 18M 20M 22M

Exporter reported quantity
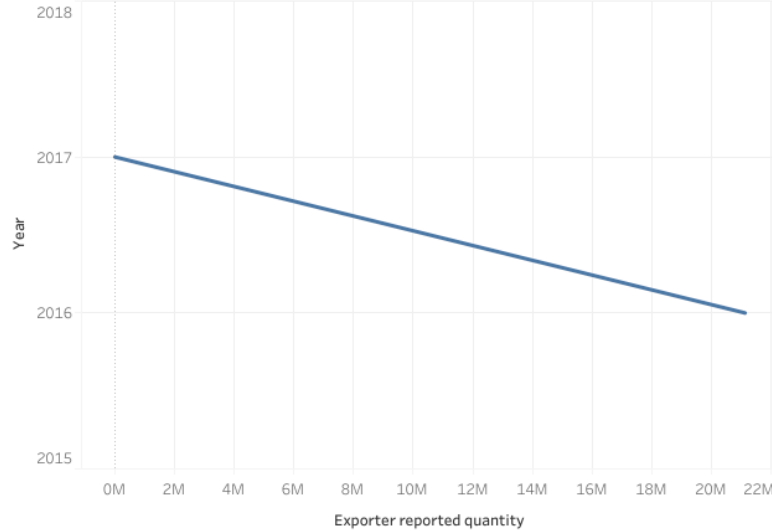
Purpose vs Exported Quantity

Importer and Exporter and Imported Quantity

JP

MY

Story 1

Class

Observation:- The most imported wildlife class is **Actinopteri**, followed by **Reptilia**.
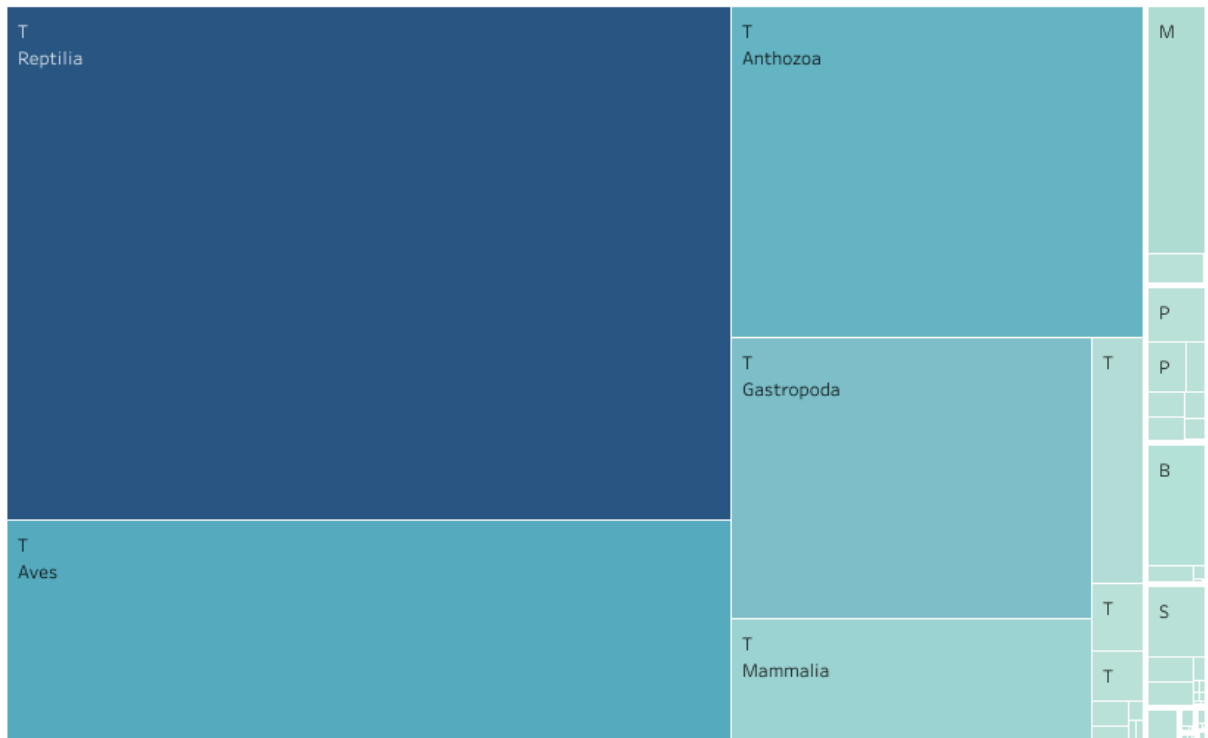
Story 2

Below chart allows us to visualize how the number of exported quantities have changed over the year. We can observe that 40 Million species were exported in 2016 and this number was reduced in 2017.
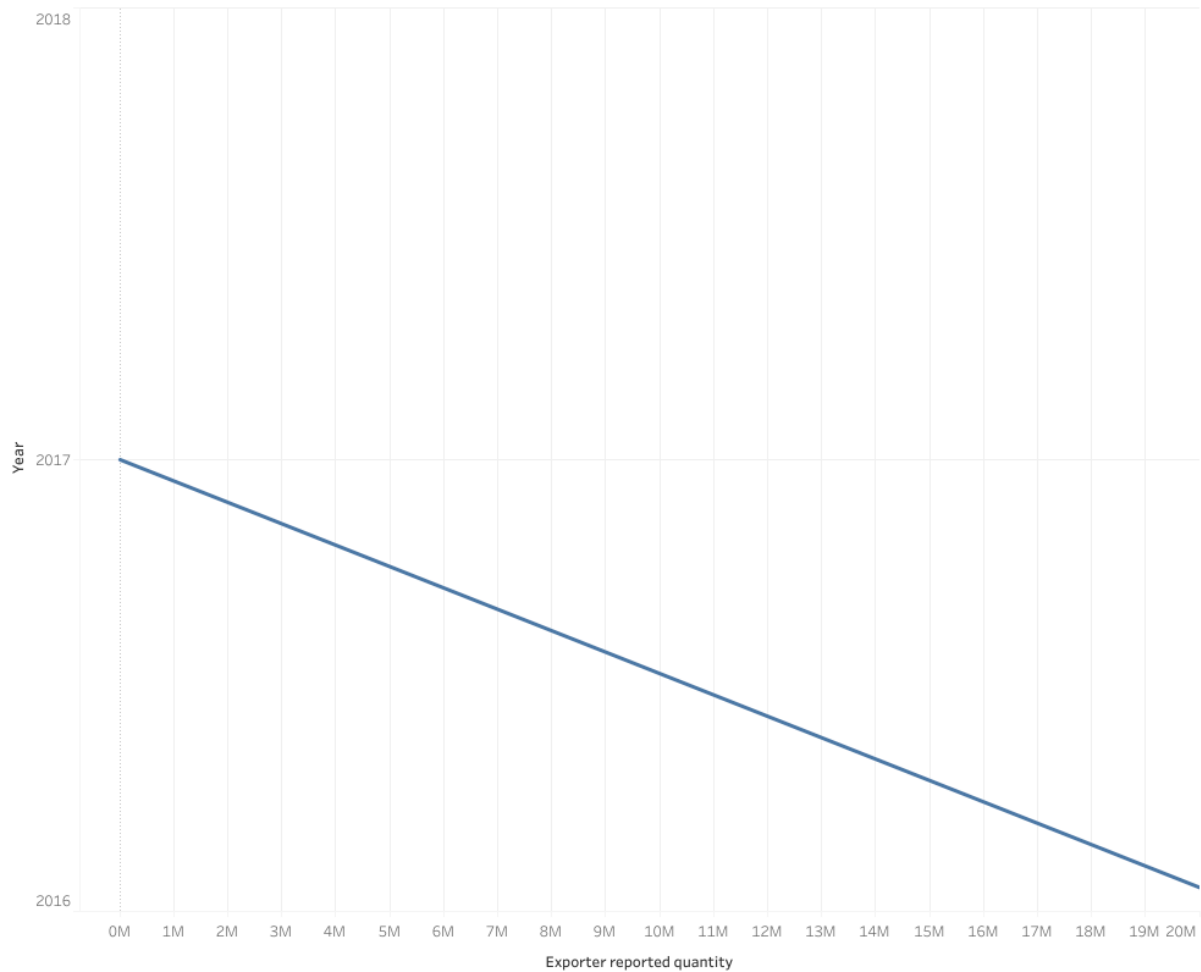
Observation:- Export quantities have significantly decreased from **40 million species** in 2016 to **20 million species** in 2017.
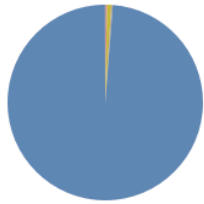
Story 3

The attached visualization allows us to analyze the imported quantity of each class distributed according to their purpose
We can observe that most of the species are imported for the purpose of Trade.

Observation:- The primary purpose of importing wildlife species is **Trade**, with the largest quantities imported for this reason.

Story 4

Purpose
- B
- E
- G
- H
- L
- M
- N
- P
- Q
- S
- T
- Z

Exporter reported quanti..
105,056,175

Observation:- The pie chart shows that **trading** overwhelmingly dominates, with very small proportions allocated to other purposes, suggesting that most wildlife species are exported for trading purposes.

Below we can observe the countries which carried out the import and export and what was the imported quantity. We can observe that Taiwan exports most species and US is one of the biggest importers.
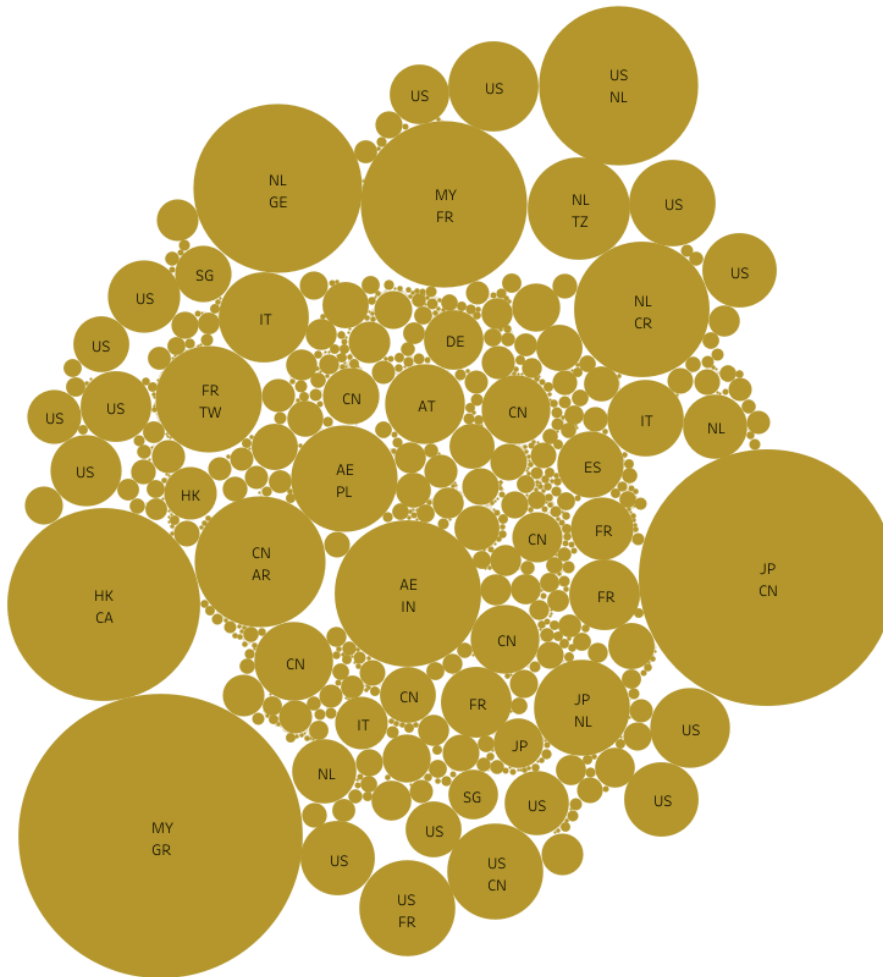
Observation:-

The United States (US) appears frequently and in various sizes, indicating it is one of the biggest importers across multiple categories or products.

Several large circles contain country codes like MY (Malaysia), NL (Netherlands), JP (Japan), and CN (China), suggesting these countries are also significant in terms of import/export quantities for certain goods.

There's a diverse range of country codes visible (e.g., DE, IT, FR, SG, HK), indicating a complex global trade network involving many nations.

The varying sizes of the circles imply different scales of trade for different country pairs or product categories.