Paper ID	049
Author(s)	Poul Holm
Title	Early Modern human marine footprints of the Pacific and Atlantic compared

Abstract

In regions of the Atlantic and the Pacific, 17th-18th century marine extractions (fishing and hunting) were of an order of magnitude similar to twentieth-century levels. This is the result of extensive multi-lingual, multi-archival research by the 4-OCEANS project, funded by the European Research Council. The research reveals that significant human impacts on marine environments occurred long before modern scientific observations began, challenging assumptions about pre-European extractions in the Pacific and pre-industrial technology in general. This shift in understanding emphasizes that the harvest of marine resources played a critical, but underappreciated and poorly understood, role in global history.

Keywords	Water, Foods, Animals, Humans, Fishing

Paper ID	199
Author(s)	Satoshi Murayama
Title	East Asia, Asia, Localities

Abstract

What does it mean to set boundaries for regions of the world? Is there really a match between the understanding of space and place in the same language. As in Europe, where Latin is the intellectual lingua franca, so in East Asia, Chinese is the lingua franca with considerable cultural-historical influence beyond its borders. However, if one considers Asia within Eurasia, or even more broadly within the world, the language of Chinese, which is at the heart of East Asian history, is quite relative in terms of cultural history. Often there is an academic world in which mathematics and statistics are the lingua franca. What kind of academic world is the study of environmental history? In this presentation, I will discuss what the roots of Asian environmental history research should be before us, or perhaps the limits of what such a single root should be considered to be in itself. What will really happen if we shift the centre of gravity of our perspective to the infinitely local world? The Asian Environmental History Association has made a proposal once before, and has once again proposed ten topics, including Animals, Plants, Microorganisms, Water, Air, Land, Disasters, Foods, Waste, and Humans. Each of these has a separate linguistic world. For example, the name of plants is very variegated. In fact, the worlds that cannot be spoken in a common language really symbolise their richness.

Keywords	Humans, Languages, Localities

Paper ID	239
Author(s)	Claudia Leal
Title	Latin American environmental history and the expansion of time

Abstract

The American continent has been called the New World, a concept that brings this part of the globe into History at the time of Conquest. Historians of Latin America have followed this lead, based on the premise that history requires writing, thus limiting our historical past to 500 years. In the early 2000s, the field of environmental history began to take shape in this region by disclosing the destruction of rain forests. Historians looked back beyond the deforestation that had been eating away the forests of Central America and Amazonia since the

1960s. They gave depth to the environmental concerns of the day turning decades into centuries, but stopped in 1492 or before. As the field matured it included other environments and topics, among them cities, and focused mostly on the 19th and 20th centuries. However, recently, by embracing the idea of deep time, environmental historians have been stretching History to include not only pre-Columbian civilizations but also the transformations that have taken place since the arrival of humans, some 14.000 years ago.

In other parts of the world, the acceleration of environmental change, brought about by the transition to fossil fuels, also led environmental history to favor recent times, even if History was often measured in millennia rather than centuries. These parallel trajectories suggest that environmental history might be the field that allows for building a truly long global history that accounts for our present conundrums, includes the non-human and allows for hitherto unexplored dialogues between world regions

| Keywords | Latin America, time, forests |

Paper ID	265
Author(s)	Hrvoje Petrić
Title	Europe and the Mediterranean, between global and local views on environmental history
Abstract	

Recent achievements of environmental history in Europe are presented, with special reference to the Mediterranean, which Europe shares with Asia in the east. Multinational, interdisciplinary and interregional research is especially presented.

| Keywords | envionmental history |

Paper ID	286
Author(s)	Rohan D'Souza
Title	Planetary Boundaries and Sustainable Development: Can Environmental Histories of South Asia truly embrace the Earth System Sciences ?
Abstract	

The Earth System Science (ESS) took off in the 1980s as a super science, a structuring concept to study planet earth through a view from space. This involves using satellites for generating massive global data, to be then analyzed with sophisticated computer models. The effort, at heart, was to 'understand the planetary life-support system as an integrated whole'. Several   recent studies on the ESS, however, have critiqued it for advancing the 'global gaze' for a 'totalizing perspective'. In sum, the ESS subordinates' local environments to planetary management with an emphasis on staying within Planetary Boundaries. Environmental histories of South Asia, on the other hand, have overwhelmingly tended to focus on the local and regional scale with the attempt to predominantly argue for enabling   local communities to achieve sustainable development outcomes. My presentation will discuss the various conceptual frictions and tensions that run   between Planetary Boundaries and Sustainable Development,   within the larger context of how the Environmental Histories of South Asia engage with   the challenges brought on by the   Earth System Sciences.

| Keywords | Earth System Science (ESS),   Planetary Boundaries,   Environmental Histories of South Asia |